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IMPEACHMENT.

THE RE-EXAMINATION OF GEN. THOMAS.

Several Remarkable Corrections to His Former Testimony.

EXAMINATION OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Sharp Debate Between Stanbery and Butler.

A Part of Gen. Sherman's Testimony Ruled Out by the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11.

The cessation of the storm of yesterday and the bright atmosphere of to-day brought out a large audience, which filled the galleries at an early hour. The report had gone out that the voluble Gen. THOMAS was to be recalled and that the scenes of yesterday were to be repeated; also, that Gen. SHERMAN was next to be called for the defence, and the anxiety to hear and see the gallant soldier on the stand was very great. He has been present on the floor of the Senate for the past three days, an attentive listener to the proceedings, waiting for his name to be called, and anxious, no doubt, to get through and shake the dust of this political Sodom from his feet.

Before proceeding with the business of the trial, Mr. BINGHAM submitted an order that the twenty-third rule be changed so as to permit as many of the counsel on each side as desire, to speak on the final argument, the Managers reserving the right, under the rule, to open and close the argument. Several Senators objected to it, and asked that it go over for one day under the rules, which was finally agreed to. Mr. HOWARD is earnestly opposed to it, and Mr. SHERMAN will move an amendment limiting the speeches to three on a side, which will probably be adopted.

Gen. THOMAS was recalled, agreeable to expectation, for the purpose, as Mr. STANBERY said, of making several corrections. In his testimony of yesterday these corrections proved to be of considerable importance. He now swore to having but one interview with Mr. JOHNSON, on February 21, and that a certain conversation in Gen. SCHRIVER'S room on the 21st, sworn to yesterday, did not occur. On his cross-examination he testified that his evidence before the Impeachment Committee which framed the articles, regarding this conversation and its communication to the President, to have been untrue. BUTLER further obtained from him the admission that he still intended to take possession of the War office, and that he had talked in that strain within the past week, though, as usual, he insisted that he was joking. In conclusion he stated, in answer to a redirect question from Mr. STANBERY, that his testimony regarding the second conversation at the War Department on the 21st of February, as given to Mr. STANBERY, was all right—"but as given to me," put in Gen. BUTLER, "all wrong." "That's it," said THOMAS, and retired. Mr. STANBERY then asked Mr. BUTLER if he would like to have Gen. THOMAS back at any time. "Certainly," responded Mr. BUTLER, "will be glad to see him at any time." The manner of which utterance and the apparent anxiety of THOMAS producing much laughter.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE STAND.

Gen. SHERMAN was then called and took the stand. His fine soldierly bearing, calm self-possession, and clear incisive answers were in striking contrast to the witness who had just left. The examination proceeded, eagerly watched by the Managers, and soon came to the point of stating what was said by the President in the interview on the 14 h of December, when Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. GRANT called upon him, and a conversation about the War Department occurred. Here Messrs BINGHAM and BUTLER entered an emphatic objection, based again upon the law of evidence that the defence could not introduce any testimony except in reply to evidence brought out by the Managers, and this was clearly beyond that limit. On this point one of the most vigorous arguments of the trial occurred between Messrs. STANBERY for the defence and BUTLER for the Managers. BUTLER cited the action of the Senate in ruling out the evidence in regard to the appointment of COOPER as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury as inconsistent with the admission of such testimony, and pressed with all his force the point that it was overturning all the laws of evidence, and prejudicing the case before the country to admit in evidence anything and everything that the President might have said to Tom, Dick and Harry about this transaction. Mr. EVARTS followed at some length, holding that as the Managers had gone back to the Fall of 1867 to prove the President's action, they had a right to prove his declarations and intent at contemporaneous periods. He continued his argument on general principles up to 2:40 o'clock, when the Senate ordered a recess.

Upon reassembling Mr. WILSON, on the part of the Managers, resumed the argument, and held that such a violent subversion of all the rules of evidence was establishing a most dangerous precedent, and that it was absolutely impossible that any officer should ever be convicted by impeachment if all his declarations, both before and after the act, were to be admitted as evidence, when he may have shaped those declarations with the especial purpose of concealing his intent.

The Chief Justice then ruled that the question came within the vote of yesterday, which admitted the declarations of the President; but the yeas and nays being called for, the Senate refused by a vote of 23 yeas to 28 nays to admit the evidence, thus just reversing the vote of yesterday, and striking a severe blow at the defence, who have relied upon Gen. SHERMAN and the Cabinet officers to show Mr. JOHNSON'S intent in this whole War Department question. Among the yeas was Mr. SUMNER, who, always consistent, voted to let the evidence in as yesterday. Subsequently the defense propounded a question regarding the organization of the military division of the Atlantic, which was ruled out. They then modified their original question so that it appeared merely to refer to material or official acts of the President in his interview with Gen. SHERMAN. The Managers objected, but the Senate decided to admit it.

Gen. SHERMAN then proceeded to relate that the President tendered him the *ad interim* appointment twice—first on the 25th and last on the 30th of January—to which offers he replied in writing, declining them. The defence was then proceeding to examine him regarding the conversation which transpired at these interviews, when Gen. BUTLER sprang to his feet and objected to the questioning in a very urgent manner, at the same time warning the Senate that he had predicted that the defence would attempt to get in the President's declaration after the admission of testimony regarding his official acts, and would use the admission of such testimony as a basis on which to get in any relevant or irrelevant declaration. He was evidently more excited than at any previous period in the trial.

Mr. EVARTS replied briefly, arguing that the evidence was admissible, when a vote was called for, resulting—yeas 33, nays 29. The result of this vote is, that while evidence of the President's official acts will be admitted when it bears on the case, all evidence regarding his declarations will be excluded. Notwithstanding this decision, however, the next question offered by the defence was intended to draw out the President's declaration that he merely intended to bring the Civil Tenure act before the courts. The Managers objected, of course, and insisted that the question was within the ruling just made. A sharp debate then ensued, Messrs. BUTLER, STANBERY and EVARTS participating, after which the yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas 7, nays 42.

The defence was still unsatisfied, and after changing the question immaterially, offered it again. Gen. BUTLER for the third time objected, and prophecied that the defence would continue their course until the Senate was wearied out by frequent roll calls. Mr. STANBERY replied, denying that the defence intended to incur delay by dilatory motions. Senator HENDERSON came to the rescue by presenting the question in another form, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, resulting—yeas 25, nays 27. This vote was received with evident gratification, as it gave them hope that they would yet succeed.

A motion to adjourn was offered and lost, when Mr. EVARTS, in behalf of the President, offered the question in still another form, and pending action on it another motion to adjourn was offered and lost, after which Mr. EVARTS' proposition was withdrawn, and the Court adjourned. Previous to the adjournment, however, Mr. STANBERY gave notice that Gen. SHERMAN would be called again.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, April 11.

The Managers and some eight or ten members of the House were in attendance this morning. After the reading of the journal,

Mr. BINGHAM rose and made a motion on the part of the MANAGERS, speaking in an inaudible tone, to which fact Senator CONKLING called attention. By the direction of the Chief Justice, he then reduced it to writing as follows:

"The Managers move that the Senate do so amend rule twenty-one as to allow such of the Managers as desire to be heard, and also such of the counsel of the President as desire to be heard, to speak on the final argument, and object to the provision of the rule that the final argument shall be opened, and closed by the Managers on the part of the House."

The Chief Justice stated the question.

Senator POMEROY—If that is in the nature of a resolution under our general rules, it should lie over one day for consideration.

The Chief Justice was understood to coincide in this opinion.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved that it be laid over until Monday.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired of the Chair whether the twenty-first rule does not provide by its term that this privilege may be extended to the Managers and counsel by order, and whether therefore any amendment of the rule is necessary.

The Chief Justice replied in the affirmative, and said he had heard no motion to that effect.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that such an order be adopted.

Mr. POMEROY—I have no objection to taking the vote now.

CHIEF JUSTICE—The Senator will reduce his motion to writing.

Mr. SHERMAN—If it is in order, I shall move that the twenty-first rule shall be relaxed, so as to allow persons on each side to speak on the final argument.

The Chief Justice decided the motion out of order for the present, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN having reduced his motion to writing, it was read, as follows:

Ordered, That as many of the Managers and counsel for the President be permitted to speak on the final argument as shall choose to do so.

Mr. HOWARD noped that it would lie over until MONDAY.

SEVERAL SENATORS—No, no; let us vote on it.

Mr. HOWARD—I object to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL said it did not change the rule, and therefore could not be required to lie over.

The CHIEF JUSTICE decided that, objection having been made, it must lie over.

Mr. CONKLING—May I inquire under what rule it is that this must be over upon the objection of a single Senator?

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice, conducting the business of the Court, adopts for his general guidance the rules of the Senate sitting in Legislative session, as far as they are applicable. That is the reason.

Mr. CONKLING called attention to the fact that the very rule under discussion provided for the case by the word "unless otherwise ordered."

The CHIEF JUSTICE—It is competent for the Senator to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. CONKLING—Oh, no, Sir; that is not my purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON—Mr. Chief Justice—

CHIEF JUSTICE—Debate is not in order.

Mr. JOHNSON said he did not desire to debate the question, and was proceeding to make a remark about the order, when he was cut short by the Chief Justice, directing the counsel for President to proceed.

Mr. STANBERY said that Gen. THOMAS desired to make some correct ons in his testimony.

Gen. THOMAS next took the stand and said:

TESTIMONY OF GEN. THOMAS.

I wish to correct my testimony; yesterday I read a letter signed by Mr. STANTON and addressed to me on the 21st of February; I did not receive the copy of that letter until the next day after I had made the demand for the office; the Secretary came in and handed me my original; my impression is that I noted in the original the receipts; I then handed it to Gen. TOWNSEND to make the copy I read here, and to hand it to me; I had it not until the 22d of February.

Q.—Then when you saw the President on the afternoon of the 21st you had not yet received that letter from Mr. STANTON? A.—I had not; the correction I want to make is in regard to my saying that the President told me to take possession of the office; he expressed it "take charge of the office."

Q.—Are you certain that that was the expression? A.—Positive; I was asked if I could give the date of my brevet commission; I do not know whether it is important or not; I have it here.

Q.—What is the date? A.—Brevet Major-General, 12th of March, 1865.

Q.—Upon whose recommendation was that? A.—Mr. STANTON gave it to me.

Q.—Did you ask him for it, or did you volunteer it? A.—He had more than once intended to give it to me, but on this occasion, when I returned from my duties, the time had arrived when I ought to have the commission, and he gave it to me; there is another point I want to state; when I was before the Committee of House Managers, Gen. BUTLER asked the Clerk; I think it was for the testimony of Dr. BURLEIGH; he said he had it not, that it was at home; I don't know whether he said or I said "it makes no difference;" he asked me a number of questions in reference to that; I assented to them all; I never heard that testimony read.

Q.—You never heard Dr. BURLEIGH'S testimony read? A.—No, Sir; nor do I recollect the question, except that they were asked me, and I said Dr. BURLEIGH no doubt would recollect the conversation better than I.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. BUTLER—Gen. THOMAS, how many times did you answer yesterday that the President told you at that time to take possession of the office? A.—Well, I have not read over my testimony, but I do not know how many times.

Q.—Was that untrue each time? A.—If I said so it was; take "charge" was the word used.

Q.—Have you any memorandum by which you can correct that expression? If so, produce it. A.—I have no memorandum with me here; I don't know that I have any.

Q.—Have you looked at one since you were on the stand? A.—I have not.

Q.—How can you state better to-day than you did yesterday? A.—Because I saw and read that order as reported.

Q.—You gave it yesterday yourself? A.—I did.

Q.—And you know better what it was by reading it than when you testified to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you are sure the words were "charge of?" A.—"Take charge of."

Q.—And the three times when you reported to him that STANTON would not go out—refused to go out—each time he said "charge of the office?" A.—He did.

Q.—Was your attention, at the time he said that, called to the difference between the words "take charge of the office" and "take possession of it?" A.—My attention was not called to it.

Q.—How then do you recollect so distinctly now? A.—Because I know that was the expression.

Q.—You have always known that was the expression? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How then did you come to make that mistake? A.—I think the words were put into my mouth.

Q.—"Put into my mouth" just as Mr. KARSNER did? [Laughter.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you in the habit when anybody puts words in your mouth of taking them? A.—I don't know that I am always in the habit of it.

Q.—After you and KARSNER were summoned here as witnesses did you go and quarrel with him? A.—I had some words with him in the room here adjoining (indicating the door behind him.)

Q.—Did you call him a liar and perjurer? A. (promptly)—I did. [Laughter.]

Q.—A liar and perjurer? A.—I think I did both; I did certainly call him a liar.

Q.—And a perjurer? A.—I think it is probable I did.

Q.—You knew that you and he were both in the witness-room waiting to be called? A.—I did.

Q.—And you knew he was here for that purpose? A.—I suppose I did.

Q.—And while he was there you undertook to talk to him about his testimony? A.—I stated to him in two instances; I will give them to you.

Answer my question. I asked you this question: whether you undertook to talk to him about the testimony? A.—I don't know who introduced the conversation.

Q.—Certainly not. Did you speak first, or he? A.—That I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you tell him that he was a liar and a perjurer at that time? A.—I did tell him he was a liar; I may have said he was a perjurer.

Q.—Did you offer violence to him? A.—I did not, except in that way. [Laughter.]

Q.—Were you then in full uniform? A.—As I am now, in a Major-General's uniform.

Q.—Another question I want to ask you which was omitted: Do you still intend to take charge or possession of the office of Secretary of War? A. (firmly)—I do.

Q.—Have you said, Sir, to any person, within a few days, that "We will have that fellow (meaning STANTON) out, if it sinks the ship;" did you say so to Mr. JOHNSON? A.—I did not.

Q.—Anything to that effect? A.—Not that I have any recollection of.

Q.—Do you know whether you did or not? A.—What Mr. JOHNSON do you mean?

Mr. BUTLER—O. D. B. JOHNSON? A.—There was a Mr. JOHNSON came to see me at my house in reference to another matter; he may have had some conversation about this.

Q.—When did that Mr. JOHNSON come to your house? A.—That I hardly recollect.

Q.—About how long ago? A.—I am trying to recollect; he came to me about the business of—

Q.—Never mind what the business was; what was said? A.—I want to call it to mind; I have a right to do that, I think.

Q.—But not to state it. A. (after a pause)—I can hardly state, but recently, not very long ago.

Q.—Within two or three days? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Before that, within a week? A.—I think it is more than a week.

Q.—Let me give you a date; as Friday week? A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—Was it longer than that? A.—I did not charge my memory with it; it was a family conversation that we had.

Q.—Were you joking then? A.—Certainly. [Laughter.]

Q.—You were joking, were you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you joke or otherwise use these words: "We will have STANTON out, if we have to sink the ship?" A.—I have no recollection of using any such expression.

Q.—Did you make use of any expression equivalent to it? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you such recollection of what you did say as to know what you did not say? A.—I have not; I would rather Mr. JOHNSON would testify himself as to the conversation.

Q.—Do you deny that you said so? A.—Well, I won't deny it, because I do not know that I did. [Laughter.]

Q.—You say you would rather he would testify. We will try and oblige you in that respect; but if you did say so was it true or was it merely brag? A.—You may call it what you please.

Q.—What do you call it? A.—I do not call it brag.

Q.—What was it? A.—It was a mere conversation, whatever was said.

Q.—Did you mean what was said? A.—I did not mean to use any influence against Mr. STANTON to get him out of office.

Q.—What did you mean by the expression that you would have him out if you had to sink the ship? A.—I say that I do not know that I used that expression.

Mr. BUTLER—We will show that by Mr. JOHNSON; but I am assuming that you did use it, and ask you what meaning did you have?

Mr. EVARTS—You have no right to assume that Mr. JOHNSON will testify to that. He has not said so yet.

WITNESS—I cannot say what the conversation was. Mr. JOHNSON was then on official business connected with the dismissal of an officer from the army.

Mr. BUTLER—Then you were joking on that subject? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. JOHNSON before? A.—I do not recollect. Possibly, I may have seen him before.

Q.—Have you ever seen him? A.—Possibly not; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Here was a stranger who called upon you on official business, and did you go to joking with him in that way? A.—Not a total stranger. I knew him as the lawyer employed by Col. BELGER to have him reinstated.

Q.—Who was a stranger to you? A.—I think he was.

Q.—And did you go to joking with a stranger on such a subject? A.—Certainly, we had quite a familiar talk.

Q.—And that is the only explanation you can give of that conversation? A.—It is sufficient, I think.

Q.—Sufficient or not, is it the only answer you can give? A.—It is the only one I do give.

Q.—Is it the only one you can give? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did anybody talk to you about your testimony since you left the stand yesterday? A.—I suppose I have talked with a dozen persons.

Q.—Such as whom? A.—Several persons met me and said they were very glad to hear my testimony. I was met to-day by several who spoke to me jocularly about my taking an equal rank with the Secretary of War. I have talked with my own family about it.

Q.—Has anybody talked with you about this point—when you changed your tesimony? A.—I came here this morning and saw the Managers and told them.

Mr. BUTLER—You don't mean the Managers?

Mr. EVARTS suggested that he meant the counsel for the President.

WITNESS—I meant the counsel for the President.

Mr. BUTLER—Did you talk with anybody before that on these points? A.—Yes.

Q.—With whom? A.—With Gen. TOWNSEND this morning.

Q.—The Assistant Adjutant-General? A.—Yes.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—No.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—I have said no. I am sure. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you not receive a letter, a copy order, from Mr. STANTON, on the 21st of February? A.—I did not.

Q.—You said yesterday that he gave you the original. Have you seen that original since? A.—I have not.

Q.—The date was noted on the original? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was that original given you? A.—The one I read here was given the 22d of February. It was handed to Gen. TOWNSEND, and he made a copy.

Q.—That was on the 22d? A.—It was dated the 21st.

Q.—It was prepared the day before? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Do you mean to take all back that was said in Gen. SCHRIVER'S room about your not going on with the office, or about their not obeying you on the afternoon of the 21st? A.—Oh! yes; it was the 22d, I think, Gen. TOWNSEND was in there on the 21st.

Q.—On the 21st there was nothing said about any one obeying you? A.—I think not.

Q.—Was there anything said about not obeying you? A.—I think not.

Q.—There was nothing said about not obeying you on the 21st, as all? A.—I think not.

Q.—And you never reported to the President that STANTON said on the 21st he would not obey you? A.—I reported to the President the two conversations I had with him.

Q.—Then on the 21st there was no such conversation as you testified to? A.—Not in reference to that.

Q.—Was there any conversation at all as to Gen. TOWNSEND'S not obeying you on the 21st? A.—None.

Q.—Then when you told us yesterday that you reported that to the President, and that you got his answer to it—all that was not so?

WITNESS, with emphasis—All that was not so.

Q.—Now for another matter; when were you examined before the Committee? A.—What Committee? I have been examined twice.

Q.—You were examined before the Commitee of the House, not the Managers, and in answer to this question: "Did you make any report on Friday of what had occurred," did you not use these words: "Yes, Sir, I saw the President and told him what had occurred." He said, "Well, go along and administer the Department." When I stated what had occurred with Mr. STANTON he said to me: "You must just take possession of the Department and carry on the business." Did you swear that before the Committee? A.—I say, as I said before, that I was mistaken then.

Q.—That is not the question. The question is, did you swear it? A.—If that is there, I suppose I swore it.

Q.—Was it true? A.—No; I never used the words together; I wish to make one statement in reference to that very thing; I was called there hastily; a great many events had transpired; I requested on two occasions that the Committee would let me wait and consider; the Committee refused and would not let me, and pressed me with questions.

Mr. BUTLER—How is that? A.—When I was called before that Committee on the evening of the trial——

Mr. BUTLER, interrupting—Feb. 26?

WITNESS—Yes; I went there after getting through that trial; and on two occasions I requested the Committee to postpone the examination until the next morning until I could go over the matter, but that was not allowed me.

Q.—Did you make any such request? A.—I did, twice.

Q.—From whom? A.—From those who were there; the Committee, I think, was pretty full; I do not know whether Mr. STEVENS was there; he was there a portion of the time, but I do not know whether he was at that particular time.

Q.—Do you tell the Senate, on your oath, that you requested the Committee to give you time to answer a question, and that the Committee refused? A.—I requested that the examination might be deferred until the next morning, when I could have an opportunity to go over the matter in my own mind; that was not granted; there was not a refusal made, but I was pressed with questions; then there is another matter that I want to say—I came in to correct the testimony because there are two things confounded in it in reference to the date of my appointment as Aujutant-General and the date of my appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*; I supposed the Committee were taking in reference to the first, and that is the reason those two things got mixed up; when I went there to correct the testimony I was told to read it over; I found this mistake and I found that some of it was not English; I thought something was taken down, too, that I did not say; the Committee would not permit me to correct the manuscript, but I put the correction on the bottom, just in a hasty way, and I suppose it is in that paper that you hold in your hand.

Mr. BUTLER—We will come to that; have you got through with your statement? Witness—I have.

Mr. BUTLER—Very well; did you not come and ask to see your testimony as it was taken down by the Committee? A.—I went to the clerk and saw him.

Q.—Did he give you the report which I hold in my hand? A.—He was not in the first time, and I came the next day; that day he handed it to me, and he went twice, I think, to some member of the Committee, I do not know who, for instructions; I said that I wanted to make the report decent English, and I wanted to know whether I could not correct the manuscript.

Q.—And he reported to you that you might make your corrections in writing? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you read the whole testimony over? A.—I think I did; I am not certain.

Q.—Do you not know that you did? A.—No, I do not know that I did.

Q.—What did you come for? A.—I came to correct this first portion of it particularly; that was the reason I went there.

Q.—Did you want to correct any other portion of it? A.—No.

Q.—And the first part only referred to a mistake as to the time about your mixing up the appointments of Adjutant-General and Secretary of War *ad interim*? A.—I had reference to a notification given to me.

Q.—By the President to be Secretary of War, or Adjutant-General? A.—That was mixed up. I stated that I received that notification from Col. MOORE, Col. MOORE did give me a notification that I would probably be put back as Adjutant-General, but he did not give me notification that I would probably be appointed Secretary of War.

Q.—And it was that that you wished to correct? A.—That was the principal correction.

Q.—You did not wish to correct anything else? A.—If anything else was wrong, I did. I wished to correct any errors, whatever they might be.

Q.—You then went over your testimony and corrected such portions as you pleased? A.—I had the privilege to do that, of course.

Q.—And you wrote out here on portions of two sheets your corrections? Is this your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir, it is my own handwriting.

Q.—And you signed it "LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General?" A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, having read over your testimony, did you correct anything in that portion of it where you are reported as saying that the President ordered you to go forthwith and take possession and administer the office? A.—I do not think I made any such correction as that.

Q.—You swear that that was not true? A.—I have said so.

Q.—Why didn't you correct it? A.—I have thought the matter over since.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Re-direct examination by Mr. STANBERY.

Q.—I find in the report of your testimony given yesterday that in your original examination you were asked this question: "What occurred between the President and yourself at the second interview on the 21st of February?" your answer given is this.

WITNESS—I stated to the President that I had delivered the communication, and that he gave this answer.

Mr. STANBERY—What answer?

WITNESS—The answer, "Do you wish me to vacate at once, or will you give me time to take away my private property?" And that I answered, "At your pleasure." I then stated that after delivering the copy of the letter to him, he said: "I do not know whether I will obey your instructions or resist them." This I mentioned to the President. His answer was: "Very well. Go on and take charge of the office, and perform the duty."

Mr. STANBERY—Did the President say that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. BUTLER—Then you mean to say in answer to Mr. STANBERY that you got it all right, and that in answer to me you got it all wrong? A.—Yes, in reference to your examination.

Mr. BUTLER—That's all.

Mr. STANBERY intimated that counsel would again call Gen. THOMAS, after they got in some record evidence.

Mr. BUTLER said they might call him any time.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, who appeared in the undress uniform of his rank, was next sworn and examined by Mr. STANBERRY.

Q.—Were you in Washington last Winter? A.—I was.

Q.—What time did you arrive here? A.—About the 4th of December.

Q.—How long did you remain here? A.—Two months—until about the 3d or 4th of February.

Q.—On what business did you come here? A.—I came as a member of the Indian Peace Commission.

Q.—Had you any other business here at that time? A.—No other business at that time. Subsequently, by order, I was assigned to a board of officers, organized under a law of Congress, to make articles of war and regulations for the army.

Q.—What date was that assignment? A.—I can procure the order which will be perfect evidence as to date. It was written within ten days of my arrival here. I think it was about the middle of December that the order was issued.

Q.—Then you had a double duty? A.—I had a double duty for a few days.

Q.—During that time, from the 4th of December to the 3d or 4th of February, had you several interviews with the President? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see him alone when there? Were no persons present but the President and yourself? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see him also in company with Gen. GRANT? A.—I saw him in company with Gen. GRANT once, and I think twice.

Q.—Had you several interviews with him in reference to the case of Mr. STANTON? A.—I had.

Mr. BINGHAM—We desire, without delay, respectfully to submit our objections to this, declining, however, to argue it. We submit our objections, (having it our duty, as Representatives of the House, to do so.

Mr. STANBERY—Objection to what?

Mr. BINGHAM—To the declarations of the President touching any matter involved in this issue not made at the time when we have called them out ourselves. They are not competent evidence.

Mr. STANBERY—Allow me to come to some question that we can start upon. This is merely introductory. You will soon see the object of the examination of Gen. SHERMAN.

Mr. BINGHAM—I understand the object to be to prove his conversation with the President.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—No question of that kind has been asked yet.

Mr. STANBERY—We understand it.

Mr. STANBERY—We will come to that point. To the witness: While you were here did the President ask you if you would take charge of the office of the Department of War on the removal of Mr. STANTON?

Mr. BUTLER—Stop a moment; I object and ask that the question be reduced to writing.

Mr. STANBERY—Do you object to the question because it is leading, or do you object to it in substance?

Mr. BUTLER—I object to it for every reason. Please put your question in writing.

Mr. STANBERY, to the witness—At what time were those interviews?

Witness referred to some memoranda to find the dates.

Mr. STANBERY—Had you interviews with him before Mr. STANTON came back into the office, and while Gen. GRANT was yet in it? A.—Yes, Sir, of a social nature entirely before that time.

Q.—Had you interviews with him after that? A.—I had.

Q.—How long after Mr. STANTON'S coming back? A.—The day following, I think.

Q.—Were you and the President alone at that interview the day after? A.—Gen. GRANT was also present.

Q.—What did that interview relate to?

Mr. BUTLER—Stop a moment. Put the question in writing.

Mr. STANBERY—The question is, what did it relate to?

Mr. BUTLER—I object to that.

Mr. STANBERY, to witness—Well, then, did it relate to the occupation of the War Department by Mr. STANTON? Witness—It did.

Q.—Now what was it?

Mr. BUTLER—Stop a moment; I object to that; put your question in writing.

Q.—What conversation passed between you and the President?

Mr. BUTLER—Excuse me; I asked to have the question in writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The counsel will please put the question in writing.

The question was reduced to writing, as follows:

"At that interview, what conversation took place between the President and you, in reference to the removal of Mr. STANTON?"

Mr. BUTLER—To that we object; I suppose we can agree as to the date; it was the 14th of January; on the 13th Mr. STANTON was re-instated, and the 14th was the day after.

Mr. STANBERY, to witness—Can you give us the date of that conversation? Witness—According to a memorandum which I hold, Mr. STANTON was reinstated in possession of his office as Secretary of War, on Tuesday, the 13th of January, and the conversation occurred on Wednesday the 14th.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Chief Justice thinks the question admissible within the principle of the decision already made by the Senate, but he will be pleased to put the question to the Senate.

Senator CONNESS demanded the yeas and nays on the admission of the question.

Mr. STANBERY rose to argue the point. He said: The counsel for the President ask merely to state the ground on which they claim to put this question. We expect to prove by Gen. SHERMAN—

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATIONS AS EVIDENCE.

Mr. BUTLER (interrupting)—I object to your stating that I did not ask that. That is an attempt to get before the Court—I mean before the Senate—the testimony by the statements of counsel. The question solely is whether the declarations of the President can be given in evidence. What those declarations are it would be improper so state, because that would be begging the whole question and attempting to get them in in that way by a recital of the counsel. The whole question is whether any declarations of the President can be competent evidence; therefore there is no occasion to state what the conversation was.

Mr. STANBERY—Do you propose to argue it now?

Mr. BUTLER—We do not want to argue it.

REMARKS OF MR. STANBERY.

Mr. STANBERY—Then I will. Mr. Chief Justice and Senators: The testimony which we expect to elicit from Gen. SHERMAN, I look upon as admissible, and as testimony which we are entitled to have upon grounds perfectly well understood, and perfectly answerable. I presume I can say in argument what we expect to prove. First of all, what is shown here? What is the point which gentlemen assume to make against the President? Let the gentlemen speak for themselves. First, I received from the honorable Manager who opened this case, page 94 of his argument: "Having shown that the President wilfully violated an act of Congress, without justification, both in the removal of STANTON, and the appointment of THOMAS for the purpose of obtaining wrongfully the possession of the War Office, by force, if need be, and certainly by intimidation, for the purpose of controlling its appropriations through its *ad interim* chief, who shall say that ANDREW JOHNSON is not guilty of the high crime and misdemeanors charged against him in the first eight articles?" Then on page 109, speaking of the orders of removal, he says: "These and his concurrent acts show conclusively that his attempt to get the control of the military force of the Government by the seizing of the Department of War, was done in pursuance of his general design, if it were possible, to overthrow the Congress of the United States, and he now claims by his answer the right to control it. His own will for the execution of the very design, every officer of the army, navy, civil and diplomatic service of the United States." Then on page 99, he says: "Failing in his attempt to get full possession of the office through the Senate he had determined, as he admits, to remove Mr. STANTON at all hasards, and endeavored to prevail on the General to aid him in doing so. He declined. For that the respondent quarrels with him, denounces him in the newspapers, and accuses him of bad faith and untruthfulness. Thereupon, asserting his prerogative of Commander-in-Chief, he creates a new Military Department of the Atlantic. He attempts to bribe Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN to take command of it by promotion to the rank or General by brevet, trusting that his military services would compel the Senate to confirm him. If the President can get a General by brevet appointed he can then by a simple order put him on duty, according to his brevet rank, and thus have a General of the army in command at Washington, through whom he can transmit his orders, and comply with the act, which he did not dare transgress, as he had approved it and got rid of the hated Gen. GRANT. SHERMAN spurned the bribe. The respondent, not discouraged, appointed Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS to the same brevet rank, but THOMAS declined. What stimulated the ardor of the President in this last time—almost three years after the war closed, but just after the Senate had reinstated STANTON—to reward military service, by the appointment of Generals by brevet? Why did his zeal of promotion take that form and no other? There were many other meritorious officers of lower rank desirous of promotion. The purpose is evident to every thinking mind. He had determined to set aside GRANT, with whom he had quarreled, either by force or fraud, either in conformity with or in spite of the act of Congress, and control the military power of the country. On the 21st of Feoruary, for all these events clustered nearly about the same point of time, he appoints LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War, and orders STANTON out of the office. STANTON refuses to go; THOMAS is about the streets declaring that he will put him out by force—kick him out. He has caught his master's word. Still more clearly to the point is the argument in reference to the admission of Mr. CHANDLER'S testimony, which we find on page 251. They has called Mr. COOPER to show the intent of the President to get Mr. CHANDLER into the Treasury Department in the carrying out of his alleged conspiracy, by controlling the requisitions of the Treasury Department, and thus controlling the purse as well as the sword of the nation. "The only question is," says the learned Manager, "is this competent it we can show it was one of the ways and means?" The difficulty that rests in the minds of my learned friends on the other side is that they cluster everything about the 21st of February, 1868. They seem to forget that the act of the 21st of February, 1868, was only the culmination of a purpose formed long before, as in the President's answer he sets forth, to wit: As early as the 12th of August, 1867 * * * To carry it out there are various things to do. He must get control of the War Office; but what good does that do if he cannot get somebody who shall be his servant, his slave, dependent on his breath, to answer the requisitions of his *pseudo* officer whom he may appoint, and therefore, he began when STANTON was suspended, and as early as the 12th of December. He had yet to put that suspension and the reasons for it before the Senate, and he knew it would not give there one moment after it got fairly considered. Now he begins. What is the first thing he does? "To get somebody in the Treasury Department that will mind me precisely as THOMAS will, if I can get him in the War Department." That is the first thing; and, thereupon, without any vacancy, he must make an appointment. The difficulty that we find is, that we are obliged to argue our case step by step, upon a single point of evidence. It is one of the infelicities always, of putting in a case, that sharp, keen, ingenious counsel can insist, at all steps, on impaling you upon a point of evidence, and therefore I have got to proceed a little further. Now our evidence, if you allow it to come in, is first, That he made this appointment; that, this failing, he sent it to the Senate, and COOPER was rejected. Still determined to have COOPER in, he appointed him *ad interim*, precisely as this *ad interim* was appointed, without law and against right. We put it as a part of the whole machinery by which to get hold; to get, if he could, his hand in the Treasury of the United States—although Mr. CHANDLER has just stated there was no way to get it except by a requisition through the War Department—and, at the same moment, to show that this was a part of the same illegal measures, we show you that, although Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary of the Treasury, must have known that THOMAS was appointed, yet the President took pains (we have put in the paper) to serve on Mr. MCCULLOCH an attested copy of the appointment of THOMAS *ad interim* in order that he and COOPER might recognize his warrants. This is to show that the intention of the President began as early as the 12th of August, 1867; that it was progressed in by the appointment of Mr. COOPER in the Fall of 1867, going through all the subsequent time until it was consummated by the suspension, on the 21st of February by the President finding the proper tool to put in the War Office. According to this argument he was looking for a proper tool, for a servant, for one who would do his bidding, and after that search they say he found the proper one in a person whom they have called "a disgraced officer." Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, especially those of you who are lawyers, we ask you are they attempting to make against the President? Not simply that he did certain acts. That does not make him guilty; but he did those acts *mala fide*, with an unlawful intent and criminal purpose. They do not, therefore, attempt to prove that purpose by any positive testimony, but they say there are certain facts which raise a presumption of criminal intent. This being so, what is the rule to rebut this presumption? When a prosecution is allowed to raise presumption of the intent of the acts by proving circumstances, may not that presumption be resulted by proof of other circumstances to show that the accused had no such intention? Was anything ever plainer than that? Consider in what attitude the person is charged with passing counterfeit money. You must prove his intent, you must prove the circumstances from which the presumption arises that he knew that the bill was a counterfeit bill, that he had been told so, that he had seen other money of the same kind, and you must in this way raise the presumption of a criminal intent. How may he rebut that presumption? In the first place, he may do it by proving a good character, and that is allowed to rebut a presumption of guilt. Not that he did what was right in that transaction; not that he did certain things or made certain declarations about the same time which explain that his intent was honest; but, going beyond that and through the whole field of presumption, he may rebut the presumption of guilt by proof of general good character.

Mr. BUTLER—I have no objection to your proving good character.

Mr. STANBERY—You would admit such general proof as that, and yet you object to this. Now what evidence can be given against a person charged with a crime where it is necessary to make out intent against him, and when the intent is not positively proved by his own declarations, but is to be gathered by proof of other facts? What was allowed against him to raise the presumption of guilt? Proof of the facts from which the mind itself infers guilt intended. But when the prosecution may make such a case against him by such testimony, why may he not rebut the case by exactly the same sort of testimony? If it is a declaration on which they rely as made by him at one time, may he not meet it by declarations made about the same time, in reference to the same transaction? They cannot be too remote I admit; but if they are about the same time, if they are connected with the transactions, then the declarations of defendant, from which the inference of innocence is to be presumed, are just as admissible as his declarations from which the prosecution has attempted to deduce the inference of guilt. In this connection Mr. STANBERY read from the Impeachment Trials in the case of Lord HARDY, quoting the remarks of Mr. ERSKINE, who defended HARDY, and in which reference was made to other celebrated cases, including those of Lord GEORGE GEORGTON and Lord WILLIAM RUSSELL. Having finished his citations, Mr. STANBERY proceeded to say: We propose to prove that so far from there being any intent on the part of the President to select a tool to take possession of the War Office, that he asked, first, the General of the Army, Gen. GRANT, to take possession, and, next, the most honored soldier of the army, Gen. SHERMAN. The Manager, who opened the case, charged that the President was looking out for a tool; that he was looking to find a man who could take a bribe by a brevet rank, and that he did find such a tool in the person of Gen. THOMAS—"a disgraced officer." Well, if that was his intent

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN DESPAIR.

BY ALICE CARY.

My heart, my heart! I'm weary of your sighing,
Your dumb despair, your doubt;
I've listened, listened, listened to your crying,
Till I am wearied out.

Desolate, desolate! and your wounds full tender,—
I know it, my poor heart;
But what have I of help or hope to render?
'Tis better we should part.

Better to part at once with no returning
(Since I can nothing give)
To any piteous pain, or mood of mourning,
So long as we both live.

Vex me no more! Can I by my consenting
To wail, make less your woe,
Or, with my foolish tears, or wild lamenting,
Lighten your burdens? No!

Nothing can meet, or match the sad disgraces
Which Fortune doth prefer;
You can but gather from life's rough, hard places
Stones for your sepulchre!

No more, no more! no solace can befriend you,
My bleeding, pleading heart;
The demon you have cherished needs must rend you
Before it can depart.

This, only this: through sorrow cometh learning;
Through suffering, greater growth;
In patience, therefore, wait the golden morning
That draweth near us both.

THE STORY OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

The Harpers have just republished Mr. Henry White's historical work on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, including an account of the religious wars in the reign of Charles IX. It is a work of great though painful interest, abounding in vivid pictures of society and events and striking portraiture of the leading men and women of the period. Mr. White first gives a rapid and graphic sketch of the social, political and religious condition of France at the opening of the sixteenth century, when the Reformation was just dawning, and men were awakening to new ideas respecting the Church and the State. The struggle then commencing was partly political and partly religious, and King Francis I., at one time inclined to side with the Reformers, soon turned against them and took part in the active persecution of the heretics. In 1535, his pride being stung by some remarks of the Reformers, he issued an edict for the extirpation of heresy in every form; and about nine years later, he concluded a treaty with the Emperor Charles V., by which both monarchs bound themselves to exterminate heresy within their respective dominions. Persecution was a flourishing trade at that time:

The King chanced to be ill of a dangerous disease brought on by his licentiousness, and for five or six weeks his life hung upon a thread. The bigoted Cardinal de Tournon, making him believe that his sufferings were a judgment from God, urged him to propitiate heaven by destroying heresy. Moved by these motives, and by misrepresentations which the victims had no opportunity of correcting—for they were never heard—Francis issued an order for the expatriation of the Waldenses of Provence, who appear to have excited the wrath of the clergy to a terrible height. These Vaudois, as they are usually called, the better to distinguish them from the Waldenses of Savoy, lived in the southeast corner of France, between the Durance and the Alps. They were a peaceable, God-fearing, industrious race, and had been a living protest against the Church of Rome for hundreds of years—even from the days of Constantine, if their annals may be trusted. Louis XII. is reported to have called them "better Christians than himself," and a Romish missionary, who was sent to turn them from the error of their ways, was himself converted and forced to acknowledge that he had learnt more from the little Vaudois children than he had ever done at college. In the wildest valleys of the Alps, and on rocky heights where the chamois could hardly keep his footing, they built their huts and tended their flocks. They had covered a barren district with smiling harvests, "making the desert bloom as the rose." Du Bellay, Governor of Piedmont, describes them as "a simple people," paying their *taille* to the crown and their *droits* to their lord more regularly than their orthodox neighbors. But their virtues were their chief crime in the eyes of the King's clerical advisers. In 1540 the Parliament of Provence had condemned twenty-three of these poor creatures to be burnt alive for contumacy, and ordered their country to be laid waste. The sanguinary decree further directed the towns of Merindol and Cabrières, and other places, which had been the refuge of the retreat of the heretics, to be razed to the ground, the caves which had served them for an asylum to be destroyed, the forests cut down, the fruit "trees rooted up, the rebel chiefs put to death, and their wives and children banished for life." Some friends of the poor Vaudois succeeded in getting the decree suspended until 1st January, 1545; when Francis I., hoping to do a meritorious work that would atone for his dissolute life, ordered it to be enforced. To John Menier, Baron of Oppède, and chief President of the Parliament of Provence, was entrusted the task of carrying out the royal decree. He was one of those happily rare individuals who delight in slaughter from mere blood-thirstiness. He made no distinction between believers and heretics. The troops under his orders—wild mercenaries, with more of the brigand than of the disciplined soldier—wasted the country with fire and sword. From the frightful detail of cruelties one little fact may be gathered characteristic of the man. All the inhabitants of the town of Merinda, which stood on the Durance, were put to the sword, with the exception of one person, a poor idiot, who had ransomed his life by promising a soldier two crowns. Oppede heard of it, and, sending for the soldier, gave him the two crowns; and, having thus bought the prisoner, ordered him to be tied to a tree and shot forthwith. "I know how to treat these people," he roared out; "I will send them, children and all, to live in hell." The small town of Cabrieres, in the same neighborhood and a little south of the poetic Vancluse, was treated with similar severity. Every house was destroyed; between 700 and 800 persons were killed in the streets or fields; a number of women who had fled for refuge to a barn were burnt to death, and those who escaped the sword and fire were sent to the galleys "with circumstances of inhumanity," says the historian, "that would have deserved our pity on any other occasion." "In one church," says Guerin, "I saw between 400 and 500 poor souls of women and children butchered." Twenty-five women, who had taken refuge in a cavern in the papal territory of Avignon, were smothered to death, the vice-legate kindling the fire with his own hands. In fine, 24 towns and villages were destroyed, and 3,000 persons put to death. Such little boys and girls as the soldiers did not want were sold into slavery; they might be purchased for a crown apiece. And that none might escape, the Parliament of Provence issued a proclamation forbidding the neighbors to offer the Vaudois either food or shelter, so that many were starved to death in the mountains.

Francis I. was succeeded by his son Henry II., who, after a short reign, left the throne to his son Francis II. To him succeeded his brother Charles IX., in whose reign the Massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred. Mr. White gives a very vivid account of the rise of the Huguenots, and of the terrible struggles that took place between them and their enemies. Frightful cruelties were perpetrated on both sides, though the Huguenots seem not to have been the aggressors in this kind of warfare. Under the Prince de Condé and Admiral Coligny, they made head against the Government in three successive civil wars. But the Queen Mother, Catharine de Medici, jealous of their growing power, instigated the assassination of the Admiral. The plot was only partially successful. Coligny was shot at and wounded on the 22d of August, 1572, while returning home from an interview with the King. The event created a great disturbance in Paris, where the Huguenot party was very strong; and Catharine resolved that Coligny and his followers must be disposed of at any cost and by any means. She planned the massacre, frightened the King into acquiescence with rumors of Huguenot vengeance on the Admiral's account, and made all the arrangements for the dreadful event with her son, the Duke of Anjou, and the Duke of Guise. We give the account of the massacre in Mr. White's own words:

Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, the noise of horses and the measured tramp of foot soldiers broke the silence of the narrow street in which Coligny lay wounded. It was the murderers seeking their victim; they were Henry of Guise with his uncle the Duke of Aumale, the Bastard of Angouleme, and the Duke of Nevers, with other foreigners, Italian and Swiss, namely, Fesinghi (or Tosinghi) and his nephew Antonio, Capt. Petrucci, Capt. Studer, of Winkelbach, with his soldiers, Martin Koch, of Freyberg, Conrad Burg, Leonard Grunenfelder, of Glaris, and Carl Diakowitz, surnamed Behm (the Bohemian?) There were besides one Capt. Attin, in the household of Aumale, and Sarlabous, a renegate Huguenot and commandant of Havre. It is well to record the names even of these obscure individuals who stained their hands in the best blood of France. De Cosseins, too, was there with his guard, some of whom he posted with their arquebuses opposite the windows of Coligny's hotel, that none might escape. Presently there was a loud knock at the outer gate: "Open in the King's name." La Bonne, imagining it to be a message from the Louvre, hastened with the keys, withdrew the bolt, and was immediately butchered by the assassins, who rushed into the house. The alarmed domestics ran half-awake to see what was the uproar; some were killed outright, others escaped up stairs, closing the door at the foot, and placing some furniture against it. This feeble barrier was soon broken down, and the Swiss who had attempted to resist, were shot. The tumult awoke Coligny from his slumbers, and divining what it meant—that Guise had made an attack on the house—he was lifted from his bed, and folding his *robe de chambre* about him sat down prepared to meet his fate. Cornaton entering the room at the moment, Ambrose Pare asked him what was the meaning of the noise. Turning to his beloved master he replied, "Sir, it is God calling us to himself; they have broken into the house and we can do nothing." "I have long been prepared to die," said the Admiral. "But you must all flee for your lives, if it be not too late; you cannot save me. I commit my soul to God's mercy." They obeyed him, but only two succeeded in making their way over the roofs. Pastor Merlin laid hid for three days in a loft, who was fed by a hen, who every morning laid an egg within his reach. Pare and Coligny were left alone—Coligny looking as calm and collected as if no danger impended. After a brief interval of suspense the door was dashed open, and Cosseins, wearing a corslet and brandishing a bloody sword in his hand, entered the room, followed by Behm, Sarlabous and others, a party of Anjou's Swiss guard, in their tri-colored uniform of black, white and green, keeping in the rear. Expecting resistance, the ruffians were for a moment staggered at seeing only two unarmed men. But his brutal instincts rapidly regaining the mastery, Behm stepped forward, and pointing his sword at Coligny's breast, asked: "Are you not the Admiral?" He replied: "I am; but, young man, you should respect my gray hairs, and not attack a wounded man. Yet what matters it? You cannot shorten my life except by God's permission." The German soldier, uttering a blasphemous oath, plunged his sword into the Admiral's breast. Others in the room struck him also, Behm repeating his blows until the Admiral fell on the floor. The murderer now ran to the window and shouted into the court-yard, "It is all over." Henry of Guise, who had been impatiently ordering his creatures to make haste, was not satisfied. "Mons. d'Angouleme will not believe it unless he sees him," returned the Duke. Behm raised the body from the ground, and dragged it to the window to throw it out; but life was not quite extinct, and the Admiral placed his foot against the wall, faintly resisting the attempt. "Is it so, old fox?" exclaimed the murderer, who drew his dagger and stabbed him several times. Then, assisted by Sarlabous, he threw the body down. It was hardly to be recognized. The bastard of Angouleme—the Chevalier as he is called in some of the narratives—wiped the blood from the face of the corpse. "Yes, it is he; I knew him well," said Guise, kicking the body as he spoke. "Well done, my men," he continued, "we have made a good beginning. Forward—by the King's command." He mounted his horse and rode out of the court-yard, followed by Nevers, who cynically exclaimed, as he looked at the body, *Sic transit gloria mundi.* Tosinghi took the chain of gold—the insignia of his office—from the Admiral's neck, and Petrucci, a gentleman in the train of the Duke of Nevers, cut off the head and carried it away carefully to the Louvre. Of all who were found in the house, not one was spared, except Ambrose Pare, who was escorted in safety to the palace by a detachment of Anjou's guard. Thus died, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, one of the noblest men of whom France, so rich in great men, can boast. His character has been described in his actions. In stature he was of the middle height, of ruddy complexion, and well-proportioned. His countenance was serene, his voice soft and pleasant, but his utterance was rather slow. His habits were temperate; he drank but little wine, and ate sparingly. He had been blessed with five children: Louisa, who married Teligny, and afterwards William of Orange, ancestor of our William III.; Francis and Odet, who escaped the massacre; Charles, who fell a victim in the general massacre; his other son had died in battle. A posthumous daughter was born to him, of whose fate nothing is known. Le Laboureeeur, a Catholic priest, says of Coligny: "He was one of the greatest men France ever produced, and I venture to say further, one of the most attached to his country." The Papal legate, Santa Croce, describes him as "remarkable for his prudence and coolness. His manners were severe, he always appeared serious and absorbed in his meditations. His eloquence was weighty. He was skilled in Latin and divinity, and he grew in people's love the more they knew his frankness and devotedness to his friends." He never told a lie (*minime mentiretur;*) but then, adds the legate, "he had no pretensions to refined manners, and always kept a straw in his mouth to clean his teeth with."

Coligny's headless trunk was left for some hours where it fell, until it became the sport of rabble children, who dragged it all round Paris. They tried to burn it, but did little more than scorch and blacken the remains, which were first thrown into the river, and then taken out again "as unworthy to be food for fish," says Claude Haton. In accordance with the old sentence of the Paris Parliament, it was dragged by the hangman to the common gallows at Montfaucon, and there hung up by the heels. All the court went to gratify their eyes with the sight, and Charles, unconsciously imitating the language of Vitellius, said, as he drew near the offensive corpse, "The smell of a dead enemy is always sweet." The body was left hanging for a fortnight, or more, after which it was privily taken down by the Admiral's cousin, Marshal Montmorency, and it now rests, after many removals, in a wall among the ruins of his hereditary castle of Chatillon-sur-Loing. What became of the head no one knows. It was intended to be sent to Rome as a peace-offering to the Pope; but it probably never got farther than Lyons, Mandelot, the governor of that city, having received orders to stop the messenger—one of Guise's servants—and take it away. What can have been the King's object? Was he conscience-stricken, and did he repent of the foul indignities offered to the man for whom he had once professed such love? Or was he jealous of the credit Duke Henry might acquire by laying the arch-Huguenot's head at the feet of the Holy Father? All that appears certain is—that the head never reached Rome. The Abbé Caveyrac states that he saw fragments of a skull in the coffin at Chatillon containing the Admiral's remains; but, accepting the Abbé's testimony as to what he saw, it by no means follows that the bones were a part of Coligny's head. When Guise left the Admiral's corpse lying in the court-yard, he went to the adjoining house in which Teligny lived. All the inmates were killed, but he escaped by the roof. Twice he fell into the hands of the enemy, and twice he was spared; he perished at last by the sword of a man who knew not his amiable, inoffensive character. His neighbour, La Rochefoucault, was perhaps more fortunate in his fate. He had hardly fallen asleep, when he was disturbed by the noise in the street. He heard shouts and the sound of many footsteps; and scarcely awake and utterly unsuspicious, he went to his bedroom door at the first summons in the King's name. He seems to have thought that Charles, indulging in one of his usual mad frolics, had come to punish him, as he had punished others, like schoolboys. He opened the door and fell dead across the threshold, pierced by a dozen weapons. When the messenger returned from the Duke of Guise with the answer that it was "too late," Catharine, fearing that such disobedience to the royal commands might incense the King and awaken him to a sense of all the horrors that were about to be perpetrated in his name, privately gave orders to anticipate the hour. Instead of waiting until the matin bell should ring out from the old clock tower of the Palace of Justice, she directed the signal to be given from the nearer belfry of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. As the harsh sound rang through the air of that warm Summer night, it was caught up and echoed from tower to tower, rousing all Paris from their slumbers. Immediately from every quarter of that ancient city up rose a tumult as of hell. The clanging of bells, the crashing doors, the musket-shots, the rush of armed men, the shrieks of their victims, and high over all the yells of the mob, fiercer and more pitiless than hungry wolves—made such an uproar that the stoutest hearts shrank appalled, and the sanest appear to have lost their reason. Women unsexed, men wanting everything but the strength of the wild beast, children without a single charm of youth or innocence, crowded the streets where the rising day still struggled with the glare of a thousand torches. They smelt the odor of blood, and thirsting to indulge their passions for once with impunity, committed horrors that have become the marvel of history. Within the walls of the Louvre, within the hearing of Charles and his mother, if not actually within their sight, one of the foullest scenes of this detestable tragedy was enacted. At daybreak, says Queen Margaret of Navarre, her husband rose to go and play at tennis, with a determination to be present at the King's *lever*, and demand justice for the assault on the Admiral. He left his apartment, accompanied by the Huguenot gentleman who had kept watch around him during the night. At the foot of the stairs he was arrested, while the gentlemen with him were disarmed, apparently without any attempt at resistance. A list of them had been carefully drawn up, which the Sire d'O, Quartermaster of the Guards, read out. As each man answered to his name, he stepped into the court-yard, where he had to make his way through a double line of Swiss mercenaries. Sword, spear and halberd made short work of them, and two hundred (according to Davila) of the blood of France soon lay a ghastly pile beneath the windows of the palace. Charles (it is said) looked on coldly at the horrid deed, the victims appealing in vain to his mercy. Among the gentlemen they murdered were the two who had been boldest in their language to the King not many hours before: Segur, Baron of Pardilan, and Armand de Clermont, Baron of Pilles, who, with stentorian voices called upon the King to be true to his word. De Pilles took off his rich cloak and offered it to some one whom he recognized: "Here is a present from the hand of De Pilles, basely and traitorously murdered." "I am not the man you take me for," said the other, refusing the cloak. The Swiss plundered their victims as they fell; and pointing to the heap of half-naked bodies, described them to the spectators as the men who had conspired to kill the King and all the royal family in their sleep, and make France a republic. But more disgraceful even than this massacre was the conduct of some of the ladies in Catherine's train, of her "flying squadron," who, later in the day, inspected and laughed at the corpses as they lay stripped in the court-yard.

WINTER RAIN.

BY CHRISTINA ROSETTI.

Every valley drinks,
Every dell and hollow;
Where the kind rain sinks and sinks,
Green of Spring will follow.

Yet a lapse of weeks,
Buds will burst their edges,
Strip their wool-coats, glue-coats, streaks,
In the woods and hedges;

Weave a bower of love,
For birds to meet each other,
Weave a canopy above
Nest and egg and mother.

But for fattening rain
We should have no flowers,
Never a bud or leaf again
But for soaking showers;

Never a mated bird
In the rocking tree-tops,
Never indeed a flock or herd
To graze upon the lea-crops.

Lambs so woolly white,
Sheep the sun-bright leas on,
They could have no grass to bite
But for rain in season.

We should find no moss
In the shadiest places,
Find no waving meadow-grass
Pied with broad-eyed daisies.

But miles of barren sand,
With never a son or daughter.
Not a lily on the land,
Or lily on the water.

TOILERS OF THE SEA.

We make the following extracts from the interesting work on *English Seamen and Divers*, written by M. Alphonse Esquiros, and published in London by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

A COAST-GUARD ROMANCE.

The coastguardsmen have occasionally to put off in their boats to overhaul any craft of suspicious appearance. This was at one time the most dangerous part of their duty. They often had to cope with men armed to the teeth, half smugglers and half pirates, who had sworn to sell dearly to the agents of the public treasury the merchandise hidden away in the vessels under chase. The very women sometimes even took a part in these fraudulent though bold enterprises, and many a Cornish heroine has distinguished herself among her companions in arms in warm conflict with the coast-guard. One of these men had allowed his heart to become entangled in the toils woven for him by the pretty face of a fisherman's daughter; she was beautiful, and, though coy, had, nevertheless, after an assiduous courtship of two years, promised to marry him. Their marriage was delayed for a few days by a circumstance which, at that time, was not at all unusual. For some time past a brigantine, which there was every reason to believe had been devoted to the contraband trade, had several times baffled the vigilance of the preventive officers. It seemed impossible to surprise her at sea during the night, whilst in the morning she was emptied and firmly moored in one of the little harbours on the coast. The coastguard lover was directed, with some of his comrades, to give chase to the suspected vessel. This, however, was no easy task, for if it was occasionally seen like a black spot on the misty surface of the waves, the brigantine always escaped like a phantom just at the moment when they thought they were about to capture her. One night, however, these look-out men distinctly perceived a sail swelling on the horizon before a strong west wind. They made sail in the same direction; and although the sky was dark enough to rejoice the heart even of a smuggler, there was not much delay in catching the fugitive vessel. The attack was made in due course; at the moment when they were about to board her, a shot, which they could see was fired by a cabin boy, announced that the crew had made up their minds to defend themselves. The brigantine was taken after a smart resistance; but how great was the surprise of the assailants when, among the group of the subdued and depressed smugglers, they were unable to find the young man who had fired the pistol, whom, however, they had clearly made out by the light of the flash. In vain was he sought for in and about the vessel; but some days after the sea threw up on the beach, in one of the Cornish coves, the corpse of a female dressed as a sailor, in whose face the coast-guardsman recognized the features of his intended. Had she fallen into the water by accident, or had she designedly buried in the waves the shame that awaited her, if she had been found by her lover in such evil company? This is a mystery which has never been cleared up.

THE SAILORS' DISTRICT IN LONDON.

The sailors' district in London is not a very extensive one. The houses intended for their accommodation are mostly concentrated at Wapping, Shadwell, and Ratcliff Highway, and round the docks generally. The proprietors of these establishments pretty well understand the character of the English sailor, and know how to attack him on his weak side. When Jack is ashore, one class of objects always rejoices his heart, and these are the appurtenances of his profession. A shop whose glass front can boast of a model of a ship, complete with sails and rigging, will never want for sailor customers; it will certainly draw all the seamen in the district. Those who provide furnished lodgings for sailors, knowing how impressible he is by everything which reminds him of the sea, take care not to neglect this peculiarity in his habits, and seek in every way to make the most of it for their own interest. Hence we often see these houses surmounted with a full-rigged mast. If a cannon is added it is all the better, but the highest point of art seems to be to paint on the outside walls the flags of the various maritime powers, with their emblems and their colors. Though Jack may be brimful of nationality, still he is a little cosmopolitan in his ideas, and his desire is that every part of the world should be done justice to. Certainly, in spite of all the devices to flatter the *amour-propre* of the mariner, some of these wretched places, situated down dark alleys and courts, with their dirty gloomy-looking windows, have more the appearance of thieves' dens than of places intended for comfort or pleasure. These, however, are the caravansaries in which the English sailor takes his ease. If we pay a closer attention to them we shall not be long in discovering the kind of seductions which attract him into these places, where his purse, his health, and sometimes even his honor, are endangered. Very often strange sounds are heard to proceed from these traps for the unwary—the scraping noise of a shrill-toned violin, or the hoarse voice of a female singer. Sometimes a sluttish-looking siren takes her stand upon the doorstep, well justifying the proverb, "Salt water doesn't wash clean," fantastically clad in faded finery. Dancing, drinking, and tobacco are the three charms for the sailor in this smoky Eldorado, where his fate too often is to spend in one short week the earnings of a year. Generous as he is by nature, he [illegible] rather a bravado of his excessive liberality; and, if he scatters his money to the winds, it is just to show how rich he is, and that the sea is not a bad paymaster. The English sailor earns the respect of honest folk by his good qualities; but, among the people with whom he mostly associates, he becomes a favorite principally for his faults, the chiefs of which are carelessness and prodigality. Alas! it is not long before he pays dearly for the innocent pleasure of humbling with his largesse the "land-lubbers," as he calls them, and proving to them that it is on the sea that the golden fleece is to be sought for. At the expiration of a few days his sealskin purse is emptied. This is the moment which is taken advantage of by the "land-sharks" to take possession of the mariner body and soul. The sailor who has plenty of money is certainly a profitable prize; but, when he is penniless, he is a different though little less lucrative party. Especially in the latter case the crimp tries his best to draw him into his snares. First of all he advances to him various sums, which he keeps back as interest eighteen pence in every pound. After a long voyage, of course Jack requires to renew his old clothes, worn and stained as they are with tar and sea water. His friend "the shark" undertakes to "rig him out," and for this purpose enters into a league with some nautical clothes dealer, well known under the name of a slop-seller. A complete fit-out of all that he needs is thus provided for him at about 50 per cent. above the market price. But, after all, the most serious element in this ruinous sort of bargain is that the sailor thereby pledges his liberty. In exchange for all this pretended services, the crimp, by a formal contract, purchases his future gains. From henceforth the poor wretch is actually eating and drinking at his master's table the price of his own slavery. After his brief intoxication of coarse pleasures, he cannot, in fact, fail soon to see that he is sold body and soul. In some cases the lodging-house-keeper will, perhaps, conspire with some captain having as little conscience as himself, and will enter the unlucky sailor for a long voyage at an abominably low rate of pay. He draws the money in then with both hands; with one he fingers the recompense from the master of the merchant ship, with the other the salary, paid in advance, of the man whose creditor he is. Plenty of stories, rather hackneyed it is true, are told of sailors being carried off in a drunken sleep, and conveyed in the night on board vessels about to sail the next morning at daybreak. The fact is, that when a sailor has once fallen into the claws of the usurer, he is no longer his own property; under one form or another he cannot help relinquishing much of his manly dignity in the snares to which he is exposed, and is only too happy when they do not take advantage of his innocence to expose him to the rigor of the laws he has unwittingly broken.

DIVERS AND DIVING-BELLS.

The author visited the Plymouth Breakwater, where he found divers at work, and obtained a practical knowledge of the operations of diving. Of the diving bell he says:

The diving-bell has many times rendered service to engineers by putting them in a position to understand the nature of certain damage going on, which too often threatens submarine works with complete destruction. When Brunel was in the course of making his famous road under the Thames, and the current of the river had broken through the arched roof of the tunnel, he went down in a diving bell to see for himself the extent of the disaster. The machine had sunk under the water to a depth of nearly 30 feet, and reached the gaping opening which had been hollowed out in the masonry. This hole, however, was too narrow to allow the bell to enter. It was, therefore, necessary either to give up the pursuit of his observations, or have recourse to any other means for reaching the scene of operations, which was about eight or ten feet below him. Under these circumstances there was no hesitation about Brunel; taking hold of the end of a rope, he plunged into the breach and remained there, under water, for about two minutes. His companions began to be alarmed, and, pulling the rope, gave him the signal to come up again. He, however, intently occupied in his important examination, had let go the rope, and had but just time to catch hold of it again at the very moment that this, his only means of safety, was being pulled away from him. On his return to the interior of the bell he was much astonished at the time he had passed in the water, which time much exceeded the average amount of man's natural powers.

The life of a diver is one of constant exposure, hazard and hardship. The author says:

The divers whom I saw round me by the Plymouth Breakwater were a race of amphibious masons, working half their time under water, and the other half on the great causeway which they have themselves helped to construct. Considering the hardships and dangers which they brave, one might readily fancy that they were tempted into the deep by the allurement of some considerable gain. This is, however, by no means the case. Their wages are not higher than the scale for ordinary workmen. They are paid sometimes by the piece, sometimes by the day; but in any case they very rarely gain more than 20s. to 25s. a week. And then they have their dead season; when the swell is very violent they cannot go down in the bell. Sometimes it happens that the surface is calm, but the deeper part of the water is agitated by what the English call the ground-swell, a kind of vibration of the sea which considerably hinders their operations. In the Summer time they pretty generally remain under water from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon, and from one until six in the evening. Their health does not appear to be much affected by this long confinement in the atmosphere of the bell. They assured me that the time appeared to pass quickly at the bottom of the sea, and, at all events, they got a formidable appetite there. As they constantly work with their feet and legs plunged into the water or wet sand, some of them acquire certain infirmities. For hygienic reasons, most of them think it best to drink a glass of strong liquor on returning to the surface of the water. The temperature at the bottom of the sea is pretty nearly the same during all the seasons of the year; but in Winter, when they come up to the top all in a glow with their hard work, they find the outer air extremely cold. Habit has long since hardened them against the headaches which attack novices only, as also the singing in the ears. None of them appear to have lost any portion of their acuteness of hearing; indeed, they pretend that the compressed air in the bell is an excellent remedy for deafness. The workmen also quote an instance of a consumptive person who was entirely cured by using the diving bell. While they are living on board their vessel, and, indeed, on shore, their habits do not materially differ from those of sailors generally.

M. Esquiros himself made a descent in a diving-bell. His account of what he saw and experienced during his sojourn under water is quite interesting:

The helmet which covered my face and head was provided on the back part with two hollow metallic studs; one of these was protected against the intrusion of the water by a strong valve, and was intended to give vent to the air vitiated by breathing; the other, called the pipe-holder, was to be fixed to the air-tube. I had noticed, in fact, on the deck of the vessel, a long india-rubber pipe, coiled round and round like a slender serpent. One of the sailors took took hold of the head, as it were, of this elongated reptile, and screwed it into the air-pump, while he inserted the other end—the tail, so to speak, in the pipe-holder, or metallic stud, on my helmet. I could then well understand how the whole theory of this art is based, as might be expected, on the physical constitution of man. The diving apparatus only doubles and lengthens his respiratory organs. the air-pump is for him nothing but his external lungs, and the air-tube is only a floating windpipe. It was not long, however, before they closed up the only orifice by which I had any communication with the outer world, by screwing on, in front of my mouth, a third pane of glass, which was oval, and protected, like the two others, by a copper wirework. We must not lose sight of the fact that there is nothing but a thickness of glass between the diver and the ocean—between life and death. If any external obstacle—some projecting point of iron—should chance to break this frail barrier, in a moment he would have to deal with all the waters of the deep. Almost before they had finished fixing on this glass in front of my helmet the pumps began to work and to supply me with air; but for this I should have been stifled, for the only part of my person which was now in contact with the atmosphere were my hands, and I could not effect much in the way of breathing through them. This function was now entirely dependent on the air-tube; but oh! if this tube happened to break. It was explained to me that even under these unlikely circumstances, a valve would close spontaneously to prevent the rushing in of the water, and that enough air would be left inside the diving dress to enable me to live some instants, just time enough, in fact, for me to be rescued. This was at least some consolation. I could now neither speak nor hear, but I could still see very well, for had I not my three glass eyes? I was directed by signs to make my way to a ladder which went down into the sea from the side of the vessel, but the difficulty was for me to move. I seemed as if I was glued down to the deck by my leaden shoe-soles; my back and breast were loaded with weights, and besides I felt as stiff and uncomfortable in my india-rubber garment as if I had been sewn up in the skin of some marine monster. However, I did my best, and at least reached the first round of the rope ladder, which was stretched pretty tight by a considerable weight at the lower end, and passing round the side of the ship above the water, then disappeared. The good-hearted sailors, however, did their best to help me and guided all my movements; they taught me how to pass the air-tube under my left arm, and the signal line, bound round my body, passed upward over my right shoulder. The upper ends of the tube and line were held by two men, who were, in divers' phrase, my attendants. I do not reckon a third man who accompanied me to show me the way. The ladder seemed a long one to me, although there were not more than 8 feet or 10 feet between the edge of the vessel and the level of the sea; but the terrible moment is that when one touches the surface of the waves. Although the sea was that day as calm as a pond, I felt myself beat about and buoyed up by the natural movement of the waves rolling one over the other, in spite of the leaden weights attached to me. But it was much worse when my head went under the surface, and I saw the water dancing about round my helmet. Had I too great a supply of air in the apparatus, or had I too little? Really it would be difficult for me to say; the fact is, that I felt almost suffocated. At the same time, it seemed as if a tempest was roaring in my ears, and as if my temples were screwed up tight in a vice. In good truth I had the strongest desire to go up again immediately, but shame was more powerful than fear, so I slowly descended, too slowly for my liking, for this ladder down into the deep appeared as if it would never end, and yet the water at this spot was not more than thirty or thirty-two feet deep. I could scarcely summon up presence of mind enough to observe the gradual deterioration of the light round me; it was a pale, doubtful twilight, which to me very much resembled the London atmosphere in a November fog. I fancied I saw living forms floating about here and there, without at all being able to say what they were. At last, after a few minutes, which seemed to me a whole century of trial and torment, I found my feet were resting on a surface which was something like solid. My reason for thus modifying my expression is that the bottom of the sea, when you are on it, does not appear to be a very satisfactory base. Everymoment one is buoyed up and half carried off the legs by the moving masses of water, and I was compelled to hold tight on to the ladder with my hands to prevent being tumbled over. There was, however, one essential instrument which I was in need of. The divers, to enable them to walk firmly in the ocean, are in the habit of using a crowbar, on which they lean as on a walking-stick, but I was quite encumbered enough already without this iron bar, which would have been of no use to me; for I had not the slightest intention of walking about. I was too much dismayed at the impressive silence and gloomy solitude of the water, in which I seemed to myself lost. Here, however, the light was much brighter than it appeared to be when I was half-way down, and the pains in my head left me as if by magic. Wishing to carry back with me a tangible proof of where I had been, and a souvenir of my excursion, I stooped down and picked up a pebble from the bottom of the sea. I was going to put in the pocket of my dress, when I found out that I had no pocket, and that I must stick it under my girdle. This being done, I gave the signal to hoist me up to the surface. I fancied I should experience quite a feeling of joy in getting back into my element again. But I had first to get on to and ascend the height of the ladder. When I at last got on board the vessel, they first took off my visor, and then the helmet and collar all in one piece, and lastly my diver's dress. The only thing I remarked was that it was much easier to get into this garment than to get out of it; the ends of the sleeves were so tightly stuck down upon the skin that it was necessary to use an instrument called the cuff-expander, to stretch the stuff. My underclothing was not the least wetted, and I am bound to acknowledge that the cloth of which the diving-dress is made well deserves the title of water-proof, which is given it by the inventors. The good-tempered sailors congratulated me on my return to life, and laughed heartily at my freak. As they said, I had only made a dive as a duck goes down to the bottom of the sea, and, in truth, my brief descent had not been much else; but still, had I not attained the end I had proposed to myself? I knew now by experience all the essential details of the art of diving, and as the result, I could not help admiring the courage, and wondering at the acquired nature of these men, who were not merely capable of remaining a few minutes under water, but were able to continue there for several hours, and to execute all kinds of difficult work.

Picking up a Living in London.—Of all the melancholy and objectionable methods of picking up a living are those that depend for their success, not on the patience, or industry, or ingenuity of the operator, but on his desperate courage to face, every hour in the day, every possible peril, and his pluck to endure bodily pain with a smile and a joke. It appears monstrous and incredible that any man should be driven by distress, or guided by his brutal instincts, to voluntarily torture himself for the edification of his fellow-men, or that the latter in any considerable number should exist, so mean and degraded as to be willing to encourage and reward the self-torture to such an extent as shall make it worth his while to persist in his shocking performances, and make them a means of supplying him with bed and board. Undoubtedly it is so, however. An unfortunate wretch may be seen about the streets of London, and at fairs and festive gatherings, who picks up a living by an exhibition of his strength of jaw, demonstrated by his ability to swing, pendulum-fashion, two iron half-hundred weights, coupled by a band, kneeling. The result of this arduous undertaking is, that the muscles of the face are hideously distorted, and his eyes afflicted with a squint terrible to behold. It is when he has swung the weights very nearly as long as he is able, and his squinting eyes seem almost strained out of his head, and the veins in his poor forehead are swelled nigh to bursting, that the bystanders applaud the most, and resolve to throw the "strong man" a half-penny.

There are two other fellows who pick up a living by smashing stones on each other's chest by means of a big hammer. They carry the stones—smooth, oval stones, as a rule—weighing seven or eight pounds, and when a favorable opportunity presents itself for collecting any number of persons, one of the two lies down and makes an arch of his body, face upward, and the stone is laid on his chest. Then the man with the big hammer explains his intentions forcibly, pointing out the possibility of his smashing every rib in his companion's body, but, at the same time, offering to risk it, provided the company round will contribute the sum of six-pence. Generally the sum is subscribed. "It's just a toss-up," says the hammerman, "between his ribs and the stone; one or the other must go," and so he poises his weapon, and the eager-eyed mob coolly watch for the smashing "one way or the other." Faugh! it is horrible. There is a young man, a lean and cadaverous monster, who picks up a living by attending tavern tap-rooms in the low parts of the metropolis, biting off the heads of live rats for the amusement of the tap-room company. And there is another man who generally accompanies the rat-biter, and whose claims for popular support and encouragement consist in his ability to drive a row of brass pins into his thigh without wincing. He sticks the pins with their points in his trousers, and says, "One! two! three!" and brings the palm of his hand with a slap on to the pins' heads, and drives them fairly. "If any gentleman thinks there is any deception, he is welcome to draw 'em out himself," he says.

I will trouble the reader with but one more example of how a living may be picked up in a great and enlightened city, on the raw-head and bloody-bones principle. I have had my eye on the person who furnishes the example for three years or more. I recollect him when he was a much less pretentious performer than he is now. His great feat is to wager the stubbornness of his skull against that of a big potato. He throws up the potato higher than the tallest house, and he folds his arms and catches the descending missile on his bare forehead.

When I first remember him, his performances were modestly restricted to back streets, and the size of his potato was not enormous—no bigger than the bottom of a pint ale-bottle. At that time his forehead was not particularly bumpy, and as he walked along the street between the periods of performance, in his shabby black clothes, and with hat on the back of his head, he would have passed as well as a poet as a conjurer. He used to throw up the potato timidly, and to screw his eyes up very tight when he made ready to catch it.

But he has wonderfully improved since then. Evidently his head is thicker than he at first imagined, and the size of his potato has increased with his confidence. He is no longer a shy man, shunning great highways; he is almost a swell as regards costume, and he has a boy to carry his potato-sack. I saw him only last week, surrounded by an admiring crowd in the Strand. In his hand he held a potato as large, let us say, as a big man's double fists, and his forehead was highly inflamed, and curiously knobbed, but there was a flash of conscious superiority in his eye that the squelching of a ton of potatoes could not subdue.

"You know this isn't no common ger-[illegible]," said he; "there isn't another man in London that can do the potato trick. I'll give any man round me a sovereign that will attempt it, letting the potato fairly strike his head. What! no bidders? Then I must try once more myself," and with that he flung up the big potato as high as he could, and down it came presently upon his bumpy forehead, where it smashed and scattered into twenty pieces, much to the delight of the audience, who threw their half-pence into the ring most generously.

It is nothing short of disgraceful to any civilized community that such exhibitions should be tolerated, but there is little hope of reform in this direction among the lower and uneducated classes, while hundreds of educated and well-informed people encourage professional showmen to cater at fashionable establishments to their morbid appetites. At the present writing there is exhibited, at one of our most popular places of amusement, the humble make-believe of severing a woman's head from her body, the great attraction being that the imposition is so perfect as to appear absolutely real. Strewed about the walls of the town is a highly-colored, life-size picture of a terrible-looking gentleman, of most diabolical cast of countenance, holding in one hand a sword reeking with gore, and in the other hand, suspended from its hair, the newly-decapitated, streaming head of a lady, whose ghastly trunk occupies a chair near at hand. This is supposed to illustrate exactly the loathsome spectacle, to be witnessed on payment of one shilling, (cushioned seats two and sixpence, private boxes one guinea,) and the place, I am told, is thronged night after night.—*James Greenwood, in Hours at Home.*

ACCEPTED.

"To marry her, and take her home!"
The Poet, who his vision tells,
Describing greatness, speaks of Rome,
And each thing shows by something else;
But through the list of Poets look,
And who so happy to have found,
In universal nature's book,
A likeness for a life so crowned?
Here they speak best who best express
Their inability to speak,
And none are strong, but who confess,
With happy skill, that they are weak;
For, in divinity and love,
What's worth the saying can't be said,
And all who babble here approve
The wise, who're dumb on either head.
From "The Angel in the House."

How Garrick and Johnson Went to London.—Long after they looked back to this pleasant adventure, and often talked over its incidents. Johnson, whose little weakness was a perpetual discontent that "a mere player" should have been more successful in the world than a grand moralist, was not sorry to hint at their little shifts on this occasion—perhaps, too, with the complacency of the arrogant Bounderby, at the notion of being born in a ditch. In a large company the quick ear of Garrick would hear the Doctor fixing a date by a something beginning: "That was the year when I came to London with twopence-halfpenny in my pocket." Not without surprise at such a statement, Garrick would repeat, "With twopence-halfpenny in your pocket?" There was an opportunity here for a wholesome correction. "Why, yes," roars the Doctor, "with twopence-halfpenny; and thou, Davy, with three-halfpence in thine!" Garrick's good humor could make him accept so disagreeable a fiction without remonstrance; though, in truth, it was more probable that the scantier provision should have been on the side of Johnson, whose shifts and privations in London were presently to begin. Neither David's parents nor his kind patron, Walmesley, would have sent him away in such beggarly condition. They made their journey, however, economically. "We rode and tied," said Mr. Garrick, later, alluding to a thrifty mode, by which two people could contrive to have the benefit of one horse between them for their traveling. But, as Boswell says, this was a mere complacent embellishment; otherwise it would be amusing to call up the picture of the bright young fellow cantering on his stage, halting and tying his beast to the nearest tree, and then posting on foot, while behind came struggling the uncouth figure with the seamed neck, the heavy shoulders working, the careless dress, until the welcome beast was in sight. Thus they got on to London, the one to enter on his weary course as a bookseller's hack. They stayed together in a town a short time, presently found their slender stock of money all but exhausted, and for the moment were sorely pressed. In this extremity young Garrick recollected a bookseller named Wilcox, of whom he knew a very little, and both going to him, and telling their story simply and naturally, he was induced to advance them £5 on their joint note, which in a very short time they punctually took up and satisfied. When Johnson told the bookseller his intention was to get his bread by writing, the other eyed his burly figure and said, "he had better get a porter's knot."—*Life of Garrick.*

The Coliseum at Rome.—On the very spot where we stood, how many thousands had been "butchered to make a Roman holiday." Around us rose the vast Amphitheatre which 1,800 years ago was occupied almost daily by countless thousands, anxious to witness the exciting spectacle which ferocious combats between man and beast could furnish. A short description of this immense ruin cannot fail to be interesting to my readers. The Coliseum was built by the Emperor Flavius Vespasianus on his return from the war in Judea, on the spot occupied by ponds in the gardens of Nero, and nearly in the centre of Ancient Rome. It was dedicated by Titus, and the games celebrated at its dedication lasted one hundred days, during which five thousand wild beasts and several thousand gladiators were killed. The form of the Amphitheatre is oval; its height fifty-two yards, and its circumference outside five hundred and fifty yards, but to obtain a correct idea of its size, it is necessary to ascend the first or second story of the porticoes. The arena, so called from the sand that covered the ground, had one principal entrance to the east, the other to the west, and formed an ellipsis of two hundred and eighty-five feet long, one hundred and eighty-two wide, and seven hundred and forty-eight in circumference. It was surrounded by a wall to prevent the beasts from rushing on the spectators; by doors and passages closed with bars of bronze; through these passed the gladiators and animals. Above the arena rose the seats for the audience, on which there was room sufficient for eighty-seven thousand persons, and on the terrace for twenty thousand persons. On the outside wall in the cornice of the building were beams covered with bronze, to which was attached the awning that sheltered the spectators from the rays of the sun.

A solemn stillness pervaded the place, and for a considerable time we stood and gazed upon the stupendous edifice, with its arch upon arch, seat above seat, its ruined corridors and lofty walls, and realized the truth of Byron's lines:

"A ruin—yet what a ruin! from its mass
Walls, palaces, half-cities have been reared;
Yet oft the enormous skeleton ye pass
And marvel where the spoil could have appeared."

In the centre of the arena stands a large black wooden cross, planted in the very soil which had once been deluged with the blood of Christian martyrs. A notice is affixed to this cross, which interpreted, reads thus—"Whoever kisses this cross shall obtain absolution for the sins of two hundred days." Several peasant females and one or two children came up, whilst we were endeavouring to decipher the inscription, and feverently kissing the wooden symbol departed with an air of self-satisfaction. Having found the custodian of the place, we made known our desire to explore the building more fully. He readily accompanied us until we had climbed to the highest accessible point. It was a never-to-be-forgotten ramble. As we ascended we found that it was only from such an elevated position that we obtained a correct impression of the colossal size of the ruin. Ever and anon we paused to look over the city itself and away into the country beyond. Here and there, where the relentless hand of time has removed vast masses of the original structure, Nature has filled up the chasms, and where once the rank and fashion of Rome, as represented by its noble dames, gazed upon the scenes in the arena, flowers of various kinds and rich tufts of verdure spring up. The whole ruin is overgrown with grasses, wild flowers and shrubs, springing up everywhere from out of the yawning crevices, creeping up the broken arches, and presenting a rare scene of varied and beautiful vegetation. Naturalists have counted nearly three hundred plants of different orders, which assist to decorate the ruins of the vast pile. Our steps were continually arrested by new views of the ruin, and ere we had finished our survey we were satisfied that even in Rome itself we should fail to find any other object of equal sublimity. And yet nothing that we afterwards saw produced within us so sad a feeling, when we remembered the terrible history connected with this one unrivaled building. Beautifully has Dickens embodied what I mean, when he writes of the Coliseum, "Its solitude, its awful beauty, and its utter desolation, strike upon the stranger like a softened sorrow, and never in his life, perhaps, will he be so moved and overcome by any sight not immediately connected with his own affections and afflictions. It is the most impressive, the most stately, the most solemn, grand, majestic, mournful sight conceivable. Never, in its bloodiest prime, can the sight of the gigantic Coliseum full and running over with the lustiest life have moved one heart, as it must move all who look upon it now, a ruin—God be thanked a ruin."—*William Smith, Jr.*

Gambling in Paris.—The new scandal has been the awful gaming-table adventure, where a young gentleman lost the enormous sum of 1,800,000 francs at one sitting! The money had to be drawn from the wife's *dot*, and as everything that is strangest elsewhere is sure to be the most natural here, the lady has most joyously consented to put down her magnificent carriage and thoroughbred horses, to give up her box at the opera, and her splendid hotel in the Rue de Varenne, and consoles herself with the loudly expressed conviction that "thank Heaven that little pink-eyed Madame de —— will have to do the same." The people of her *société* declare that she declares she would have paid such vengeance double had she but known how sweet it was. Meanwhile the little pink-eyed woman is in reality compelled to abandon the *luxe insolent* she has been displaying for some time past, and to depart suddenly for Italy with one single courier and *femme-de-chambre.* She says she is going to Rome for the Holy Week to save what is left of her ruined soul; her enemies add maliciously that what is left of the young husband's spoils is very well worth saving also, according to her opinion, and so she has given orders for the sale of her horses and carriages, and the breaking up of her establishment, while she carries with her the big diamonds and the pear-shaped pearls, and all the old priceless jewels which once belonged to the mother of the unlucky player, and which he had promised should be delivered up to his wife, but which through negligence on his part, and determination on that of the pink-eyed little woman, have never been restored to the family coffers.

This is the last sad picture afforded us of the ruin and dissipation of the nineteenth century. The Emperor has been much annoyed at the occurrence, which has spread a veil of scandal over the city. The frightful extent to which this club gambling is being carried on has caused an investigation to be made into the state of the law upon the subject; but no legal preventive has been discovered. The Empress endeavored a short time ago to bind the young men in her service by a kind of promise to abstain from *baccarat;* but even that idea was a failure. None would consent to bind their honor, and, although the game is forbidden in the great world, it is still carried on with redoubled *fureur* at every *réunion* where men alone are gathered together. To show to what a state we have arrived, we can mention that during the week one of the most celebrated and fashionable of the ladies who tolerate the system of private gaming, having expressed a desire to close her house and retire to her own country, the very next day she was assailed with prayers and loaded with means to induce her to remain. One of our friends informs us that he has had the transfer of 500,000 francs pass through his hands from the name of a celebrated racing nobleman to that of the fair hostess of two successive generations of gamesters, by way of bribe for her remaining in Paris. You see we are so fast advancing backwards, as the Gascons say, that the circle will be complete ere long.—*Paris Cor. London Court Journal.*

A Needless Fate.—Have our readers ever reflected on the courage required in the ballet dancer's profession? The risks she runs are hardly less frequent and far more formidable than those which the soldier of the line or the man-of-war's man gets so much credit for facing. It is one thing to take your chance of being sabred or hit by a bullet; but it is another and (to our mind) a much more terrible ordeal to pirouette in combustible gauze before the foot-lights, or worse still, to be pinioned to an iron niche in some brilliant transformation scene, and to remain immovably fixed to your precarious perch, amid a blaze of light and within leap of the flames from a thousand burners. Yet this is the experience which myriads of poor girls have to encounter, night after night, that juveniles may be entertained and gawky crowds amused. A girl of this ill-starred profession, whose skirts caught fire at a concert hall in Birmingham on the evening of Friday, the 20th inst., died on the morning of Monday following—adding another to the hecatomb of such victims yearly sacrificed to a frivolous and callous public. Is Parliament never to legislate against the use of inflammable raiment? Is humanity always to be murmuring, *Quousque tandem?* Till the State interfere, and compel managers of theatres and proprietors of music halls to protect their employes of the ballet by the precautions which chemistry furnishes against fire, we shall continue to be horrified by such instances as that just announced from Birmingham, and to regard our places of scenic amusement as fraught with deaths of greater torture than those of the bull of Phalaris.—*Lancet.*

The Grand Duke Constantine.—The head of the Panslavist movement at the Russian Court is the Grand Duke Constantine, a Prince of far greater natural ability and cultivation than his brother, though his brief political career at Warsaw showed that he wants the firmness and energy of character necessary in a ruler. The Grand Duke, who is somewhat more of a student than a man of action, has hitherto always remained consistent to his political principles—so much so that when the Mouravieff mania was at its height in Russia he withdrew from St. Petersburgh rather than appear by his presence to sanction a policy for which he professed the utmost abhorrence. A Liberal after the fashion of Russian Liberals, he is more attached to the theory than to the reality of freedom, and would extend to the Russian people the privileges of local self-administration, and even of a representative assembly, but only on the condition that both the executive power and the initiative in all legislation shall remain in the hands of the sovereign. With him Panslavism, like his other political principles, seems to assume an amiable and enlightened character, being chiefly directed to the promotion of a literary and social union between the various branches of the Slavonic race, or at most to the formation of a Slavonic Confederation in which each State should enjoy its own customs and local government. This, of course, is also the aspiration of the Slavonians of Austria and Turkey, who, though loudly calling upon Russia to assume the position of their projector and future head, have no notion of submitting themselves to the despotic authority of the Czars. They wish to march, like the Germans, to liberty through unity, forgetting that though Prussia might some day become Germany, a united Slavonia can never be anything but Russia.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

The Headsman's Axe.—The headsman's axe of state, an interesting historical relic, is still preserved in the Tower. Its probable date is the sixteenth century, from which time down to the present, it has been occasionally used, and is still carried by the master jailer of the Tower. The staff is studded with brass nails over leather now almost worn through. When state prisoners were conveyed by barge from the Tower to Westminster to be tried, the master jailor stood in the bow, with the blade away from the prisoner; on the return, should he have been sentenced to death, the edge was then directed toward him. Hall gives an account of the condemnation and subsequent demeanor of the Duke of Buckingham—"Then was the edge of the axe," says the chronicler, "turned toward him, and so led into a barge."—*The British Army, by Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.*

The Prince of Syracuse.—To see this Bourbon prince in colors the most strange to those accustomed to the gray tints of an English landscape, and to the reserve of our great territorial lords, or leading political celebrities, he should be visited in his charming villa in the exquisite plain of Sorrento. Within sight of that romantic island, selected by Tiberius Cæsar, when master of the world and tired of its dominion, as the spot where life could be most thoroughly enjoyed, cooled by the breezes from a bay on either side of the Peninsula, shaded by dark groves fragrant in May and September with the heavy perfume of the orange blossom, were held some of those convivial reunions that stung the Archbishop of Sorrento, courtier though he had been, to declare that his royal highness and himself could not continue to reside within the same episcopal province. Rumour may have magnified the excesses, for who was to enter the iron gates uninvited? But there was one annual festival with which rumor had nothing to do, for it was a public *fête*, one solemnized in the summer by lighted torches and flaming bonfires in a little village high amid the hills that looked down on the twin bays. To this the Prince was in the habit of paying an annual visit, seated in an open sedan borne by four [illegible]

Silenus in broadcloth and wide-awake—might have seemed to be a burlesque of the wildest rites of pagan times, caricatured by the incongruous presence of modern costume. We have said that the Prince's death was sudden. On his last sedan excursion to the hills his increased weight told sadly on his bearers. The Royal bacchanal did not look lovely to English eyes. Then came "the deluge," and before matters had at all assumed definite form, his Royal Highness appeared at a theatre at Pisa. The audience disliked his name, and disbelieved in his liberality; they greeted him with volleys of groans. Astonishment, rage, terror so shook his breast that he was conveyed home in alarm and in excitement, was struck by what his medical attendants called a fulminating apoplexy, and in a few hours had ceased to breathe. His widow refused to accept the possession of his villa at Sorrento.—*The Trinity of Italy. By an English Civilian.*

THE COLUMBINES.

From the Riverside Magazine for May.

We were the fairies' lanterns,
And we hung in the dark, green wood,
To light in the moonless midnight
The spot where their palace stood.

Some of us swung o'er the portal,
Hid in the rock so gray;
And some of us glanced where the little elves danced,
And frolicked the night away.

A red cap wore the cockerel,
Their sentinel brave and true;
And he sounded his horn for the morning dawn
Till it rang the greenwood through.

The door on its emerald hinges
Then oped in the rock so gray;
And in troops they glide from the sun to hide,
Ere his beams through the woodland stray.

There they rest from their night-long revel,
On the silver thistle-down;
And a pearly light from lilies white
O'er their dreamy beds is thrown.

They sleep through the dewy morning,
And the noontide's golden haze,
Till the trumpets sound, by the night winds wound,
And call for the dreaming fays.

Then come with us, little Henry,
Ere the sun from the west is gone;
And you shall pick up more than one golden cup,
Which the elves in the grass have thrown.

Cups whence they drank the night dew,
And glasses hid in the moss,
Stained ruby red by the bright wine shed,
When the elves their beakers toss.

For a week and a day we shall watch you,
In the bath, and on going to bed;
And never a word from your lips must be heard,
Which may not to the elves be said.

And then you shall see the regatta
On the lily pond by the mill;
Six wee pearly boats, with golden oars,
Which the little folks "row with a will."

Was it really the elfin roundelay
Of the Columbines plucked on the hill;
Or had Henry dreamed while the moonbeams streamed
On the vase by the window sill?

GARRICK AS AN ACTOR.—He must have had great genius to be able to overcome the stage traditions and conventionalities of the time. *Hamlet* played in a periwig, a flapped waistcoat, and the other articles of dress of the time, must have been a funny object to look at. What then must have been the power of the man who could make his audience forget this setting in the marvellous facial play, the wonderful flexibility of movement, and the forcible and natural delivery of the words? His *Lear*, too, was a performance which, in the mad scenes and at other points, fairly struck the audience dumb with awe. An anecdote told of him may be apocryphal, but it comes of the sense of his absolute power over those who saw him act. He was playing *Macbeth* one night, and "when he said to the murderer in the banquet scene,

'There is blood upon thy face,'

the other, as he acknowledged himself, was so thrown off his guard by the intensity of the look and earnestness of the manner, that he put his hand up, with a start, and said, 'Is there by G—,' thinking he had broken a blood vessel." Here is another story about his *Richard III.:*

"RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN said he thought his *Richard* was fine, but not terrible enough. 'God bless me,' said the great actress, SIDDONS, 'what could be more terrible?' She then told how at rehearsal he had bade her as he drew *Lady Anne* from the sofa, follow him step by step, so that he should keep his face to the audience, as he acted much with his eyes. During the performance she was so much overcome by the fearful expression of his face that she forgot her instructions, but was recalled to herself by a look of reproof which, she said, she could never think of without terror."

If allowance be made in all these stories for some exaggeration, it is clear that no actor in our time has approached GARRICK. He made his audience forget the stage, and see only the man represented; for he ceased to be GARRICK when he became *Lear*, or *Richard*, or *Macbeth*. Nor was he less successful in comedy. He forgot the stage, and thought only of the part. He was for the time the man of fashion or the ardent lover. He overcame, by sheer force of genius, the drawback of a comparatively small stature; and in no piece did he make a more complete success than in the boisterous *Faconbridge.*

MACAULAY'S ESSAYS.—MACAULAY's longest essay, and perhaps the most elaborate, is the "Bacon." The power of writing has now come to full maturity with him; nay, but we are not sure but that the fulness is excessive and runs over, we are not sure but that the art has run away with the artist. Has anybody not on business ever read this essay without more than one of those intercalatory relaxations familiarly known as *skips?* The facts in BACON's life are few, and MACAULAY tells us nothing new in regard to them. Still the river of words flows on copiously, endlessly. This is discussed and that is discussed, and not a stitch is dropped, and the whole subject is most exhaustively treated. And sure enough it is exhaustively treated; the teeth of wolf never stripped a bone more exhaustively clean. Let the reader in search of proof turn only to the discussion of the question of philosophy that terminates the essay, and which really a page or two might have contained, and he will find that it takes up about twice the space of the essay he is now reading. This excessive copiousness is decidedly a blot, then. Still, the living, leafy, wide-stretching boughs into which the writer's art transforms the mere dead and fragmentary fallen twigs of truth are wonderful, and we are kept in continual admiration of the constant unexceptionable writing, the constant interesting pictures, the constant luminous good sense, and the constant appearance of research. The "Samuel Johnson" (1831) is one of MACAULAY's most celebrated and characteristic essays; and certainly perhaps there is no more vivid, no more graphic, and no more racy piece of writing in the language. The style is terse, clear, keen, while there are a fulness and a rapid continuance of utterance that hurry us triumphantly along with the stream of expression. Still we cannot help seeing that it is a tale dressed up, that effect is aimed at, and that effect alone is aimed at. The truth of the matter is evidently not by any means of vital importance to the writer; not that he despises, or at all wishes to neglect truth, but just because his object has no present relation with truth. In fact, the aim here is not instruction at all; there is no thought of a lesson; the wish is amusement, entertainment, interest only. The desire, too, is accomplished, for the essay is as successful as any series of dissolving views. It is bright, glittering, brilliant, but—we must say—it is shallow. It deals with the outside only—with the hull, the husk, the poor scrofula-scarred body, and not with the soul of JOHNSON. How different the JOHNSON of CARLYLE! There it is not the squalid, unsweet giant in dirty linen, gobbling and slobbering, with straining eyeballs, over his victuals, that we see. No; there is the humble, pious heart, the strong sense, the understanding solid, weighty as granite; or, again, it is the great doubt-riven soul that would have peace in God and a world of far other interests than the pettinesses of time.—*J. H. Stirling.*

RALEGH'S "HISTORY OF THE WORLD."—Several writers have at various times attempted to deprive RALEIGH of the credit of being the real author of his history, which, like the Iliad and Odyssey, they represent as a bundle of fragments tied together by one master hand. The tower, according to them, was a sort of literary factory, where poets, doctors of divinity, mathematicians, statesmen, philosophers and soldiers cooperated in producing under RALEIGH's eye a great composite performance, which, when completed, he illuminated and vivified with broad flashes of eloquence. This theory appears to me altogether unfounded. BEN JONSON, as DRUMMOND tells us, laid claim to the history of the Punic war, and other persons, probably, after RALEIGH's death, likewise took credit for other parts of the work; but I fail to discover in JONSON's dramas any modes of expression, any force of thinking, any vastness of conception analogous to what we discover in RALEIGH's elevated and masterly narrative. Able as he was, JONSON misunderstood himself when he sought to place his intellectual power on a level with that of RALEIGH, which, had he lived 200 years later, he would have shrunk with proper modesty from attempting. JONSON's style, though strong, is artificial, strained and contorted; while RALEIGH's, amid the greatest displays of nervous energy, elevation and grandeur, rolls along easily and sweetly, with a murmur and a cadence like that of some mighty river in its flow.—*Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, by S. A. St. John.*

THE LADIES OF LIMA.—The Alameda is the public garden and promenade of the city. Imagine a long and narrow strip of land inclosed by an iron fence, with a broad path down the centre, bordered with handsome marble statues, and marble vases containing plants, a narrow plat of highly cultivated garden between the path and the railing, and you have the Alameda. To this should be added the majestic background of the Andes. As you approach, the square pavement, and the elaborate gateway, adorned with four statues on the gateposts, for pedestals, present an imposing appearance; but in spite of the statuary and the flowers, the Alameda is really far from attractive. It is something like a drawing-room, the furniture of which is too hard for comfort, and too elegant for use. The walk is short and unvarying; there are no pleasant side paths to turn down, no "Ramble" to wander about in. You must walk down one straight path, and back again. This can be repeated, but soon becomes tiresome. Not unfrequently, however, in the afternoon, the Alameda is thronged with pedestrians, of whom, generally, ladies form a fair proportion. All of them are dressed gracefully, some handsomely. Not many years ago, the dress of a Lima lady was very peculiar. They wore, universally, the "*saya y manto.*" The *saya* was a tight-fitting skirt, clinging close to the person, and restricting the gait very much. At the waist was fastened a white shawl, passing round the body, and hanging down in front; and over the shoulders and head was thrown the *manto*, which is a long black scarf, about three-quarters of a yard wide. It covered the head completely, and was held up with one hand, so as entirely to conceal the face, one eye only being visible. Nowadays, crinoline has usurped the place of the *saya*, but the *manto* is still indispensable. Every lady in Lima wears the *manto* instead of bonnet or hat, but it is no longer a general fashion to hide the features with it. Still, a great many ladies draw it about the face with one hand, leaving only two flashing black eyes to establish their identity by. These vailed ladies, or "*tapadas*" as they are called, are especially frequent in the Alameda. They are supposed to be young ladies, fond of amusement, and willing to enjoy for an hour all the privileges of a mask, and are always ready with a repartee for any pleasantry. They all have large, expressive black eyes. Indeed the women of Lima are celebrated for their beauty, and justly. Perhaps the privilege of the "*tapada*" is taken advantage of sometimes by those whose eyes are their only claim to the general reputation. At the theatre all the ladies in the parquet are always closely veiled—an eyelash being the only feature exposed. In the row of boxes above, however, is all the *élite* of Lima. The ladies there are all in full ball-room dress, in rich silks and glittering jewels, and present a line of dazzling beauty. A stranger would acknowledge that the fame of Lima's daughters was fairly won. Going to church, the fair one draws her *manto* closely over her face, and followed by her little Indian servant, with a rug, she enters the temple to kneel before the shrine of some favorite saint.—*Riverside for May.*

TENNYSON AS A POET.—MILTON is moral certainly; but he is fierce, intolerant, Hebraic; while TENNYSON is gentle, sweet and Christian. WADSWORTH is also moral; but he is cold and thin, while TENNYSON is warm and rich. There is a spirit of gentleness in KEATS and SHELLEY, especially the latter, which is ethic certainly; but in KEATS it is aimless and lost in mere sensuous beauty, while in SHELLEY it is a too eager longing only that rushes into error. It is this ethical or human side of TENNYSON that involved his necessity for maturity and experience. To KEATS, who had no quest but sensuous beauty, boyhood sufficed. To SHELLEY again, who, too eager to wait, too impatient even for the laws of time, must, instantly and at once, give voice and shape to all his crude sympathies and torrid anticipations, youth gave verge enough. But TENNYSON, who bore the burden of a purer, richer, larger humanity, required the breadths of space for his roots and the heights of time for his branches. Such are the results of a comparison of TENNYSON with several of our greatest idylists. We may say that MILTON keeps the summit of the hill, and sits amid thunders; that WORDSWORTH has chosen for himself a separate crag, where he lives in a somewhat thin complacency, but waited on by simple dignity and solemn earnestness; that SHELLEY takes the very breast of the mountain, fronting the firmament and the sun; that KEATS has found a haunted wood upon the flank, where flash the white feet of the gods and goddesses; and that TENNYSON, holding himself free to wander where he will, prefers the fields of labor and the flowers of culture hard by the smoke of roofs. In conclusion, let us but think again of all those gentle lovelinesses, and subtle delicacies, and manly greatnesses, that name themselves "Godiva," "Lady Clare," "Enid," "Ulysses," "Arthur;" let us think of the passionate intensity of "Maud," of the exuberant phantasy of "The Princess," of the ripe culture, deep thought, and long, long, wail of "In Memoriam; let us think of the true eye for character in the Ode to the great Duke and elsewhere: let us not forget, either, the poet's kindly, genial, manly letter to his friend MAURICE; let us recall all these, and the one tendency that directs them all,

"To keep down the base in man,
To teach high thought, and amiable words,
And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth, and all that makes a man;"

and surely we must agree that, unless language be hypocrisy and literature a sham, this is not only the richest, purest, and truest of poets, but also—so far as publicity reaches—the richest, purest, and truest living man.—*J. H. Stirling.*

OYSTERS AT THE PYRAMIDS.—I always supposed the Sphinx to be made of one solid block of granite, but I was grievously mistaken. It is simply shaped out from a mass of rock *in situ*, and two or three formations, speaking geologically, go to make up its substance. I do not pretend to any great knowledge of geology, but I believe I am correct in stating that its base, or body part, is nummilitic limestone, and its neck and head a rough kind of oyster bed. What will my good friend FRANK BUCKLAND say when he hears that the great sphinx is in part made up of fossil oysters? And, furthermore, what will he think, I wonder, when he peruses what I am now about to write for his especial delectation? But I must begin my story at the beginning. I wandered away from my companions, in company with two Arabs, in order to find such beetles and reptiles as might be hidden underneath the stones scattered about upon the sandy plain intervening betwixt the pyramids and one of the immense causeways made for rolling up the building mterials when the pyramids were built. Overlooking this huge causeway is a kind of cliff of rocks from which workmen are at this time busily quarrying out stones for building purposes. Stone after stone was turned over by my Arabs, and under most of them I gleaned a rich harvest of beetles, &c. I found "Lord Scarabeus at home," and at once pounced upon him as my lawful prize. In turning over the stones, I came unexpectedly upon one that I fancied was made up in great measure of fossil oyster shells; but being quite unprepared for such a discovery, and never for a moment dreaming that I should find fossil oysters scattered round the pyramids of Egypt, I really doubted the evidence of my own senses. I thought to myself, if I go and say to my friend, "BAUERMAN, I have found oysters on the desert," and after all the shells should turn out to be those of some other mollusk, and not oysters at all, I shall for ever after be laughed at, and—may I say it, Mr. Editor?—"chaffed." I resorted to a slight, but I maintain, perfectly permissible deception. I, so to speak, decoyed my geological friend under pretence of showing him something worth looking at to the stone containing my oyster treasure, and then to my extreme delight and relief he said, "Why, that stone is full of oysters," or words to that effect. I could have danced round the stone from sheer joy, but I did not, and instead we climbed up the face of the cliff to find out from whence the stone upon the plain had fallen. It was easily found; overlying the nummulite limestone is a vast oyster bed, and in it I found oysters of all ages and sizes, from the tiny spat, I should say not a year old, to the full-grown mollusk, which measures full five inches from the hinge to the edge or lip of the shell. The little oysters were sticking to stones, to older oysters, and often in great clumps or bunches to one another. If we could only propagate oysters now, as oysters evidently multiplied and spatted in the Miocene Sea, in which sea those which are now fossils at the pyramids lived and flourished in prehistoric times, natives would soon come down in price, and we should be able to purchase a dozen for the price we now have to pay for a single oyster.—*J. K. Lord, in Land and Water.*

THE BRITISH EXILE.—Strange English! wonderful English! The lowest, most broken of the whole, talked of the England that had used them so cruelly, and which would to a certainty seize on them and drag them off to iron-barred rude lodgings, with pride and even arrogance. Everything in that dear land was superior. They were identified with its glories; they had still part in everything that happened there. Everything English was superior to the poor wretched French who were sheltering them. The humblest "bagman" whom they saw off by the packet they looked upon with pride and respect—he was going to England. How many twinges they daily suffered as they turned away from that monotonous yet necessary ceremonial, for they knew they durst not set foot on the homeward-bound packet. The majors and reduced fathers spoke of Dieppe to each other as this "cursed hole;" and by fiction tacitly accepted, it was understood that every one could "get away" when he pleased, but was kept there by high concerns—"education of my daughters," "When my poor Mary's health gets better, please God," and the like. No one, however coarse-minded, has the indecency to pull off this genteel little veil; for there was a due reciprocity in such transactions. Every one, too, was "getting back to England" shortly, and after the newspapers had been duly read there was always plenty of pleasing conversation upon home affairs. * * * Yet all the colonists were not of this pattern. There were English and Irish families of good condition, and upright souls, who had found the French port more suited to their means; well-born and gentle widow ladies and their daughters; honest gentlemen of slender resources, who fear that home they could not presently support themselves without debt, who left without owing a shilling, and who lived here comfortably and without anxiety, and paid their way honorably. It is but another touch of human nature to say that the Dieppe tradesman had rather a contempt for these ladies and gentlemen who meet their engagements so honorably, and "trusted" them much less than they did the noble and glittering customers, who ordered profusely and never paid so much as a franc. Nay, even their recollection of these open-handed sharpers was indulgent; they *pauvres garcons!* so much does the manner of a thing enter into the thing itself.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

A SPORTING CAPTAIN.—Who was this Capt. THIRLWALL? He was well known to the "sporting world," it appeared; but the community of other systems were possessed of little information concerning him. He had been described more than once as "a noble Corinthian" by certain critics; but the designation did not seem instructive or valuable to society in general. But then the Captain cared little for his fame out of a particular circle. So long as he had the suffrages of the "sporting world" the residue of the population might vote for or against him, just as they listed. He came, it was said of a respectable but not wealthy family in the West of England. His father, it was rumored, had been a clergyman. But the Captain never spoke of his relations, and seemed to be without any definite home; even that inferior kind of home which is comprised in the congregation of a man's kith and kin in a particular neighborhood, and not constituted legitimately by a paternal roof. He lived in lodgings and hotels, and was constantly moving hither and thither. He had been in the army, but had sent in his papers and quitted the service with a suddenness that many people had thought suspicious. Some unpleasant gambling story was alleged to be at the bottom of this abrupt change in his profession. But the matter was only darkly understood; no one seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with its facts. Since then the Captain had been "on the turf," as it is called, and browsing on that mysterious pasture had obtained, it would appear, a livelihood of tolerable comfort. He was thrown among companions who, for the most part, were not particularly nice in their regard for a man's antecedents, or careful about examining into his method of life. "Did he pay his way?" they asked. "Was it safe to enter his name in a betting-book?" And those inquiries satisfactorily answered, it did not occur to them that it was necessary to ask many more questions about Capt. THIRLWALL. They pronounced him to be a gentleman. And a gentleman no doubt he was in some respects—in looks, for instance. He was handsome, albeit his handsomeness was of rather a hard and cold kind, with good features, a carefully-trimmed mustache, hair anointed and arranged, and curled with much painstaking, and a well-knit, symmetrical and muscular frame. His expression might have been a trifle less insolent and callous with advantage, while his voice was certainly harsh and loud. He was always dressed to perfection, without regard for cost apparently, but then he might be excused for liking to have his attire in harmony with his physical advantages. He was fairly educated, and although his manner was a little rough, still it could hardly be said that it was disfigured by any absolute want of good breeding. It was necessary to remember that he was a sportsman and had been a soldier; but, these points considered, the Captain did not seem externally to suggest much criticism. How far he possessed a gentleman's heart was hardly worth investigating. Trust in his consideration or forbearance, reliance upon any supposed generosity of his nature, the crediting him with any natural warmth or kindliness of disposition, would have been very mistaken confidence. Any sacrifice of his own interests, no matter on whose behalf, was not possible to him. He loved himself too dearly to have much regard to place at the disposal of anybody else in the world.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

MARCH, THE NAPOLEONIC MONTH.—A writer in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* points out that, without being a fatalist, he cannot but think there is in the history of some personages epochs when great events periodically recur; and that the month of March seems to be for the Napoleon family that epoch. It is probably to this we owe the publication of *Les Titres de la Dynastie Napoleonienne.* The writer in question reminds us that it was in the first days of March, 1796, Gen. BONAPARTE married Mme. BEAUHARNAIS, and a few days after he took the command of the army of Italy. It was in March that he descended from the Alps into the plains of Lombardy. In March, 1797, he reduced Italy and opened a new campaign. It was on the last day of March that "the crown of the Hapsburgs did homage to his sword and solicited peace from its vanquisher." It was in March, 1798, that BONAPARTE decided on the expedition to Egypt; and in March, 1799, the people of the East saluted him as the "Sultan of Fire." It was in March, 1800, that he restored with a firm hand, tranquility to France. It was in March that the Code Civil was framed. In March, 1802, the Concordat restored religion, the peace of Amiens was signed, and the order of the Legion of Honour founded. In March, the camps called the "Camps of the Ocean" were commenced. In March, 1804, the great conspiracy was formed against the First Consul. In March, 1805, NAPOLEON was not only Emperor of the French, but received from the Consulta in Paris the title of King of Italy. It was in March that the statutes regulating the position of the Imperial family, and the decree creating the great Duchies of the Empire were promulgated. In March, 1807, NAPOLEON bivouacked with his troops "in the midst of the mud of Poland." It was in March, 1808, that CHARLES IV. of Spain abdicated in favor of his son FERDINAND, though it was in May that CHARLES annulled that act and abdicated again in favor of NAPOLEON. It was in March, 1809, that the preparations for the campaign which led to Wagram were commenced. In March, 1810, the marriage of NAPOLEON with the Archduchess of Austria took place; "and, as if the month consecrated to the god of war was to be the cabalistic epoch of the imperial family, it was in the course of the same month his son was born." In March, 1812, the war with Russia was decided and announced. In March, 1813, the coalition of the powers of the north was formed against France. It was in March, 1814, that the great captain gained his last victory on the plains of Champagne and on the banks of the Marne; and it was on the 30th of the same month that the battle was fought which led to the abdication at Fontainebleau. It was on the 20th of March that NAPOLEON recovered the imperial throne. "It is not, then, without reason that the month of March seems to us to be the Napoleonic month *par excellence*," and hence it was in the month of March that the Prince Imperial was born, and it is in March that NAPOLEON III. publishes his pamphlet on the titles of the Napoleonic Dynasty. There are one or two events that happened in the same "cabalistic month" which the writer has forgotten to mention—for instance, the shooting of the Duke d'Enghien, at Vincennes, on the 21st of March, 1804.

KING THEODORE'S FRIEND.—MR. BELL, after a hunter's life on the banks and in the vicinity of the Blue Nile, had strayed during his course of adventurous life to the wilds of Abyssinia, where he became acquainted with THEODOROS in the year 1854. One of those extraordinary attachments which baffle all theories seems to have sprung up between the two men, and it is owing to this fact that THEODOROS knows as much as he does of European affairs, and gained a knowledge immeasurably beyond any acquaintance we may have of the internal institutions or character of his own country. The feeling with which BELL regarded this enigmatical compound of tyranny and generosity, cruelty and kindness, was a sort of hero worship. At night he lay down before the door of his royal master like a dog, and THEODOROS ever appreciated the truthfulness and devotion of his faithful friend. One anecdote may serve to illustrate the bond between the two in a striking manner. BELL had demanded justice from the King, for some man who had been wronged by the likaouent, or judges, and remembering an ancient custom in Abyssinia, he mounted on horseback, fully armed with spear and sword, and presented himself before the King, who was seated at the opening of his tent, surrounded by his nobles and chieftains. BELL immediately launched into a speech full of the most bitter reproaches and cutting truth, reproving him for his tyranny and cruelty, and held him up before the assembled nobles as an example to take warning by. THEODOROS remained silent. In the evening, when he and BELL were about to seat themselves at supper, the King arose and left the tent without speaking. In a few minutes he again returned, bearing a large stone round his neck, and prostrated himself before his friend. According to the ancient laws of the country he owed this reparation to the man he had wronged, and he wished to prove that he was not only prepared to enforce the laws, but also to submit to them himself. BELL sprang up with tears in his eyes, and implored him never to forget the dignity and respect he owed himself again, and the two were greater friends than ever. BELL held the office of Likamankus, one of the four officers who wear the same costume as the King in war time; and, though this post entails neither property nor rewards, being merely a title of rank, it is eagerly sought after by the chivalrous Abyssinians.—*Henry Burdett's Abyssinia.*

NEW WORK BY RENAN.—ERNEST RENAN, author of the *Life of Christ*, having startled the world out of its propriety by his essays on the philosophy of theology, has just published a volume on the philosophy of politics, which is calculated to create in the political world as much sensation as his essays on the philosophy of religion created in religious circles. That portion of the English public who fancy that *café* life, court balls and the eccentric fashions and goings-on of the fashionable world, are the one absorbing feature of Parisian life, will be surprised to hear that a work by a dry and always abstruse writer, is the subject of town talk; but that is the fact—and it is a fact of no small moment, as it redeems whatever of frivolity may form the surface of the French character. M. ERNEST RENAN tells us plainly that in his opinion the boasted French Revolution, which is so constantly appealed to, has proved a downright failure. All the laws, all the civil institutions it created seemed to have been framed by a man who entered life as a foundling, and left it as a bachelor. The function those laws and institutions have had is one of disaggregation—considering property not as a sacred and moral trust, but as an annuity, and family as an objectionable incumbrance. Thus the work of the Revolution clashes with the inborn instincts of man, and this is due, according to M. RENAN, to the fact that the men of '89 knew nothing and cared less about philosophy and abstract science. This he holds is precisely what no modern society can afford to do. He holds that philosophy, science, learning, LUTHER and KANT were the real conquerors at Sadowa, far more than the needle gun. He then proceeds to sketch in powerful language the fearful consequences of constant change of Government, such as France has experienced for the last eighty years. He says:

"Woe betide the peoples, who, incapable of Republican Government, destroy the dynasty which centuries have given to them. If care be not taken, the time will not be far distant when the death of each sovereign will be the signal for a civil war, when power will be the prize of the most audacious, when the nation will be divided into two parts—the one composed of intriguers of all sorts, the remnants of revolutions and restorations; the other composed of honest men, whose absolute principle is not to mix themselves up in the changes of Government, and who remain quiet, awaiting the decree of destiny. But that state of things will even be a paradise to what will follow. At first noble, then weak, then despised, honest men will gradually die out, and, at the end of a hundred years, there will remain nothing but bold adventurers playing among themselves the bloody game of civil war, and a populace to applaud the victor of the day. The scenes which accompanied the changes in the Roman Empire in the first and third centuries will be repeated. The day when it is made known that, at the price of the death and exile of some few hundreds of important men, a bold stroke had given a calmer air to the future, peaceable people will applaud. The man steeped in blood, perfidy and crime, who happens to be victorious over his rivals, will be proclaimed the saviour of his country. Two things—foreign influence, which will not permit a nation to stray too far out of the common order of Europe, and the moral authority of the Bishops, supported by the Catholic Party—will be alone capable to save the misguided bark in the fatal path of revolution we are led on and enticed from one abyss to another. There are examples of nations which, having entered this hell of DANTE, have turned back and escaped; but what can we say of the nation which, having escaped, replunges into the abyss twice, nay, thrice?"

CRYSTALLISATION.—A very curious discovery has recently been made by M. AUGUSTE BERTSCH, and turned to practical account by M. KUHLMANN, the celebrated chemist. Who is there that has not, during cold winters, stopped to admire the beautifully symmetrical and yet fantastic figures of leaves and flowers depicted on the window-panes of a well-heated room, the air of which is charged with aqueous particles? M. BERTSCH has found that Epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia) dissolved in beer, together with a small quantity of dextrine (artificial gum,) and in this state applied to a pane of glass with a sponge or brush, will, on crystallising, produce the identical designs above alluded to, hitherto considered peculiar to water; with this improvement, however, that the liquid may receive any color whatever at the option of the operator. The ephemeral productions of frost may thus be easily perpetuated; but Mr. KUHLMANN, on being apprised of the fact, conceived the idea of going a step further, and transferring those fairy-like creations to stuffs and paper. For this purpose he first got the crystallization on sheets of iron, on which he afterward laid one of lead. By means of a powerful hydraulic press the minutest details of the figures in question were durably imprinted on the soft metal, and a copy of them in relief was then obtained by galvanoplastics. But here another difficulty arose. In the impression of cotton stuffs the pattern must be continuous; whereas in M. KUHLMANN's plates the lines at one end would clearly not coincide with the other, so that disagreeable interruptions would be caused in the printed designs. This obstacle, however, has been overcome in a most ingenious manner by effecting the crystallization on the cylindrical surface of a roller. A slight rotary motion imparted to it will prevent the liquid from accumulating at any particular point before it has evaporated.—*Galignani.*

THE PIETY OF GRATITUDE.—Thanks is a sweet old Saxon word, ancient as our language, and sacred in its scriptural associations. Like "alms," "thanks" is seldom, if ever, used in the singular, as if to imply by its soft, grateful plural, the obligation to frequency, the rule of repeated reminiscences. If the congregations that crowded our churches on the last fast day, when the hand of judgment tolled the dread service, and fear was the handmaid to the public devotions, soon, and so soon, unhappily dwindle down to the few solitary strangers, who like the Samaritan leper, return to give glory to God; if the joyous chimes of thanksgiving be less attractive and influential than the grim knell of the plague, both plague and passover, judgment and mercy, will have visited us, as a people, in vain; their dread functions will only have ministered to our greater condemnation. God often strikes again, where the first blow leaves no impression, or one that was too soon effaced. When the earth is unsoftened and unfruitful under the hailstorm, "the clouds return after the rain." Let us not, by our insensibility to God's obvious presence of late years in the midst of us, tempt him to come back in that shape again.—*The Rev. J. B. Owen, M. A., in the Quiver.*

BOSTON.

Lay Representation in the M. E. Church—The Ecumenical Genius of Methodism—Paper Bullets and Open Churches.

From our own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

One of the most important subjects pertaining to the future well-being of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that of lay representation in the Conferences, was earnestly and fully discussed during the last days of the session of the New England Conference. It was evident from the spirit that characterized the debate on that question, *pro* and *con*, that there is an irrepressible conflict involved in the proposition. There were two reports made on the subject, the majority report being opposed to the idea mainly on the ground that lay representation would weaken the efficiency of the Church, and engender secession in its ramifications. The report was strongly flavored with conservatism, and was utterly opposed to the radicalism which seeks to share the prerogative of the ministry in controlling the government of the Church. The minority report was perhaps the most able, and respectful in its language, and was calm and logical in argument. It was reported by several of the most eminent clergymen in the Conference, and was claimed to be a reflex of the true spirit and genius of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It scouted the idea that the priesthood only had a right to govern the Church; the wisest and best men should govern the Church, regardless of profession. The Romish and Methodist Churches were the only ones who denied to the laity the privilege to share with the ministry the governing of the Church. The report also conveyed the idea that the efficacy of the Church had been impaired by the lack of lay representation in the Conferences. It was further claimed that the principle of lay representation would be no violation of Scriptural ordinances, or engender secession in the Church. There must be a republican government in the Church as well as in the State, and anything contrary to that smacked a good deal of monarchical rule. The government of the M. E. Church, as now constituted, is in conflict with the grand progressive ideas of the nineteenth century.

The debate on the subject was long and interesting, and was conducted with a good deal of feeling. The majority report was adopted. It was also significant, as the subject will be brought prominently before the quadrennial meeting of the General Conference at Chicago next month.

STATISTICAL.

The whole number of members embraced in the M. E. Conferences is 23,178, which is an increase over last year. Number of Sunday-schools, 190; teachers, 4,473; scholars, 29,654.

THE ECUMENICAL GENIUS OF METHODISM.

Another subject of discussion at the coming Conference of the M. E. Church, at Chicago, will be that of the reconstruction of this Church in the Southern and other departments. The question, though not one for proper discussion in a local conference, was mentally considered by the members in their choice of delegates to the Chicago Convention. The M. E. Church claiming to be ecumenical in its mission and actively itinerant in its policy, it is claimed would be recreant to itself were it to divide the Church by national boundaries. New-England Methodists claim that the banner bearing the inscription, "The world is my parish," is the true banner of Methodism, and therefore the words "in the United States of America" must be expunged from the legal title of the Church; that caste and nativism must be sunk out of sight, and that the episcopal character of a Methodist missionary must no longer be determined by latitude nor longitude. The ethical character of these subjects will no doubt be fully discussed at the Pan-Christian Council at Chicago. The questions are so eminently practical that the religious world will watch action upon them with great interest.

OPEN CHURCHES.

In this city only about 50,000 people attend regularly at church. This number are supposed to pay pew rent, taxes, possess reserved rights, and last but no tleast, have "something to wear" to church. Religious associations have met semi-occasionally and attempted to decide why so few people attend church. We have free preaching at the theatres, but that is considered "sensational." The churches are doing their utmost to counteract the "evil influence" of the "White Fawn;" the organ of one denomination declares the itinerancy of Methodism to be shallowness, while a brother of the quill ventures the remark that if that be true the Baptist Church has hardly depth enough to discharge its chief function—immersion; and to the late greeting of the Unitarians to the Methodist Episcopal Conference, the response of the latter church is, "About to die, we hail thee!" But while the Methodists, and Baptists, and Unitarians are firing paper bullets at each other, the Episcopal Church is seeking power and influence by establishing open churches. Dr. HUNTINGTON's Society has just consecrated a free church on the Back Bay territory. The money to do this was paid by Christians who think the privileges of the Gospel and the pleasures of the Church should be offered freely to all the people without distinctions as to property, persons or classes. I hear that other similar churches are to be erected. Envious Christians call this open church an "ecclesiastical poorhouse," but the city needs a score of just such chapels.

VIGIL.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Opening of Spring—Commencement of Planting—A Dietetic Revolution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

Plowing, sowing, and planting are well under way, although, owing to the dullness of the times, fruit-tree planting is not so prevalent as usual at this season of the year. However, very strong efforts are being made to excite a general interest and enthusiasm on the subject of the culture of silk. This business meets with great favor at the hands of prominent Mormons, and is strenuously urged through the Mormon papers and otherwise, on the attention of the community at large.

Experiments on a small scale for a few years past, have demonstrated that the climate is favorable to this business, and now the recommendation is freely and earnestly given to plant mulberry groves for the purpose of feeding the silkworms. BRIGHAM YOUNG has a large nursery of mulberry trees for sale, and he is planting out fifty acres or more for silk producing. It is assumed that Utah could produce annually a vast amount of silk, and that it would be a very profitable business. It would not be a surprising thing were the lower and warmer valleys of this Territory to be dotted over with mulberry plantations within a few years. No part of this Territory could attempt to compete with California in rapidity of growth of trees; at the most no part except, perhaps, a very small extent on the southern boundary. Still the mulberry does very well in this and adjoining valleys. Though the tree is not entirely hardy, yet only the small twigs are winter-killed. The silkworms are also healthy. Of labor, of both sexes, Utah has abundance, with fair prospects of increase of that abundance.

After the planting of the mulberry and the raising of the silk, will come the operations of the silk manufacture, with all the accompaniments of the dying and weaving businesses. There is, in fact, a manifest endeavor among the leaders of the community to discover and have established all available useful industries, that there may be abundance of work for all who are willing to work.

During the past Winter, but more particularly the past month or two, a large amount of discussion and other talk has been prevalent upon dietetics, taking the shape of an agitation for a revolution in the matter of what should be eaten and drank. Strictly speaking, Mormon dietetics pure run largely in favor of vegetarianism. The present dietetic movement, which is strongly urged, goes to the extent of renouncing tea, coffee, tobacco and spirituous liquors, and eating very little meat, especially pork, which is almost, if not quite, tabooed by the stricter of those who advocate and follow this dietetic doctrine. The production of butter and cheese and the business of pisciculture are urged, to help to make good the void in articles of daily consumption caused by the disuse or limited use of meat and of strong and hot drinks. The use of beer is not particularly opposed, nor strongly recommended, and wine, particularly of home manufacture, is not especially discountenanced.

This dietetic reformation appears to be taking deep hold on many persons. Old smokers throw away the weed, and that is as hard as weaning. Old topers renounce the pleasures of the flowing bowl, and that must be an equally trying task. Old ladies abjure the cup which cheers but not inebriates, which must be the greatest trial of all. In a few years the Mormons promise to present the spectacle of a community with uncommonly liberal marrying proclivities, but free of the "social evil;" not [illegible], but almost vegetarian in diet; not teetotalers, but very "temperate" in drink, with an utter renunciation of spirits as beverages; not of soft speech, but conscientiously opposed to profanation of the name of the Deity; contending uncompromisingly for capital punishment for certain heinous crimes, but convinced of the indelible stain of "shedding innocent blood;" and lastly, most assiduously devoted to useful industrial pursuits. What influence such a community, growing up in the heart of the Union, must have upon the national character, is an interesting subject for speculation.

How the Impeachment Trial is Conducted—Partial Description of a Manager.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 4, 1868.

The most prominent feature in the impeachment trial, which strikes the habitual attendant upon its sessions after the sensation of novelty has worn away, is the leadership which has fallen to Gen. BUTLER. To those who remember the incidents of his entrance into Congress only a year ago, when his apparent arrogance and disposition to push himself forward received a decided and emphatic snub from the majority in the Republican caucus; and to those who remember that much more recently when impeachment was decided on in February he had no place on the Committee to prepare the articles, and that the additional articles which he recommended were promptly rejected by the House upon an almost contemptuous hint from Mr. BINGHAM; to those who know how his avowed and persistent hostility to Gen. GRANT and his unfortunate financial manifestoes have caused him to be regarded with disfavor by the leading men of his party here, this is especially remarkable and almost incomprehensible.

For in the trial of the impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives against ANDREW JOHNSON, Gen. BUTLER is the man of the hour. He not only opened the case; he has managed the case since it has been opened. The Managers chosen by the House are seven in number: they differ from the other members of the House mainly in being exemplary in their attendance at the trial. The Sergeant-at-Arms gives them a special announcement as they enter; and the sonorous voice of Mr. FORNEY, as he reads the journal informs the assembly that "Mr. Bingham, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Butler, Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Logan, Mr. James F. Wilson and Mr. Thomas Williams entered and took the seats assigned them." But here the part taken by six out of the seven, so far as the Senate or the public in the gallery can see, substantially ends. Mr. BUTLER calls for the witnesses, Mr. BUTLER examines the witnesses, Mr. BUTLER explains the purpose of the testimony, Mr. BUTLER answers the objections of the counsel on the other side, Mr. BUTLER supplies the amusing retorts which enliven the occasion, Mr. BUTLER bullies the Chief Justice, Mr. BUTLER announces that the case is closed. The President's counsel—whether Mr. EVARTS, Mr. CURTIS or Mr. STANBERY is speaking—say "we;" Mr. BUTLER says "I." If Mr. BUTLER has not finished his oysters when the fifteen minutes' recess is over, the case waits for him; if he is ready the trial proceeds, whether half the Senators are in their places or not. In short, so far as appears to the looker-on from day to day, it is the people of the United States proceeding against an offending President through BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, their spokesman and prosecuting officer.

When thus much is understood, it is easy for those who are familiar with Gen. BUTLER's traits to imagine many of the aspects of the trial in which he has made himself the central figure. He is remarkable for positiveness and aggressive disposition, for readiness in an emergency and never-failing resource, for an endurance and animation which know no fatigue, and for that quality which for the lack of a gentler name I must call impudence. He is not remarkable for grace, for fairness, or for any amenity or courtesy of manner in public life. Hence his relation with those he considers opponents is that of unmistakable, open, unrelenting war. He never loses an opportunity to fire a shot at the President's counsel, at the President himself, (whom he commonly styles "ANDREW JOHNSON," with no ornamental title,) at Chief Justice CHASE, whom he selects as a special target, or at Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, whom he has singled out from among the Senators for a sharp thrust whenever the occasion serves. I have telegraphed you some samples of his method of treating Mr. CHASE. I recall one or two still more marked instances of his course with the counsel on the other side. When the direct examination of Col. MOORE, Mr. JOHNSON's private secretary, was completed, Mr. BUTLER turned to the inspection of some papers upon his table. Col. MOORE patiently waited on the stand. "Are you through with the witness," inquired courtly Mr. STANBERY, at length. "When I am through with the witness," sharply retorted the honorable Manager, "I will let you know;" and then, after a silent pause of about ten seconds, "I am now through with the witness." "So are we," said Mr. STANBERY, but the premeditated terseness of his dismissal lost all effect in the sensation caused by the unpremeditated roughness of the gentleman from Massachusetts. During the examination of one of the reporters as to the Cleveland speech, Mr. BUTLER inquired, "Was there a bandying of epithets back and forth between the President and the crowd?" "We object to that sort of question," said Mr. EVARTS, "the witness can state what was said." Mr. BUTLER repeated his question with emphasis. "We object that this is not a proper question," persisted Mr. EVARTS; "the witness is asked whether there was a bandying of epithets. Nobody knows what a bandying means, nobody knows what epithets mean. The witness can only testify as to what was said." "I withdraw the question for a moment," said Mr. BUTLER. "Now, Sir, (to the witness,) do you know what bandying means?" There being some sign of further objection, Mr. BUTLER sharply continued, "I am simply asking you to explain a word the President's counsel do not understand." Again, this morning, the reports of the Cleveland speech of the President having been received as evidence in spite of a good deal of remonstrance from Mr. EVARTS, Mr. BUTLER introduced proof of a newspaper report of the St. Louis speech, and at its conclusion said, "I propose to offer this paper as evidence if there is no objection—and also if there *is* objection." There is more in the manner of these incidental displays than in the words; but those of your readers who have seen Mr. BUTLER in a criminal court can supply the manner from their own imaginations, with the assurance that none of the sharp points are polished off in the present trial on account of the magnitude of the occasion. Whether such little coruscations are anything for the people of the loyal States to be proud of in the conduct of their case against their Chief Magistrate, it is not for me to say. I but strive to mirror the scene as it exists as faithfully as I can.

I have hinted that Mr. BUTLER is lacking in grace. Fortunately, he is not sensitive nor bashful and does not mind the deficiency very much. Yesterday a heavy bound file of the *Chronicle* newspaper was brought into Court, in the course of the examination as to one of the President's speeches therein reported. Mr. BUTLER set the huge volume slanting deskwise on a chair. Searching for a passage in the speech, during a momentary lull in the proceedings, he stooped into the open pages in such angular fashion that his head, arms and shoulders were entirely hidden from view. I should need to call in the aid of a special artist to give you the precise attitude; but it was something like a huge bumble-bee working his way into a gigantic flower; and the effect was so comical that a ripple of laughter ran all round the galleries, and even made itself manifest on the floor of the Chamber. The innocent object of the merriment popped up presently to see what the chuckling was all about; and not at all disconcerted when the discovery was made, removed the book to a flat table, where the droll position was avoided.

WACHUSETT.

The Whisky and Tobacco Frauds in Galveston.

From Flake's Galveston (Texas) Bulletin, April 1.

We are informed of the following by A. B. SLOANAKER, Esq., special agent of the internal revenue: Some months ago he learned that tobacco and whisky was being sent in bond from New-Orleans to Galveston under suspicious conditions. He at once set five detectives at work on the investigation, or in the slang of the officials, to "pigeon" the bonded warehouse of CRANK & DOWLING, and General Inspector DOUGLAS. On the return of Mr. SLOANAKER from Brownsville, he found in the city one Col. PRIEST, known in Government circles as chief of the New-Orleans whisky ring. On consultation with Col. RANDALL, Mr. SLOANAKER determined to commence operations by seizing some of the tobacco, when from one of the party he learned the *modus operandi* by which the fraud was perpetrated. The tobacco was regularly withdrawn from the New-Orleans warehouse, a transportation bond being issued in due form. On its arrival here a new warehouse bond was filed, and that given for transportation canceled on the certificate of the store-keeper, that "all was right."

There the goods were taken out and marked "tax paid." Tobacco so trailed has been found at Bryan and Houston, and some is believed to be at Indianola. A portion of this tobacco was sold at SYDNOR's, on Friday, bid in by a detective of the Government, and seized by Revenue Agent SLOANAKER. Similar frauds occurred in whisky. The parties implicated getting wind that suspicion was on them, fled. A reward has been offered for their arrest, and dispatches sent to New-Orleans. They are DOUGLAS, the General Inspector, Col. PRIEST, CRAIK, the store-keeper, and young STAPP, of the Revenue office. A partial examination of the warehouse was made yesterday, for the purpose of discovering the extent of the frauds. Four hundred barrels were found that had once contained whisky, from which the whisky had been withdrawn and water substituted. There were 200 barrels not yet filled with water. There is not 50 barrels of proof whisky in the store. A large number of barrels are filled with a combustible fluid, in which vitriol is a large ingredient, the object being, as Mr. SLOANAKER believes, to fire the building and destroy the evidence of guilt. Some of the packages are broken open and only half emptied. None of the parties implicated have been arrested. The amount of the fraud, as estimated by Mr. SLOANAKER, is nearly $100,000.

Death of a New-Orleans Merchant.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, April 2.

We announce in another column the death of HAMILTON M. WRIGHT, one of our most eminent merchants and useful citizens. Mr. WRIGHT was born in Duchess County, New-York, in February, 1808, and removed to the South in 1828. His energy, integrity and ability made him conspicuous soon after his arrival in New-Orleans, and he has maintained his high character ever since. His commercial house before the war received more cotton for several years than any commission house has ever received in New-Orleans—in one year exceeding 120,000 bales. After all his years of labor—after controlling and disbursing so much money and such varied interests, he dies poor. The disasters of the late war absorbed and destroyed the accumulations of a lifetime. But he met those disasters with a courage worthy of all praise. He did not complain or repine, but addressed himself to the task of relieving himself from the load of debt by which he was burdened. During the last year he has been enfeebled by paralysis, but his mind has been clear, and he seems to have lived almost by force of will—looking forward to the day when he should free himself from all the embarrassments resulting from causes beyond his control.

The Tribune and the Eastern Judicial District.

From the Brooklyn Union.

Does the *Tribune* desire to screen CALLICOT or no? It has furnished a good deal of evidence that it does, and renews a portion thereof this morning. Just previous to the calling of CALLICOT's case the *Tribune* urged on the Retrenchment Committee, in an article written by CALLICOT's counsel, to abolish the Court in which he was arraigned. It renewed that appeal just before the opening of the present term, and at both times on grounds proven false and mischievous. To-morrow Judge NELSON is to fix the period for CALLICOT's trial, and this morning the *Tribune* opens its batteries again in support of the most obnoxious and wicked feature of the bill designed to abolish the Court. * * * *

Mr. GREELEY has now progressed with his blundering to a point which forbids us to regard him simply as an "estray." There is a method in his wanderings which compels us to trace them to a motive, and the only satisfactory motive is the release of CALLICOT. He first urged the bill on the eve of CALLICOT's trial; he employed in its advocacy the lawyer who was CALLICOT's counsel; he cried out against the expense of the Court when it was an actual source of profit; against its efficiency when it was doing more business than that in the great seaport of Boston, and was trying more criminal cases than any other in the country; he defended a bill specially adapted to release CALLICOT, and, when driven to the wall on that, substituted an amendment that would have given complete immunity to all crime committed in the district during the trial of cases now pending; and finally, when shown up on that feint, he skulks back to the original proposition for abandonment of CALLICOT's case, with others, and endeavors to defend it with arguments plainly derived from CALLICOT's counsel, and which are as feeble as they are impudent.

In this position we leave him exposed for the present, warning him that we shall not allow this community to be deceived by devices so palpably vicious and so readily detected as these later ones of his.

The Governor's Message on the New-York Tax Levy.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 7, 1868.

To the Legislature:

I deem it my duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the annual tax levy of the City of New-York.

It is well known that the corporation of the City of New-York annually apply to the Legislature for the requisite authority to levy and collect by law such sums of money as may be necessary to maintain and support the City Government. The amounts thus called and authorized have been constantly increased until the total last year was about $18,000,000. A sum so large for City Government, in addition to other burdens imposed by the State and General Government, may well challenge the closest inquiry. It is, moreover, said that the application in this behalf, the present year, will rather exceed than fall below the extraordinary figures of last session.

This money is collected from the tax-payers of New-York City by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and it will be admitted that the provisions of a bill involving so many millions of expenditure and such vast interests should receive the most careful scrutiny and rigid examination.

The time and the circumstances under which this most important measure has been heretofore presented to me for my consideration and action were such that I was unable to examine its various provisions with the care and the time for reflection which the magnitude and importance of the subject demand. Indeed, it has reached the Executive Chamber so late that no opportunity as been afforded to call the attention of the Legislature to any extraordinary appropriation or obnoxious provisions it might contain, and it has been found utterly impracticable to give to the subject any investigation until after the adjournment. In this emergency it will be seen that if I had withheld my signature the City would have been subjected to the great and hazardous inconvenience of having no means to meet its expenditures for the coming year, and the city government must submit to abrupt suspension or be compelled to resort to the uncertain and most expensive expedient of borrowing money to meet its daily and pressing obligations. In view of the embarrassments resulting from such a state of affairs, I have been impelled heretofore to affix my signature to the bill, entertaining grave doubts of the constitutionality of some of its provisions, and conscious that it contained many items which the Legislature, on further consideration, would have omitted. It has, likewise, been presented to me in a very imperfect state, sometimes not even engrossed, portions of it annexed in the form of riders, easily detached, or others substituted in the place of those acted on by the Legislature, and still other portions written in pencil, easily altered and erased.

My object in this communication is to call the attention of the Legislature to these practices, and I would respectfully request that this important measure receive early consideration; that the bill be engrossed pursuant to the rules of the two Houses, before the signatures of the presiding officers are affixed thereto, and that it may be presented to me for any action at least three days before your final adjournment.

R. E. FENTON.

Gen. Buchanan's Announcement of the Death of Gen. Watkins.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 30, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.—It is with profound sorrow that the Major-General commanding announces to the troops of this district the death of Brevet Brig.-Gen. LOUIS D. WATKINS, United States Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Infantry, which occured on the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock A. M., after a very short illness.

Gen. WATKINS entered the army as first lieutenant in the Second (now the Fifth) Cavalry, May 14, 1861; was appointed Captain July 17, 1862, and ordered to Louisville, Ky. He was appointed Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, January 26, 1863, and served in Tennessee, where he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers for distinguished bravery, June 24, 1864.

His services were rewarded by brevet commissions of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier-General in the regular army for "gallant and distinguished conduct."

When the army was reorganized he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, July 28, 1866, and assumed command of his regiment, which he retained until a few days prior to his death.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN.

GEORGE BALDEY,
1st Lieut. 30th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. A. G.

The Commemorative Fast Day in Illinois.

The following is Gov. OGLESBY's proclamation appointing Wednesday, the 15th of April, the anniversary of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as a day of humiliation and prayer in Illinois:

PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER BY THE GOVERNOR.

On the morning of the 15th day of April, A. D. 1865, this nation awoke to a day of profound and bitter sorrow. The President of the United States had been assassinated; human liberty had made another sacrifice; the demon of human Slavery would not spare its victorious and merciful opponent.

The people of Illinois, by common consent, have chosen this annual day, with its sad memories, to bow before the Throne of God in humiliation and prayer.

Again let us invoke the favors of Almighty God upon our beloved country.

I, therefore, recognize the inauguration of this solemn service in our State, recommend to the people to set aside, observe, and keep the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

RICHARD T. OGLESBY.

By the Governor: SHARON TYNDALE, Secretary of State.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM earnestly advises the rejection of the new Constitution of North Carolina, on the ground of its extravagance of expenditure, its heavy exactions in the way of taxation, its changes in the judicial system, multiplication of offices, &c. He condemns particularly the oath required of registered voters to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State not consistent therewith, as the most ridiculous of all absurdities. Who, he asks, ought to be required to swear to any such nonsense?

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* says: "We have assurance that even Gen. MEADE has pronounced Gen. GORDON entirely free from objection on the score of eligibility, and we have evidence that our military commander has the highest admiration for his character as a soldier and his patriotism and conservatism as a citizen."

The following are Republican gains in the Spring elections in Ohio: Cleveland, over 1,000; Dayton, 160; Fremont, 83; Coshocton, 34; Troy, 132; Cincinnati, 50; Steubenville, 153; Bellefontaine, 55; Newark, 165; Norwalk, 50; Massillon, 89; Crestline, 24; Wooster, 38; Ottawa, 25.

The Republicans of the Massachusetts Sixth Congressional District have selected as delegates to the National Convention, Hon. DANIEL W. GOOCH and WILLIAM A. RUSSELL, with EUGENE L. NORTON and FREDERICK M. STONE as alternates.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* thinks that if Senator WILSON could be made Governor of Massachusetts, and Mr. BOUTWELL made United States [illegible] the arrangement [illegible]

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1868.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

After the reading of the journal yesterday the Impeachment Managers moved a change of the twenty-first rule, so that as many might participate in the final argument, both of the Managers and of the counsel, as might desire to be heard. On objection, the motion went over. Gen. THOMAS then took the stand to correct certain statements made by himself on the previous day. He said that the instructions of the President had been for him to "take charge," not to "take possession," of the office. After cross-examination by Mr. BUTLER, Gen. SHERMAN'S testimony was called for. At the very outset of his deposition a question as to the conversation which occurred between him and President JOHNSON in relation to the removal of Mr. STANTON, gave rise to an animated and protracted discussion as to whether any declarations of the President constituted competent evidence. Messrs. STANBERY, BUTLER, EVARTS and WILSON spoke at great length upon this point. The Chief Justice subsequently decided that the question was admissible within the vote of the Senate on the previous day, but the yeas and nays having been demanded, the question was excluded. The examination of Gen. SHERMAN was afterward resumed, and the witness had just testified that the President had offered him the Secretaryship of War on two different occasions, when the putting of a question in regard to further proceedings that were supposed to have occurred between the Executive and the deponent again suggested an objection and a vote, by which latter proceeding the question was excluded. The debate on the admissibility of evidence was soon after recommenced, and subsequent appeals were made to the member's votes on the subject. Finally, counsel for the President stated that they had no more questions to propound to Gen. SHERMAN for the present, but that they expected to recall the witness on Monday. An adjournment was then had.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of questionable acts of Congress. The consideration of this measure was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the United States Laws. A bill in regard to the payment of back pensions in cases where the persons entitled have been infants or insane and without guardians during that time, was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The House then proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the Impeachment trial.

EUROPE.

The effect of the new French Army bill, and of the other war measures of the French Government, has been to create great uneasiness and discontent throughout the country, and the official and semi-official journals have been obliged to publish articles written with the intent of allaying the excitement.

GENERAL.

While the wife and daughter of Rev. Mr. LOOKE, of Dixon, Ill., and Mrs. HURBELL, with whom they were visiting, were examining a small-sized revolver in De Kalb, Ill., on Tuesday last, it was by some means discharged, and the ball struck a little son of Mrs. LOOKE, aged 3 years, inflicting a wound which resulted in his death in about twelve hours. The mother of the child became a raving maniac after the disaster.

About 11,000,000 bushels of oysters are annually taken from the Chesapeake Bay and tributaries. More than two-thirds of them go to Baltimore. About 15,000 persons, men, women and children, are employed, and 15,000,000 cans are packed each year. There are 1,700 boats, averaging 50 tons each, and about 3,000 canoes engaged in dredging and tonging for oysters.

In Virginia during the past month suits have been instituted against nearly one hundred Ex-Postmasters for sums due the Government at the outbreak of the war. Among them is Col. THOMAS P. BROCKE, late Postmaster of Richmond, whose liabilities amount to nearly $13,000. The Government has attached his property and that of his sureties.

Gen. MEADE has ordered that, with a view to conducting the Georgia election fairly, neither the ballot-boxes be opened, the votes counted, or any information of the progress of the election given until the polls are closed. The counting of the votes is to be witnessed at each polling-place by two men of good character, selected from opposite parties.

A gang of regulators at Clarence, Cedar County, Iowa, on Tuesday last, seized a horse thief named BOOTH, while he was in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff of the county, and bore him off. Nothing has been seen or heard of the regulators or the thief since.

GEORGE W. RAMSEY, a freight conductor on the Montreal Railroad, and ANDREW C. JOHNSON, occupying a similar position on the Boston and Providence Railroad, were killed yesterday, the former by falling from a car, and the latter by being struck by a bridge.

A very rare and singular case of arrested development exists in Charlestown, Mass., in the person of a female 24 years of age, with the physique and intellect of a child of six. She weighs only 44 pounds. Her condition was caused by a severe attack of brain fever.

Gen. MEADE has disapproved the arrest of Judge POPE, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, and has issued an order severely censuring the officer by whom it was made for his assumption of authority.

Six thousand dollars were awarded as damages to Miss HESTER J. PAINE, in Wicomico County, Md., last week, for breach of promise of marriage, the defendant being JOHN L. WRIGHTSON. She sued for $25,000.

A dispatch from Ottowa says that there is a vacant house opposite the late boarding-place of Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE, and that WHELAN'S boots fit exactly into tracks discovered in the snow leading from the rear entrance.

The Montreal banks have sent off $120,000 in American silver, in order to relieve the business community from the excessive quantity in circulation there.

The inhabitants along the north shore of Lake Erie, in the Dominion, are endeavoring to obtain an appropriation from the Canadian Parliament for the establishment of a harbor of refuge somewhere along the coast.

There is at the Springfield Armory a breech-loader which has been fired 5,000 times by actual record, and has never been repaired in any respect; yet it is still in first rate working order.

Gen. BUCHANAN has issued an order requiring the immediate inspection of the Louisiana levees by the Police, and weekly inspections thereafter.

Hon. EDWARD BUMSEY, Representative in Congress from Kentucky from 1837 to 1839, died in Greenville, in that State, a few days ago.

Since the commencement of their strike, the weavers in twenty-four of the Philadelphia carpet-shops have received the advanced wages demanded.

There will probably be a large reduction in the working force at the Springfield Armory a month hence.

The State Constable of Massachusetts reports that 2,779 liquor shops have been set up in that State since the last election.

Hon. W. P. DRAPER, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Canada, and Judge DRAPER, of the Ontario District, are in Savannah, Ga.

A railroad conductor in Ohio has obtained a verdict for $7,500 against his company for injuries received by an accident on the road.

The Ohio Senate has voted to adjourn on the 17th inst. until the first Thursday in December next.

The *habeas corpus* case of JAY GOULD came up for hearing before Judge BARRETT yesterday morning pursuant to adjournment, when the officer of the Court in whose custody Mr. GOULD was placed, made affidavit that his prisoner peremptorily refused to return with him from Albany to be present at the investigation, and that he acted under the advice of HAMILTON HARRIS, an Albany lawyer, who said he would take the responsibility. Upon this state of facts Judge BARRETT issued an order against Mr. GOULD and Mr. HARRIS, requiring them to show cause before him on Tuesday next why they should not be punished for misconduct, and further proceedings under the *habeas corpus* were adjourned to that date.

The Coroner's jury inquiring into the particulars of the death of CHARLES NORIOT, who died at the New-York Hospital from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the chest, received during a quarrel at No. 209 West-street, on the 29th ult., found as their verdict "that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound at the hands of THOMAS FITZPATRICK, and that said wound was inflicted willfully. FITZPATRICK, who had been admitted to bail, has absconded.

A youth from Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, named LEWIS SAYER, was wheedled into a prize jewelry establishment, No. 31 Park-row, yesterday afternoon, where he was speedily fleeced of $75. Before this sum and $50 which lay beside it could be removed by the Croupier, SAYER snatched the whole and made off. He was arrested before he reached the Jersey City ferryboat and brought to the Police Court. He was allowed to retain his own $75, and was sent home with some good advice in the other pocket.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the ordinance providing for the widening of Laurens-street 25 feet, from Canal to Amity street, and its extension through Washington Parade Ground to Fifth-avenue. The resolution designating the 1st of September, 1869, as the date for extending Church-street, was laid over. A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution to pave a portion of Lexington-avenue with the McGonegal wooden pavement.

An inquest was held, yesterday, over the body of LYDIA PURCELL, at No. 262 Seventh-avenue, who died suddenly, as it was supposed, of cholera morbus. The *post-mortem* examination called for by the physician who had attended the woman, led to the discovery of three ounces of Paris green in her stomach. The jury returned an open verdict. This discovery will lead no doubt to further investigation of the case.

At the Court of Special Sessions, a drunken fellow named PEOPLES was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for habitual abuse of his wife, who is a hard-working, honest woman. She said he always beat her when he was drunk, and that he wasn't often sober.

The New-York Typographical Society held an adjourned meeting last evening, and protested against the proposed introduction of printing into the Sing Sing Prison.

Revolutionary Signs in France—The Outbreaks in the Provinces.

It seems by this morning's dispatches from Paris that the revolutionary and Republican demonstrations that occurred a fortnight ago at Bordeaux, Toulouse and other cities of France—and of which we have had accounts by mail—are spreading to other parts of the Empire. It is reported that great excitement and uneasiness now exists throughout France, particularly in the rural districts; that the murmurings of discontent have become loud and unmistakeable; and that the imperial journals are laboring to allay the popular excitement.

The demonstrations of which we have already had accounts have been of a rather ominous nature. At both Bordeaux and Toulouse there were processions of men, bearing red flags, singing the "Marseillaise," and shouting *Vive la Republique!* At both places the troops were instantly at hand, and used their muskets and bayonets upon the populace in true imperial style; and in both places a great display of military force has been made to overawe the malcontents.

But though thus quickly and sanguinarily met, the revolutionary feeling is spreading. It is throughout the rural districts, too, and not in Paris, that it is making its most demonstrative appearance. Heretofore Paris has been the starting-point and centre of French revolutions; but there is not a Republican in Paris now but knows that it is next to impossible to begin a revolution there. NAPOLEON has been providing against revolution in Paris for the last eighteen years; and he has now such perfect military arrangements, and such a vast army at hand in Paris, that he could drown the city in its own blood, if that were necessary for the assertion of his supremacy.

Heretofore, the rural districts, where these difficulties are now occurring, have been most devoted to NAPOLEON'S person and Empire. They have supported every movement he has made; their representatives have acted almost unanimously in the *Corps Legislatif* in sustaining all his measures; and whenever, in any way, they have had a chance to demonstrate their adhesion to his throne and his ideas, they have done it in a manner worthy of a peasantry completely dominated by the priests and their own ignorance.

It is the new military bill which has stirred up the sluggish blood of these Imperial devotees. That bill virtually makes every man of them a soldier. It makes no exception to the conscription except for physical disability. It provides for the sacrifice of every life. We do not wonder that it is more than even the rural districts of France can tolerate.

Though these demonstrations may be extensive and alarming, however we are not inclined to place too much importance upon them. NAPOLEON has at his hand the immense force of *eight hundred thousand* troops, completely devoted to his throne and his interests, and ready to obey any order, whether it be to march beyond the Rhine or bring their Chassepots to bear on red-flag revolutionists. We have no doubt that they are especially antagonistic to the citizens on this question of the military bill. They feel that other citizens should have no more privileges than they themselves have; and that, as it has been their fortune to fall victims to the conscription, others have no right to resist its operation.

The railroad and telegraph system of France enables the Emperor to move this enormous mass of troops with the greatest rapidity. And there is not an important point throughout the Empire at which his preparations for using them to the best advantage are not complete.

Judging by these facts and circumstances we have no doubt of the ability of NAPOLEON to crush out every sign of the revolution, and every Republican who dares to move his hand, or wag his tongue, against the Empire. We expect that there will yet be another revolution in France; but we do not look for it now.

Newspapers in New-York.

The daily paper recently started in this City under the name of *Every Afternoon*, suspended publication yesterday. The proprietor was frank enough to say that its stoppage was owing to the want of public support,—or, as he puts the case, the newsboys criticised the paper, and expressed their inability to sell it.

There are few more difficult enterprises than the establishment of a daily paper in New-York. It is a very different affair now from what it was twenty years ago, though even then capital and ability were requisite; and it was especially requisite that there should be *a place* for the paper that might be projected or started; in other words, that it should *supply a want* that existed in the community. This last remark holds good now as well as ever; and we imagine that if newspaper projectors would always satisfy themselves thoroughly on this point before they put their capital and ability into the enterprise, there would be fewer losses in unhappy and unfortunate ventures. There is nothing in which it is easier to lose a large amount of money, and to lose it more rapidly, and to lose it with less advantage or result, than in starting a newspaper. If a new enterprise is intended to compete with the great daily journals now existing, an amount of capital so large, an organization so perfect, a working machinery so complex and elastic, are required, that unless the means for securing, controlling and maintaining all these is furnished to an almost unlimited extent, there is hardly a chance of success, and there is almost a certainty of ruin. The "Associated Press" is such a fundamental agency of existing city journalism, for the collection of news throughout the country and the world, that it would be as difficult for any new paper to get along without its assistance as to organize an opposition to it; and we suppose it would be rather a hard matter for any one to obtain admission to its membership. Its agents are at every important point in America, they are at every important point in Europe, and wherever throughout the world great events are in progress, there its active messengers and correspondents are to be found, to transmit to headquarters in this City the very latest intelligence of affairs. Whoever proposes to establish a rivalry with the great journals now existing here, which constitute this organization, must establish, in this department alone, machinery not less extensive, pervasive and complex, than that which it has in complete working order, after being perfected by the experience of many years.

But we do not propose to set forth the difficulties that must be encountered in establishing a daily journal in New-York now-a-days, that will be a rival of those in existence. If, on the other hand, the projector of a daily paper does not propose to enter into rivalry with the great dailies we now have, his venture cannot very well amount to enough to make it either profitable or influential. A daily paper without the news of the world furnished promptly in every issue—a daily paper without the history of the day, the thoughts of the day, or the spirit of the day—in which the pulse of the world does not beat, the features of the world are not reflected, and the life of the world is not reproduced—can possess neither power, consequence nor vitality.

We are not jealous, however, of rivals, new or old. If any one is sure he knows how to get up a paper better than those we have, and if he is sure he can find a hundred thousand other people who agree with him far enough to purchase it every morning, let him plunge in.

Aerial Navigation.

After two years of existence and experiment, the members of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain propose to do something toward navigating the atmospheric air. They announce that they will hold an exhibition, towards the end of June, at the London Crystal Palace. They will give prizes for all sorts of æronautic apparatus—for engines and machinery, for aerial cars, for models and plans, for kites or similar arrangements to be used in establishing communications in case of shipwreck, and even for paintings and drawings of cloud scenery as seen from a balloon. The aerial fair will last nine days, and Mr. GLAISHER and others will daily repeat the familiar Paris feats (familiar, too, in Central Park,) of partial ascents in a captive balloon, at 1,000 feet, whereby gentlemen and ladies devoted to science may enjoy the instruction and exhilaration of a voyage into the air, with a reasonable chance of surviving the experiment.

But ballooning is not all of aeronautics, nor even an important part of it, at least according to the view of the Æronautical Society. Were the problem merely that of flotation, the ordinary hydrogen-gas balloon would already have solved it. But it is rather one of aerial navigation and locomotion; and the very fact of the extraordinary lightness of hydrogen makes the management of the ballon car an impossibility. To talk of aerial navigation while the train is at the mercy of the winds, is a contradiction. In order to accomplish the great matter of steering, the balloons must be abandoned and flying machines substituted. The Duke of Sutherland, for example, has offered £100 to the inventor of a machine which, *not* being of the nature of a kite or balloon, shall ascend with a man to the height of 120 feet. The great aim, in a word, is to get an engine which by the exercise of its own power, aided by the strength of the man or men upheld by it, shall support itself in the air and move about.

What, then, are the prospects of aeronautics, and what are the chance that the air may be a medium of locomotion like the earth and water? We are sorry to say that it seems, from anything yet achieved, that the whole science of aeronautics will result in failure, so far as practical navigation is concerned, and that probably no good aerial engine will ever be constructed. Could patronage, or peerage, buoy up the Aronautic Society, surely with the Duke of Argyle for president, the Duke of Sutherland and Lords R. GROSVENOR and DUFFERIN for vice-presidents, and many such well-known engineers as FAIRBAIRN and SIEMENS to furnish brains, and experience, and mechanical ingenuity, there is no want of prestige, power, or ability. But the truth is that there are mechanical difficulties in aeronautics so very grave as to puzzle endeavor at the outset. There never yet has been a machine constructed which can sustain itself in the air; and, after two years of patient discussion to find out how it is that a bird flies, all the attempts of the Society to imitate by art this success of Nature have failed.

We find, for example, the Crystal Palace Company offering a prize of £50 to the exhibitor of a machine to carry and be worked by a steam engine or other motive power which shall sustain and move itself in the air for 20 minutes, at a height of not less than 10 feet from the ground. Of course this is but the initial step in æronautics, though, to be sure, "the step that costs." We venture to say that there is no probability of that prize being taken. In a more humble ambition, the Æronautical Society offers a prize of £50, swelled by some private contributions, to the exhibitor of the lightest engine, in proportion to its power, from whatever source the power may be derived."

The Society publications, also, are not at all hopeful. The two annual reports confess that nothing practical has been accomplished. In the latter an engineer thus sums up the year's work:

"On reviewing the facts that have come within the reach of this Society during the past year, it is apparent that our knowledge of aeronautics, so far as regards the navigation of the air by mechanical means, amounts to but very little, and the information recorded is of a contradictory character. Scarcely two writers agree upon the precise conditions upon which flight is performed, and few have ventured to give a demonstration of the actual power consumed during the flight of a bird. This is yet to be shown by the mathematician and the experimentalist. Without a definite law of the acting and counteracting forces of the elastic air, we have not even entered the threshold of aeronautical discovery."

Now, if such a confession is made by the Society, surely those who are less enthusiastic cannot be much encouraged with the present condition of aeronautics. We repeat, therefore, that the time when the air shall be used as a medium of locomotion, seems thus far as distant as ever. However, the June exhibition will be interesting enough, and perhaps between this time and that some mechanical genius may throw light upon the obscure problem.

Books and Authors.

A Copyright Association was formed in this City last week, with Mr. BRYANT and a large number of distinguished authors and journalists among its members. Its object is to labor steadily for the passage of an International Copyright law, by which the authors of books will be secured a percentage of the profits upon their publication and sale wherever they may be published or vended. As things now are, the republication of an American book in England secures no advantage whatever to the author whose powers, whose time and whose means were expended in its production. Though his work may have cost him a lifetime or a fortune, it is at once seized by the English publisher without the consent of the owner, and without offering him the slightest compensation for what he is justly entitled to call his property. We Americans treat English authors in the same manner. As soon as a book appears in London that is likely to be sought after in this country, it is seized by one or more of our publishing houses, reprinted, and put into the market to the profit of the publisher, while the man to whom we are indebted for the *book* gets no advantage whatever from his labors. It is true that there are a few of our houses which, of their own free will, present sums of money, or even a percentage of the profit on sales, to the more distinguished foreign writers whose works they reproduce. But then this is a *gratuity* rather than a right, so far as the law is concerned; it depends entirely on the good-will of the publisher, and it is a habit that few of them will learn, while the opposite course is so much more profitable. Authors do not ask for gratuities of this kind; they seek a legal recognition of their rights of property, and a legal claim upon such profits as it may produce.

There is a bill now before Congress to secure the rights of foreign authors in this country. It has objectionable provisions which have called out a large number of remonstrances against its passage, and we understand that an amended bill will soon take its place. Our Government (acting through Mr. EVERETT) negotiated the treaty with England on the subject in 1853, but it failed of confirmation by the Senate, and nothing has been done on the subject since that time.

On the simple question of the rights of authors, there can be no doubt whatever of the justice of their claims for a share of the profits upon the sale of their works. The bill before Congress has been strongly opposed, and a large number of petitions against its passage have been presented from American printers, paper-makers and book-binders. But these do not come from any opposition to an International Copyright law in itself, but from an idea that one of the provisions of the bill will so operate as to secure for England the *manufacture* of all the English books sold in our market. Of course this branch of business secures employment to a large number of American workmen of different trades, and they are naturally unwilling that it should suddenly be broken down here and transferred to a foreign country. We do not suppose, however, that there need be any great difficulty about amending this feature of the bill, and of so modifying its provisions that they will not work adversely to American industry. When this is effected, we do not believe that Congress will refuse its support to the measure. And then, with reciprocal legislation from the English Parliament, which can at any time be secured, the authors of England and America will be able to obtain whatever advantage or profit may accrue from the sale of their works in either country.

In but very few instances will these profits be very enormous. In the case of the English Mr. DICKENS they would be large in this country; in the case of the American Mrs. STOWE they would be large in England; in the case of the English FROUDE or BUCKLE or SPENCER they would be considerable here; in the case of the American PRESCOTT or EMERSON or AGASSIZ they would be considerable there; in the case of the English TENNYSON they would be large here; in the case of the American LONGFELLOW large there. But the receipts from either country of the great bulk of writers whose books are republished in the other would be modest enough. We do not say this, however, by way of modifying our position. Whether the profits be great or small the authors are entitled to their receipts as a matter of right.

Those people who suppose the writing of books to be such a profitable business that it makes no difference to an author whether he obtain such advantage as may arise from an international copyright, should learn the history of the men to whom we are indebted for the most valuable contributions to modern literature. There are books which bring large returns to writers; but unfortunately a very large proportion of them are of anything but a high order. The really valuable contributions to history, to philosophy, to science and to poetry, which the age has given us, have in most instances brought very small pecuniary returns to their authors. The writers of many of them have received less for their time and work than common laborers; and very many, alas! who have enriched the world by their invaluable productions, have had no other compensation than that which comes from the "joy of work." It is books of this character, too, which *cost* their authors—cost them not only time, but hard labor and actual money. A new work upon the French Revolution has just been completed by a German scholar, Prof. VON SYBEL. The theme may seem a hackneyed one, and it might be thought the material lay ready to his hands. Yet to treat it in the way he proposed, and to furnish the new and exceedingly valuable light he has thrown upon it, it was necessary that he should undertake an amount of work that any one but a German scholar would shrink from. He tells in his preface how he has spent years in traveling from Gotha to Brussels, from the Hague to Munich, from Berlin to St. Petersburg and Vienna, from Paris to London, to consult original State papers and archives, and to obtain facts regarding the relations of States, the policy of Governments, and the conduct of public men. He tells of the difficulties and vexations he had to undergo to procure access to many of these collections, and mentions that even in Paris he had to obtain the intervention of the Emperor himself in order to be able to consult the Depot de la Guerre, the Archives de l'Empire, and at length the jealously-guarded collection of the Affairs Etrangères. Now this work has been or will be translated from the German into English and French; and does any one think it would be fair or honorable for the scholars and readers of France and England, any more than for those of Germany, to seize upon this invaluable contribution and appropriate its knowledge, while refusing any compensation to the author whose immense labors wrought it out? It would be infamous and disgraceful for them to do so. And why should we do so any more than Englishmen or Frenchmen? We could mention hundreds of examples analogous to this of the labor and expense that go to the making of many a book. We know an American scholar who, to prepare himself for writing the history of the late war, went through half the campaigns, subsequently visited all the important battle-fields, then traversed over the Southern States, gathering facts and materials, spent large sums of money in procuring documents, exposed his life to a hundred perils, and underwent vicissitudes of every possible kind. Would it be just, when the result of all this is given to the world, that he should, through our laws, be deprived of the compensation that would willingly be given by every purchaser of the book in other countries as well as this? No one who is worthy to read a great book, whatever country may have produced it, but is ready to give such recognition of value received as is implied in the author's copyright.

We are anxious to see the whole question fairly adjusted in this country. We hope, therefore, that a bill which secures the fundamental point in an unobjectionable way will pass the present Congress before its adjournment.

The Abyssinian Campaign.

We may now look for interesting news from Abyssinia at any moment. The difficulties already encountered by the British force have amply justified the apparently disproportionate scale of the preparations made for the expedition, and the delays over which British tax-payers have been chafing turn out to have been absolutely necessary. It was of vital importance that, from the first landing of troops, no step should be taken in the campaign without due regard to the quite possible contingency that all the conflicting Abyssynian tribes might unite in hostility against the invader, or without making effectual provision for preserving intact a line of communication with the base of operations on the coast. At last, however, it seems that Gen. NAPIER is able to judge with tolerable accuracy of the nature of the resistance to be anticipated, and is satisfied with the precautions already taken against being cut off from his supports, and with the security of his means of transport. Without placing too implicit confidence in the friendly professions of KASSAI, the Prince of Tigré, through whose territory he has had to pass, he has felt justified in dismissing the crowd of camp followers by whose presence his progress has hitherto been encumbered, and in advancing with a picked force of five thousand men on THEODORE'S camp. It would appear that the *soi-disant* descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba is encamped in a strong position not far from Magdala, with about five thousand of the veterans with whom he has hitherto ravaged Abyssinia and overawed all rival chieftains, and twenty-six of the big guns in which he places such confidence. To judge from the descriptions received of KASSAI'S troops, all armed with muskets and well drilled, an Abyssinian force of their numbers, strongly intrenched, will not prove an enemyto be despised. THEODORE, too, having adopted this defensive line of tactics, the native Indian cavalry which constitutes a considerable proportion of the British force, will probably not be called into play. The latest accounts are to the effect that Gen. NAPIER was already in position before King THEODORE'S camp, and was preparing for an attempt to storm it. Should he be successful, the release of the captives would soon follow, as THEODORE could scarcely attempt to make another stand, and Gen. NAPIER would of course strain every nerve to reach them immediately after driving THEODORE from his stronghold. The attitude of the chieftain of Gobayze is still uncertain. As he is a possible aspirant to the Abyssinian crown in case of THEODORE'S downfall, Gen. NAPIER has wisely refrained from exciting his jealousy by committing himself to too cordial an alliance with KASSAI, his most powerful rival. In fact, to pursue a thoroughly neutral course with regard to the future competitors for power has been Gen. NAPIER'S great difficulty. He could probably have been very happy with KASSAI if that other dear charmer, the Waagahum of Gobayze, had only been away. As things stand now, the junction of any one of these powerful chieftains with THEODORE would render Gen. NAPIER'S task infinitely more arduous. In any case, it is his interest to push things to a conclusion as rapidly as possible, and a few days will probably bring news of an engagement—possibly a decisive one.

Debtor and Creditor States.

When Gov. SEYMOUR, having nothing he could venture to propose, turned to prophecy, and suggested a parallel between the future financial and the late political discordance among our States, he talked much less like a philosopher than a politician casting about for some vague chance of profiting by the distraction of his country. He calls the Eastern, creditor States, and the Western debtor States, and broadly insinuates the probability of a conflict on this issue that may again "fill our land with bloodshed and mourning." Not to concern ourselves about the patriot or the philosopher—both which it it is civil to presume Gov. SEYMOUR to be—the politician shows himself in doleful straits, in such an every way wretched utterance as this. The implied insult to the West could hardly be aggravated, and one would think that no amount of difference in opinion, on the payment of bonds and so forth, could so hardly be forgiven. But the absurdity of the suggestion is no less an affront to every one's common sense. The relation of debtor and creditor has existed from the beginning of civilization, is essential, in fact, to civilization, and the sanctity of its obligation cannot be sacrificed without sacrificing society itself. The recognition and enforcement of this obligation is perhaps the first thing secured in the formation of human society, and the last thing lost in its disintegration. Individuals rarely fail to pay their debts except from inability; governments never. Borrowers have never borrowed enough. Their interest in future loans is always greater than their present debts, and their paramount desire is to keep in good credit for future operations. Or if once they approach the limit of their borrowing, in a condition of independence, they are instantly converted to the creditor persuasion, and their interest in the enforcement of debt again becomes far greater than the amount they owe. So that the direct or indirect interest of all concerned is always pledged to the maintenance of commercial confidence, and the supposition of war between debtors and creditors, as such, is as foolish in the light of reason as of experience. Indeed, they are, in spite of all their bickerings and quarrels, perhaps the two parties of all most intimately bound together, and the most difficult to provoke into general hostility. No stronger bond of union between the East and West could be imagined than this same relation of debtor and creditor. It may provoke antagonism of views and bitterness of controversy, but it can never permit them to break, or even to break faith with one another.

New States like the West are in the condition of a railroad company with but half its track laid, or of a manufacturer while his factory is building—heavy and sound concerns, perhaps, but necessarily not at the point to wind up their affairs in solvency, being, from the nature of their position, debtor States to the full amount of their combined personal and material credit. Old States, with the whole edifice and apparatus of their industry completed, and needing only maintenance and gradual improvement, instead of having occasion to call capital to their aid from abroad, have a surplus to invest in nascent interests elsewhere, which promise to reward nutrition with a growth as great and rapid as that from the embryo to the man. And it is by no other means, strictly speaking, that new settlements can be founded. Their capital is at first wholly, and for generations mainly, a loan from older States, whether the individual owner goes with it or stays behind; and thus new States and old like ours, between which such a relation as this has been established in their whole structure, become bound together in interest as partners who cannot let go of each other or get released from each other. To the parental and filial relations in which they stand as States, and to the fraternal relation their inhabitants individually feel, is added a union of interests that grapples both together, like the sod and the soil.

House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

The yearly report of the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in this City, having been duly made to the Legislature, has now been published. This Society, organized forty-four years ago this Spring, have had entire control of the Randall's Island institution, and the amount of good they have accomplished is very great.

Since the opening of the establishment in the year 1825, more than twelve thousand children, boys and girls, have been taken in the commission of crime, sent to this place, cared for kindly, trained into habits of industry, taught useful trades, and sent out into the world again—the great majority to become worthy members of society, instead of vagabonds and criminals. During the past year alone, nearly eighteen hundred have been inmates of the institution, the average for each day being about a thousand; and of these, seven hundred and seventy-nine have been indentured to reliable tradesmen and honorably discharged. The principle on which the institution is conducted is that of making the active exercise of labor, order, decency, cleanliness, obedience and common courtesy—by means of the routine of daily duty—the corrective of vicious tendencies and the needed disciplinary training for an honorable life. And a knowledge that good conduct and quick obedience is the easiest road to freedom, generally brings these reckless but intelligent little rowdies into the steady performance of duties, whose regular repetition soon makes them pleasant, habitual and natural. This is the theory, and this the practical result, tested through long years and much experience.

The Managers point with commendable pride to their excellent system of school instruction for boys and for girls; to the manner in which each year shows such a disposition of the industrial efforts of the inmates as to regularly decrease the net cost of each child to the State; to the admirable sanitary condition of the institution, but three deaths having occurred among the children during the past year, and to their general financial condition, which will enable them to dispense with any special pecuniary aid for the next year. And with such a handsome record of duties discharged, they have earned the right, which we here earnestly urge, of asking favorable consideration for two suggested improvements which they think desirable.

The Superintendent's report notices the fact that owing to the increased number of male inmates the dormitories have had to be extended by taking in the cells originally intended for purposes of punishment, (but which have not for a long time been used as such—a good commentary on the system,) and yet the accommodations are limited, and there is danger of unwholesome crowding. In view of this the managers urge the immediate establishment at this port of a training ship for boys, similar to that provided by the Massachusetts authorities, but with this difference—that the Massachusetts ships (there are two of them) are made an indiscriminate receptacle of boys committed from the streets, whereby many are caged up in them who have no aptitude for what can be learned there, and when discharged go back to the by-ways of city life; while the managers of the New-York society propose to send to the ship which they ask for only those boys in the Randall's Island institution who develop a peculiar fitness and natural disposition for a sea-faring life. We have formerly advocated the establishment here of the Massachusetts system of training-ships. We now accept the amendment of the Managers of our Society as being a wise and admirable improvement; and we very decidedly give our voice in advocating early action in the matter by our Legislature.

The other suggestion relates to the many young men, above the age of sixteen, who are serving out terms of service in our prisons and penitentiaries; the disgrace incurred in such penal institutions and the demoralizing influences rife in them making reformation and a better life almost impossible. The Managers believe that many of these young men might be reached and redeemed from degradation if placed under proper reformatory influences and discipline, and in some institution whose very name would not be a brand of excommunication for life. It seems the Commissioners of Public Charities agree with them, and the Managers pledge themselves to undertake the execution of any plan that the Legislature may adopt to meet the wants of these young criminals. Of the details of this plan we cannot speak at present. We shall await its further development. But of the idea in general we heartily approve, and desire also to offer our very sincere commendation of the whole work of the Society, as shown forth in the clear and succinct report of the Managers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If we were not generally in too great a hurry to let ourselves follow an item of thought, in the crowding of the other thousand items of daily intelligence, we should be powerfully struck by the fact that Nature, after keeping us bottled up and thrust out of the ways of the world for so many ages, has nevertheless placed us in the grand highway of that world's traffic and intercourse east and west. The voyage from London and the west coast of France to Yokohama in Japan, over an extent of 11,509 miles, is made by way of Suez in sixty days. On the other hand, the journey to the same place by way of New-York, over a line of 7,520 miles, will be a passage of about twenty-six days, when the Central Pacific Road shall be completed. This geographical fact is a thing that will stand, and yet make a law of oceanic movement as steady as the Gulf Stream, producing results in the wealth and prosperity of this country which no man can calculate beforehand.

Mrs. MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has been flurrying the homeopathic physicians of Boston. She made an attempt to get in among them, and they tried to keep her out, by all means protesting the impropriety of it. The gentlemen were in Convention of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society, and the question was discussed. Some contended against the indelicacy of having a lady doctor among them, others arguing that there need be no indelicacy in discussing physical questions with a woman, or in her presence, and that, in fact, a feeling of pure science would do away with every embarrassment of that sort. The subject was put to a vote and decided against Mrs. JACKSON by 33 to 31. The society escaped; but it was with the bare life, as the saying is. The lady is practising physician in Boston, and will be at those homeopathic gentry again, next leap year.

Admiral TUCKER has found out the Garden of the Hesperides—a place that has so long baffled the inquiries of the historians and the classical critics. He has found the *dragons*, at any rate, and declares positively that "the golden apples" are there. The Admiral, our sometime fellow-citizen, is in the service o Peru, and has been lately "prospecting," with an exploring party, among the hills and headwaters of the Amazon River, a place pronounced by HUMBOLDT and a thousand others as the richest region in the world. But, inclosing the founts and banks of the Santiago and Mayro Rivers, TUCKER found passes of an almost impassable character, peopled by a set of cannibals who feed on roast man, and lately ate two florid English engineers, belonging to a Peruvian steamer. If Admiral TUCKER can get over the opposing barriers of those cliffs, gorges and carnivorous mountaineers, into the land of nuggets, he will deserve well of Peru, and may be "clapped on the back and called *Hercules*," by anybody who knows mythology.

The Commissioner of Agriculture in his report for February, gives some interesting details of the depreciation which has taken place since 1860 in the value of Southern lands. In Virginia it averages about 35 per cent. In North Carolina it is set down at about 50. In South Carolina it is about 60. Small farms have depreciated less than the large estates. In Georgia the average decline is from 50 to 60 per cent. In not a single county of this rich and fertile State has there been any increase, though in certain sections of Florida the lands have advanced a good deal. In Alabama the decrease in the value of farm lands has been nearly 50 per cent.,—not a single county reporting an increase. The causes are variously stated—general indebtedness, scarcity of money, want of reliable laborers, great loss of capital in slaves, want of money, unsettled condition of the country, general poverty, fear of confiscation and negro domination.

The East New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference has just adopted resolutions against the sensational journals and flash literature, calling on the Legislature to hasten a law against it, and asking the police to go round and put a stop to it. It will be as hard a task to quell that unwholesome journalism as to put down the poisonous industry of our whisky distilleries.

Making arrests and going to law will not do it effectively. People of poor tastes will naturally feed on literary garbage all the world over. The best and indeed only way of doing away with this evil is to provide a wholesome order of reading for the people, and so accustom them to cleaner habits of literature. The want of libraries and reading rooms is a shameful defect of our municipal civilization. Reading rooms should be, at least, as plenty as gambling houses or distilleries. Judges and policemen cannot effectually control and guide the literary tastes of a great, free, wilful mass of humanity like ours. Their argument would turn on the question of what is indecency? and would soon become a muddle and a farce. There is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything, and we shall find out the former in time.

Our civilization has a great many features of wildness and shiftiness that remind one of the doings of our Celtic forefathers and the Arabian wilderness. We are wonderfully disposed to the free mode of *main-prise* and artful dodging, in a great variety of cases, as if we had no written or recognized laws. One of the latest is the scuffling way of regulating the fares in our street cars; the public right is referred to a demand; a refusal; a collaring and thrusting, and a policeman. The latter, however, says he will not arrest the man who refuses to pay the additional cent, unless he can bring off the conductor too; and he gravely puts the legal case before the street crowd, because his Inspector has so ordered it. Our social progress has truly the air of a general *melee* and controversy, and we seem, at times, on the point of coming back to the bare original elements of society. In the present instance, Mr. CAMPBELL and his five cents, and Conductor SMITH, of the Eighth-avenue, will come before Judge CONNOLLY on Monday, when the gentlemen of the law will, of course, have a good deal to say on the matter, and something will probably be done.

Those who laid such an exaggerated emphasis on DISRAELI's Premiership may now perceive that their comments were rather premature. If the Premiership is to be so soon done for, people may well wonder what it was begun for. It is not in the nature of things British that this literary politician should be a free and accepted Premier, like the other Premiers. The common sense of all sorts of people is in favor of a solid man of some sort—a man with a doctrine to go by and a plain purpose to carry out—a social or legal or political reformer, or a man of money, standing on his own solid capital or his own solid acres. But DISRAELI was never any such man. He never had any great purpose; and all men are aware of that. The English like public men who have representative places, and even prejudices. They have no sympathy with a disengaged, unclassified man like DISRAELI—a shy, superior, fastidious, intellectual man, living very much apart, and scoffing, at times, like Mephistopheles. DISRAELI's labor of thirty years has not earned much in earning this Premiership, which at this moment, like one of those optical dissolving views represented in lecture-rooms, seems to be fading into something else, and taking some shape and name that in a month or two may become fixed and legible as—GLADSTONE.

On the execution of Prince MAXIMILIAN, the *Pall-Mall Gazette* ventured the bold prophecy, to which we called attention at that time, that JUAREZ would fall by the hands of his enemies, as MAXIMILIAN had fallen. The details of the recent plot to assassinate the President in the Theatre Iturbide show how remarkably near fulfillment the prophecy lately came. The plot was discovered but an hour before the time appointed for its execution. What, however, except a general plan of plundering the treasury, the banks and the citizens, the conspirators had in view, is not known. JUAREZ has shown himself to be as good a man for his position as any successor would be likely to be. Let us hope that an example may be made of the assassins, and that the *Pall-Mall Gazette's* prophecy may rank in the list of unfulfilled predictions.

NEW-YORK.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for the construction of the Grand Hotel, New-York.

Incorporating the trustees for the management of the funds belonging to the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Western New-York.

Ratifying the proceedings of the Rochester Water Works Company.

Authorizing the Poor Mans' Gold and Silver Mining Company to change its place of business.

Amending the act authorizing WILLIAM ORTON and others to lay a telegraphic cable from New-York to France.

Incorporating the Working Women's Protective Union of New-York.

To extend Lexington-avenue, New-York.

For the better regulation of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Authorizing the City of Troy to borrow $150,000 to pay its debts.

The New-York Eighteenth Ward Public Market bill.

Increasing the salary of the City Chamberlain of Troy.

Increasing the fees of Sheriffs.

Incorporating the Old Guard of New-York.

The Erie Railway bill was made a special order for next Tuesday morning, to be continued as such thereafter until finally disposed of.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Amending the charter of the American Bureau of Mines.

Amending the charter of the Newburg Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the National Savings Institution of New-York.

Requiring the Nassau-street Railroad Company of Brooklyn to alter its route, which was passed.

Confirming the resolution of the Syracuse Common Council.

Amending the act for the abatement of certain nuisances in Brooklyn.

To extend Clinton-avenue Brooklyn.

The Oswego Armory bill was reported adversely, which was agreed to.

Also, a bill exempting the Normal School Boarding-house from taxation, which was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. GLENN sent a communication to the Clerk's desk reviewing the action of the House in connection with his charges of corruption, claiming that the investigation had not been fairly conducted, and concluding with offering his resignation as a member of the Assembly.

Mr. D. BURNS moved that Mr. GLENN be expelled.

Mr. BENTLY opposed the motion, on the ground that Mr. GLENN was insane. No man in his right mind would take the course pursued by him.

Mr. KIERNAN raised the point of order that there was nothing before the House upon which to base a resolution of expulsion.

The Speaker declared the point of order well taken.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Agricultural Society and the American Institute; also, the report of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

BILLS REPORTED COMPLETE.

By Mr. PRIME—To authorize the construction of a railroad in Third and other streets in New-York.

Also, to construct a railroad from Long Wharf to Fishkill.

Also, to organize the Interior Lake and Improvement Company.

By Mr. TOWER—To incorporate the American and Foreign Joint Stock Company.

Also, to incorporate the Bush Savings Bank.

Also, to amend the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank, of Brooklyn.

Also, to abolish the Banking Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. YOUNGLOVE—Relative to securities deposited with the Insurance Department, which authorize the State Treasurer to sign and keep a record of all securities deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The bill to incorporate the City of Ogdensburgh was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

An Underground Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If an underground railroad is to be excavated in the City, why, in the name of common sense, is not some side street occupied rather than destroy the great artery of the City? Elm-street is quite eligible for the purpose, and would injure comparatively little property. COMMON SENSE.

TELEGRAMS.

REVOLUTIONARY SIGNS IN FRANCE.

Alarm in Government Circles—Precautionary Measures.

Strong Evidence Against Whelan, the Alleged Murderer of McGee.

Gen. Meade's Arrangements for the Georgia Election.

FRANCE.

Fruits of the Warlike Attitude of the Government.

PARIS, Saturday, April 11.

The effect of the new Army bill and the other extraordinary war measures recently taken by the Government, has been to create a great deal of excitement and uneasiness throughout France, and particularly in the rural districts.

The murmurings of discontent had become so loud and unmistakable that the semi-official press of the nation found it necessary to attempt to dispel the uneasiness. The *Constitutionnel*, *La France*, *La Patrie* and several other journals of this city have for the past few days contained editorial articles calculated to allay the public excitement. These newspapers pronounce this apparently vast preparation for war the best pledge for peace.

ENGLAND.

The Weather Favorable for the Crops.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11—Evening.

To-day the weather has been delightful and favorable for the crops.

MEXICO.

Railway Schemes—Fears of an American Invasion—Suspension of Election in Yucatan.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 11.

The Spanish steamer *Paris* has arrived here from Vera Cruz 4th inst. She brings the following intelligence from Mexico:

A railway was projected to the Pacific Ocean from Presidio del Norte, Texas.

Fears were entertained at the capital of an invasion of Sonora, Lower California and Sinaloa by Americans.

The election in Yucatan has been suspended, but the anarchy in that State has been quieted.

ELIZIO ANCONA had been made Governor of Merida in place of CREPIDA.

The remainder of ALATORRE's troops were expected to sail for Vera Cruz about the end of April.

THE MURDER OF D'ARCY M'GEE.

The Evidence Against Whelan—How he is Supposed to have Escaped Detection at the Time.

OTTAWA, Saturday, April 11.

The detectives are steadily accumulating evidence against the prisoner WHELAN. They have found that a house, nearly opposite Mrs. TROTTER's, where Mr. MCGEE boarded, has, for some time been vacant, and that the doors have been left unfastened. On the back door steps of this house two tracks are visible. They are those of a man who passed inwards and outwards once. WHELAN's boots fit the tracks in the snow exactly. This discovery accounts for the sudden disappearance of the murderer, who evidently passed through the vacant house to Wellington-street, a short distance from the Russell House, where WHELAN was seen immediately after the murder. When asked for his boots this morning, he said: "These are not the boots I wore on the night of Mr. MCGEE's murder."

Gen. Meade's Preparations for the Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 11.

In order that there may be fairness in the approaching election, Gen. MEADE directs that the ballot-boxes shall not be opened or the votes counted or any information of the progress of the election be given till the polls are closed. After the voting is closed, the managers shall select two men of character from the opposite parties, who shall be permitted to be present at the counting of the ballots, so as to witness and verify such counting.

The Arrest of Judge Pope, of Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 11.

The attention of Gen. MEADE having been called to the course pursued by Lieut. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Fifteenth Infantry, in arresting Judge POPE, of the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala., and closing the Court, owing to a difference in the construction of the orders in reference to the impaneling of juries, the General commanding publicly declares his assumption of authority to arrest as deserving of the severest censure.

Gen. MEADE further says the object of these orders was not to declare that all juries must be in part composed of colored men, but simply to remove any distinction which the laws of the State in this district made on account of color.

The Commanding General trusts that this disapproval will render subordinate officers cautious to refrain from hasty and unauthorized exercise of the power vested only in the highest military officer.

Registration in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 11.

Registration closed to-day amid considerable excitement. Total registration in city for five days, whites 404, blacks 490. Total, including the former registration, whites 1,309, black 2,073.

Political excitement is increasing daily, both parties straining every nerve.

Accounts from Bladen and Richmond Counties indicate large additions to the white vote under the new Registration.

Successful Iron Experiments at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 11.

The experiments which have been made here during the past few months, reducing Iron Mountain ore to pig metal with what is known as Big Muddy coal, has reached a most successful result. Last night at the furnace at Carondelet the final trial was made in the presence of a number of experts, capitalists and iron men, all of whom were highly pleased, and they say that the iron produced is the first quality. Big Muddy coal contains less sulphur than any other known, and the metal can be made with it for less than $20 per ton.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 11.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the case of SHEPHERD vs. Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was brought up. The road had taken a lot of flour to ship South, but the connecting road being threatened by the Federal army, they refused to take it, and it was put off at Bristol, kept a long time and finally sold by the Company. The Judge ordered that the plaintiff be paid for the flour at its value in good currency when sold.

Fire at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 11.

The factory of the Casco Porgy Oil Company on Peak's Island, with a portion of the wharf, and all the tools and portable property, were destroyed by fire last night.

Freight Conductor Killed.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, April 11.

GEORGE W. RAMSEY, conductor of a freight train on the Montreal Railroad, was killed this morning by falling from a car.

American Silver Exported—Steamboat Trips Resumed.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 11.

The Montreal banks have exported $121,000 in American silver, in order to lessen the inconvenience occasioned by the excessive quantity now in circulation.

The steamer *City of Toronto* will resume her regular daily trips between this city and Lewiston, N. Y., on Monday next.

Weekly Inspections of the Louisiana Levees.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 11.

Gen. BUCHANAN to-day issued an order requiring an immediate inspection of the levees by the police juries in each parish, and weekly inspections and reports on the condition hereafter. The order prescribes the regulations for the protection of the levees and repairs in case of crevasses.

Coal Exchange of Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 11.

A committee of the Coal Exchange of Boston are visiting the coal wharfs at Richmond, and will also visit the Schuylkill coal region. They are the largest buyers of coal in New-England, and are under the charge of Mr. C. F. NORTON, one of the largest miners of coal in the country.

Election in Davidson County, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 11.

An election was held to-day for County Commissioners of Davidson County. The Radical ticket was elected without opposition. Two white and one colored man were chosen. The election passed off quietly.

Railroad Casualty in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 11.

ANDREW C. JOHNSON, a freight conductor on the Boston and Providence Railroad, was found in an insensible condition on the night train, having been struck by a bridge. He is not expected to survive.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. THOMAS.

It has transpired that President JOHNSON appointed Gen. LORENZO THOMAS to be Secretary of War *ad interim* on the recommendation of his Private Secretary, Col. MOORE. It seems that His Excellency was greatly exercised at the situation, and expressed a desire that some suitable person should be found in whom he could repose the utmost confidence, in Col. MOORE's presence, whereupon the latter suggested the name of Gen. THOMAS, and the appointment was made without unnecessary delay.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Gen. SUMNER authorizes a contradiction of the recently published statement that he expressed the opinion that six Republican Senators would vote for the President's acquittal on the impeachment charges, and adds that instead of gossiping in public about such matters, he spends his time, when not officially employed, in the solemnity of his own house, enjoying his books.

A MESSENGER OF PEACE.

Rev. PAUL BAGLEY, Missionary, Attorney, Journalist and Messenger of Peace, is here busily engaged in settling the difficulties between the President and Congress. He proposes that both parties shall take the back track and commence *de novo*. He has obtained interviews with all the prominent dignitaries of the Government, but failed to draw anything out of either Senator WADE or the President.

COL. WISEWELL.

An effort is being made to revive Col. WISEWELL's chances for the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, through a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate rejected him last February. The Civil Tenure act prohibits the President from nominating him again, but the rules of the Senate provide that a motion for the reconsideration of a confirmation or rejection, may be entered within three days after the vote is taken. His chances, therefore, are not alone with the Senate, and as the rules must be suspended in order that his case may again be taken up, it is probable that the effort will fail.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The regular appropriations to defray the expenses of the customs collections throughout the country have been expended, and if Congress fails to make the regular appropriation this month, he will have no money with which to pay the collectors and their numerous employes throughout the country. This is also the case with the appropriation to defray the expenses for the extension of the Treasury building. If Congress fails to make provision for the continuance of this important improvement, Superintendant MULLET will be necessitated to continue his work on time. It is hoped that Congress will not fail to make the proper legislation for those two important objects in time to meet their requirements.

REGISTRATRATION IN THE CITY.

The registration of voters in this city preparatory to the coming election, commences on Monday. Three challengers for each political organization will be allowed to be present.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 11.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The Treasury Department received from Atlanta, Ga., this morning, $100—a case of conscience. The sender had formerly been in the Government service, and had failed to account for that amount of money, which came into his hands in the course of business transactions.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

The fund for continuing the Treasury extension is about exhausted, and no further payments can be made on account of that Bureau until further appropriations are made.

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the printers at the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day amounted to $409,000. The amount shipped during the week was:

To United States Depository at Chicago	$50,000
To United States Depository at Louisville	30,000
To United States Depository at Cincinnati	20,000
National Banks and others	212,580

There was also forwarded in notes:

To Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	$500,000
To United States Depository at Chicago	50,000
To National Banks and others	47,335

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust, as security for National Banks, at this date, the following amounts, viz.:

For circulation	$341,643,400
For deposits of public moneys	38,177,950

The National Bank notes issued during the week amount to $75,671,000; total to date, $307,215,601.

From this is to be deducted the mutilated notes returned, $6,929,715; and the notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $522,204; leaving in actual circulation to date $299,763,919.

The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week amounts to $337,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—From the thirty-eighth annual report of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, it appears that during the past year the receipts from all sources amounted to $72,252 57, and the expenditures to $82 283 55, being $14,474 in excess of the receipts; and that there are in the Asylum 202 boys and 508 girls, the cost per head being about $47 97. The new home is making rapid progress and will soon be completed.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—On Friday Detectives FROST and CORWIN, of Brooklyn, by the direction of Inspector FOLK, arrested HENRY KUSS, a very old acquaintance of the Police, at Middletown, Conn., and brought him to this city, charged with several recent acts of swindling. He has been held to answer.

BRICKLAYERS' WAGES.—The masons of Brooklyn have resolved that on Monday, April 13, the bricklayers demand the sum of $5 for their day's labor.

SALE OF PEWS IN DR. DURYEA'S CHURCH.—The sale of the pews in the Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, pastor, took place on Friday evening, and the sum realized amounted to $24,000. This sale is in anticipation of the new edifice about to be erected.

HORACE GREELEY ON TEMPERANCE.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture on "Temperance" in the hall over the Brooklyn Post-office, this evening.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The number of arrests made by the Police during the past week was 292.

AMUSEMENTS.

City Theatricals.

A number of attractive changes are to be introduced into the spectacle of the "White Fawn" on Monday. Mr. HOWARD GLOVER, the English song writer, has been secured to direct the orchestra, (Mr. MOLLENHAUER retiring,) and this engagement will bring some novelties and additions to the musical features of the play. These comprise the following songs by Mr. GLOVER: "Bridal Morn," which is to be sung by Miss FANNY STOCKTON; "Who's King?" and "Piff-Paff-Pouf," (from the "Grand Duchess,") by Mr. MARK SMITH; "What a thing is Love," by Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, and "The strain I heard," by Miss LUCY EGERTON. Mr. GLOVER also furnishes a new overture and new incidental music. Several new dances are included in the list of new things—a "Farragut Matelot," in which Mlle. BONFANTI will appear as a sailor boy, and a "Waltz L'Amour," for the *début* of *la petite* Elssler, Fraulein SCHLAEGER, a child only 10 years of age. There is also to be a new military ballet, in which eight premiers and fifty corypheesare to appear resplendent in gorgeous new dresses, and a pantomimic action of dwarfs and giants, in which the infant ballet of fifty youngsters will be exhibited. Beside these, Mlle. SOLKE is to dance her "Hungarian Polka," and Mlle. BONFANTI will be introduced in a new and (probably) entirely local ballet, entitled "Jealousy!" A reproduction of the tableaux of real waters, entitled "Neptune's Daughters at the Bath," also, will revive one of the handsomest of the effects that made the "Black Crook" memorable.

Mr. GRAU has taken passage on the Havana steamer of the 25th for Mme. RISTORI and her company's return to New-York. By that time Mme. RISTORI will have given 58 performances in Cuba of *Lor Teresa*, the new sensation in which Mme. RISTORI has appeared. She gave eight performances in a subscription series of ten.

Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY resigns from the management of Niblo's Garden at the expiration of the present season, and Mr. JARRETT and Mr. PALMER are to be his successors, those gentlemen having signed a lease for the theatre, yesterday, for three years at the present rental of $36,000 per annum. The abdication of Mr. WHEATLEY is a remarkable one; he is the first manager on record, we believe, who knew when he had made money enough, and who retired from public service when the popularity of his establishment had reached its height, and his own reputation was beyond dispute.

The alterations that have been made in the interior of the little New-York Theatre must make it one of the pleasantest places of amusement in which to spend an evening, in this City. The stage has been widened several feet, though nothing has been added to its height, and while its appearance is somewhat squatty yet the room obtained by the change is greatly to the advantage of the audience. Everybody in the theatre has, now, a good view of the stage to the limits of the scene. The size of the boxes on the orchestra floor has been reduced, and two new boxes have been built on the balcony circle. These have been very elegantly upholstered by Mr. STEWART. The entire flooring of the auditorium has been newly carpeted, and the corridors and passage-ways newly coveren with matting. The ceilings have been newly painted and decorated, and the walls are repapered in tasteful style. Indeed, much taste has been displayed throughout, in all the renovations. The theatre will open for the Spring and Summer season, with the adaptation, by Mr. ST. JOHN, of "La Belle Helene" entitled, "Paris and Helen." Miss Sophie, Miss Irene and Miss Jennie Worrell, Messrs. James Dunn, Welsh Edwards, Leffingwell, and G. Lingard, are in the cast; and the piece is to have new scenery by Mr. SCHELL. Mr. H. TISSINGTON will conduct the orchestra; Mr. M. L. FINCH remains as manager of the front.

Theatricals in the Country.

Mr. DAN BRYANT is to play his last engagement as an Irish comedian at Buffalo, beginning on Easter Monday. Mr. BRYANT played his first engagement in a white face (after deserting burnt cork) in Buffalo, and he proposes to return to Ethiopian comedy after the present series of performances in that city.

No theatre is open in Memphis. The last theatrical season there, which ended a fortnight ago, was a losing one.

Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH and Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY have formed a dramatic company to visit Virginia City, Salt Lake, &c.

There is some talk of Mr. E. EDDY, the actor, having a new theatre built in Albany.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS appears as *Farmer Allen* in "Dora" at DeBar's Theatre, St. Louis, on the 13th.

Mr. J. W. LANERGAN, who once played at Niblo's Garden, has the theatre in Milwaukee, and he and his wife are the stars.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH gives a *matinée* of the "Lady of Lyons" at the Walnut-street Theatre on Easter Monday.

The Montreal Amateur Dramatic Club (upon which the people of Montreal depend mostly in the Winter for their theatricals) recently presented their President, Mr. J. B. BUCKLAND, with a gold medal.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST commences an engagement in Pittsburg on April 13. This week Mr. FORREST was acting at Detroit.

A local dramatic troupe, composed of residents in Danville, Va., have organized under the name of "Howard's Southern Combination," and, after playing in Danville, have gone into North Carolina to act. The "combination" gave a performance at Greensboro last Wednesday.

The "Seven Sisters," burlesque—the pioneer of all the Black Crooks and White Fawns—has been revived at the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis. Mr. J. G. BURNETT is the *Mrs. Pluto*.

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, and his daughter VIRGINIA, gave a *matinée* of "The Octoroon," in New-Haven, on Good Friday. Yesterday they gave an afternoon performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The "Sea of Ice" was played in Providence by J. B. BOOTH's Boston Theatre Company, on the 9th, 10th and 11th.

Mr. JOE JEFFERSON, and his wife and daughter, visited the Mammoth Cave, on Monday last. Mr JEFFERSON plays in Washington next week.

In St. Paul, Minn., Miss SUSAN DENIN is the star this week, and was announced to appear as *Badger*, in "The Streets of New-York."

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has appeared in Washington the past week in a new play called "Lorle," which is announced as Miss MITCHELL's "new prize drama." Mme. SCHELLER produced an adaptation of "Lorle," called "Lorlie's Wedding," at Winter Garden four years ago.

Mr. BROUGHAM's drama, "The Lottery of Life," is to be produced in Indianapolis to-morrow evening.

It seems that HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's liberal ideas in regard to indulgence in rational amusements, as expressed in her last work, do not please the straight-laced. One of Mrs. STOWE's characters says:

"If the different churches of a city would rent a building where there should be a billiard table, one or two ninepin alleys, a reading room, a garden and grounds for ball playing or innocent lounging, that they would do more to keep their young people from the ways of sin than a Sunday-school could. Nay, more, I could go further. I would have a portion of the building fitted up with scenery and a stage, for the getting up of tableaux or dramatic performances, and thus give scope for the exercise of that histrionic talent of which there is so much lying unemployed in Society."

The New-York *Observer* makes the following objections:

"Think of Paul dancing or Peter playing billiards! Do you think we shall have checker-boards in heaven?"

Theatricals in Foreign Countries.

Mme. CELESTE has arrived in England from Australia, and it is announced that she will shortly take her farewell of the stage.

The court journal states that "Her Majesty's Theatre is to be rebuilt. The Prince of Wales will lay the first stone on his Royal Highness' return from Ireland. Mr. CHAS. LEE is to be the architect, and the cost is to be £65,000.

The same authority announces that Mlle. NILLSON and M. GUSTAVE DORE are to be married.

M. DUPREZ has been writing an oratorio inspired by MICHAEL ANGELO's picture of "The Last Judgment." It is for Paris.

"Fanchon the Cricket" is to appear on the operatic stage. It is reported that Mme. GEO. SAND has written a three-act opera, based on her own story of "La Petite Fadette," and Mr. LEMET is to set it to music.

The seventh representation of the opera of "Hamlet" produced the enormous sum of 11,246 francs 67 centimes ($2,250 in gold.) It seems they are particular about their coffers at the opera by the introduction of 67 centimes. Still hard things are said of the new opera. A gentleman asked a friend whether he had been to see "Hamlet." He replied, "SHAKESPEARE is quite dismal enough, without listening to him in THOMAS' music."

It is said that one of the theatres in Paris is about to produce a piece written expressly for a *danseuse* and a fountain! Most extraordinary effects in the shape of water, light and naiads are to be produced from this fountain. It is a German invention, and called "Riese-Wunder.Fontaine."

An accident happened recently to TAMBERLIK at Madrid. At the end of the fourth act in "La Muette," at the moment when TAMBERLIK jumps on a horse, the animal was frightened by the report of a gun, and threw the celebrated tenor into one of the side seats.

A traveling menagerie caught fire three days back while on show in a public square at Nismes. The animals became mad with fear, and uttered cries which froze the spectators with terror. At one moment a false alarm was spread that some of the animals had got loose, and gave rise to so general a flight that in an instant the square and adjacent streets were empty. The fire was fortunately got under without accident and with little loss.

The Bouffes Parisiennes has brought out a trifle called "My Cousin Montagnac." By the story it seems that a husband, dying, leaves a will, which the notary comes to announce has a codicil, by which he enforces her, if she ever marries, to marry a Gascon, because he loves the beautiful *patois* of that land, and knowing that his cousin, *Mons. Montagnac*, possesses that *patois* in the greatest perfection, it is to him that he assigns his wife if she ever marries again. The arrival of *M. Montagnac* is announced, with the most pernicious *patois* that ever grated on the ears of refined lady of Paris habits. But for that he would have been tolerable. The lady has to endure the thought of marriage with this wild specimen or a life of widowhood, as the money leaves her if she does not marry the Gascon. The efforts she makes to unteach him his *patois*, so that she may render him agreeable, are droll enough and amazingly successful. In fact, she modernises him, Parisfies him, and makes him quite the thing, when, in an unfortunate moment, he declares he is not Cousin MONTAGNAC—he has only imitated him, knowing of the codicil in his favor. Now the young widow finds she loves him, and is crying over the idea of losing him when the notary arrives again, and says that owing to his being short-sighted he has overlooked the words "if possible," and it is not possible for the widow to marry Cousin MONTAGNAC, as he is already married, and has had twins presented to him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE PRIZE RING CHAMPIONSHIP.—The money for the forthcoming prize fight for the championship of America between COBURN and MCCOOLE, amounting to $10,000, has all been placed in the hands of the stakeholder, and should the authorities not interfere, the affair will be decided on the 27th of May. Both men are hard at work getting themselves into condition, COBURN at his own hostelrie, the Harlem Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, (taking his daily walks under the care of FRANK MCINTYRE in and around the Central Park,) and MCCOOLE in the vicinity of St. Louis, under the supervision of two experienced trainers. It will be remembered that these men met once before in the ring, the fight being won by COBURN. The contest took place in May, 1863, in Maryland. The articles of agreement say the present fight is to come off within fifty miles of Cincinnati, but undoubtedly there will be a "change of base," as the Legislature of Ohio passed a very stringent law against prize-fighting, that State being made the scene of quite a number of combats within the last year or two. The amount of the stakes for which these men are to contend is double that ever fought for, except in the memorable battle between TOM HYER and Yankee SULLIVAN, in February, 1849. MCCOOLE is one of the most powerful men that ever stepped into a prize ring, and COBURN one of the most scientific. Strength and endurance will be pitted against science, and as there is no great friendship between the two, it is expected the fight will be a desperate one. MCCOOLE has been the recipient of quite a number of "benefits" lately from his friends out West, so the friends of COBURN gave him a benefit, which took place last night at the Stadt Theatre.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE.—The attendance at the Book Trade Sale yesterday was not good, but Saturday is rarely a good business day. The following figures show how the sales went: Gleig's Life of the Duke of Wellington, $2; the same, full calf, $2 50; Life and Words of Burns, by Chambers, 32c.; the New Testament, illustrated with wood engravings, after the early masters, chiefly of the Italian school, $15; Guile's Lives of the Engineers, $4 50; Wood's Homes Without Hands, $3 75; the same, half morocco, gilt tops, $5; calf bound with the microscope, illustrated with 350 drawings from nature, $1; Davis' Preparations and mountings of microscopic objects, 50 cents; Griffith's text book of the microscope, $1 50; Clark's objects for the microscope, $1; Ward's microscopic teachings, $1 75; The Vegetable World, illustrated with 446 engravings, $3 75; Strickland's Lives of Seven Bishops, $1 85; Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry, $1 75; Riddle's Latin English Lexicon, $4; the same in half Russia, $3 25: Macaulay's works, people's edition, 90 cents; Mill's Essays on Liberty, 95 cents; Speeches of Prince Albert, 55 cents; Churton's Gongora, &c., 45 cents; Milman's Life of Horace, $1 80.

A SHARP JERSEYMAN.—LEWIS SAYRE, a young man residing in Madison, Morris County, N. J., was induced yesterday afternoon to enter the prize jewelry establishment in the basement of No. 31 Park-row, where he invested several sums of money on certain envelopes which it was represented would draw prizes. Naturally, SAYRE lost each time, and he was finally induced to stake $75 to $50, staked by SOLOMON WILLIAMS, an *attaché* of the place, on a certain envelope which was represented to contain the lucky number and would obtain a prize of $200. The drawing took place and SAYRE lost. Finding that he had been swindled, the Jerseyman seized the stakes, consisting of his own $75 and the $50 belonging to WILLIAMS, and ran out of the place, making his way as rapidly as he could to the Jersey City Ferry at the foot of Cortlandt-street. He was intercepted and arrested by Officer MURRAY, of the Third Precinct, who brought him before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs. The magistrate on hearing the facts of the case, required the Jerseyman to return the money belonging to WILLIAMS to its rightful owner, and, after warning him to refrain from visiting similar places in future, discharged him.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. J. A. Y. Garcia, the Peruvian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. H. W. Naglee, of California, is at the New-York Hotel. Gen. John T. Averill, of St. Paul; Gen. M. L. Smith, of the U. S. Army, and Hon. G. Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE WOMEN'S PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The lady directors of this institution have just issued their twenty-third annual report, in which we read that one hundred more women were admitted to the shelter of the Home during the year 1867 than in any of the preceding ones. In this evidence of the institution's value, as in all other particulars, the directors find occasion for pleasant reflection. On the 1st of January, 1867, there remained in the Home 40 inmates; during the year 394 were received. Of these, 274 were sent to service. The receipts of the year were (including balance on hand on 1st of January, $561 63,) $7,303.97. This amount was expended save $158.29, balance on hand 1st Janbary, 1868.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.—A meeting of the Vice-Principals of the Grammar Schools of this City was held on Saturday morning, at Grammar School No. 42, in Allen-street, near Hester, to take action upon the late resolutions of the Board of Education and of its Joint Committee, inviting the expression of the views of the City teachers upon the system of studies now in vogue in our public schools, and upon the important question of the abolition of corporal punishment. After an interesting discussion, a committee was appointed to report at the next meeting, which will be held on Friday, 17th inst., at 3:30 P. M., at the school in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

Reader, why is the lady who has provided herself with PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, in anticipation of the gay season, like a brave soldier? Because she is ready for the coming ball. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

This medicinal beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medical use, and is not only warranted free from all deleterious compounds, but of the best possible quality, and is the only alcoholic beverage that has the indorsement of the medical faculty.

Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This water will cure cancer. Hundreds have been cured by it. It is a specific for the various diseases of the kidneys and all impurities of the blood. Pamphlets containing an account of very many cures, attested by the most eminent physicians, can be had gratis, by calling at or writing to the general depot, No. 533 Broadway, City of New-York. The Missisquoi Spring Water is for sale by the principal druggists.

A Chant of Praise.
BY TENNY'S SON.

I was weary, I was sad—
I was feeling very bad;
("Once upon a time,") as the stories say.
My clothes they badly wore—
My hands were very sore
Always after dreaded washing day.

I've found out to my cost
How much money I have lost
Trying so-called "labor-saving" Soaps;
Fluids, powders, crystals, too—
With them all I've had to do;
But ah! they sadly blighted all my hopes.

But now a *Prize* I've found,
In which virtue does abound—
A *Prize* I long and vainly sought;
To wash is now a pleasure;
It is the housewife's treasure,
And at every good grocer's can be bought.

'Tis "*Prize Soap*" that I mean—
A Soap that I esteem:
The best for every household purpose known;
It makes washing day a joy.
Hands and clothes it won't destroy,
And for true economy it stands alone.

DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP IS SOLD BY GROCERS. Try it. You'll like it.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Money deposited now in the Third-av. Savings Bank will draw interest from April 1. 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Munson's New Classes in Phonography —See under "Instruction."

MARRIED.

LAUDER—MITCHELL.—In New-York, on Tuesday, April 7, by Rev. Thompson, of 25th-st. Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jos. A. LAUDER, of this City, to JANE MITCHELL, daughter of Andrew Mitchell, late of Christon, Scotland.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Friday, April 10, ROBERT H. ALLAIRE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the brethren of Abram's Lodge No. 20, and Zetland Chapter No. 141, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 84 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at New-Rochelle.

BARTLETT.—At Providence, R. I., on Thursday evening, April 9, of heart disease, GEORGE BARTLETT, Esq., of this City.

Funeral at Providence on Monday morning.

BANKS.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Friday, April 10, CAROLINE S., wife of S. A. Banks, of New-York.

The remains will be taken to White Plains, Westchester County, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., where carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 2½ P. M. Harlem Railroad train from New-York.

BRADY.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, April 10, of scarlet fever, IDA FRANCES, only child of James H. and Debbie S. Brady, aged 3 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, Thomas W. Letson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 66 Charles-st. The remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

BEDELL.—In Somers, N. Y., on Friday, April 10, WILLIAM N., eldest son of James W. and Euphemia Bedell, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, in Somers, on Monday, April 13, at 1 o'clock P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting at Purdy's Station, Harlem Railroad for friends on the arrival of the 8½ A. M. train from 26th-st. The remains will be interred in the Ivandill Cemetery.

BOWNE.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, April 11, CLIFFORD, youngest son of Frederic and Adelaide Bowne, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1½ o'clock on Monday at St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, without further notice. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock.

CHAZOURNES.—On Friday night, April 10, in the 75th year of his age, FELIX CHAZOURNES.

His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on 23d-st., near 6th-av. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

COLGATE.—On Friday, April 10, CHARLES COLGATE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 3d place, Brooklyn.

GOODRIDGE.—In this City, on Friday, April 10, SAMUEL W. GOODRIDGE, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at No. 302 5th-av., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

ISAACS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 9, JOHN SIDELL ISAACS, son of the late Jacob Isaacs, and son-in-law of the late Commodore Hudson, U. S. N. in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. T. Moore, No. 54 Montague-st., Brooklyn, thence to Grace Church, Brooklyn.

MORTON.—On Friday, April 10, at his residence, Mortonville, N. Y., CHARLES F. MORTON, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAYNOR.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, April 10, Mrs. ELIZA RAYNOR, wife of John Raynor, Esq., late of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday evening, April 10, ALMIRA ANDARIESE, wife of Uriah J. Smith, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 18 East 14th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 1½ P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, April 11, Mrs. SUSAN E. SMITH, widow of the late Daniel E. Smith, in the 78th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, April 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Manhassett.

VAN KEUREN.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Friday, April 10, GARRETT VAN KEUREN, in the 84th year of his age.

WILSON.—On Saturday, April 11, Mrs. FANNY H. WILSON, aged 70 years.

Funeral services will be held from the residence of Mrs. Faulkner, Newtown, Long Island, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

WILMERDING.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, April 11, CORNELIA M., wife of George G. Wilmerding.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCOMPARABLE.—GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand.

FURNITURE.
A splendid assortment of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES.
MEEKS, No. 686 Broadway.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The annual meeting of the Association will be held at Delmonico's, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1868, at 8 o'clock. Polls open from 8 to 9 for election of officers.
By order. W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $3 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MUNSON'S NEW CLASSES IN PHONOGRAPHY.—See under "Instruction."

BARTLETT MACHINE AND NEEDLE Depot, No. 569 Broadway. Needles for all machines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUNSON'S NEW CLASSES IN PHONOGRAPHY.—See under "Instruction."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

P. E. CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector. Services for Easter Day, April 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Music for the day: "Easter Anthem," from HAYDN's "Third Grand Imperial Mass;" "Gloria Patri," by WELLS; "Te Deum," by THOMAS; "Jubilate Deo," by LLOYD; "Psalm," by W. A. KING; "Cantate Domino," from SPOHR; "Hymn," by MOZART, &c., &c.

SWEDENBORG AS A THEOLOGIAN.—Subject of lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock; the public are invited; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—35TH-st. and Madison-av.; pew for sale or lease; one of the most eligible, in the middle aisle; will be sold or leased on desirable terms. Apply to A. F. HIGGINS, Nos. 87 and 89 Wall-st.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on *The Nearness of the Coming of the Lord* on SUNDAY, at 7½. Seats free. No collection.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic circle THIS EVENING at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 110 12th-st., corner 4th-av. Public circles every Sunday and Tuesday evenings.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will officiate.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting in behalf of the Sunday-school missionary work at the South and West, will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) on SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor, Hon. W. E. DODGE and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, are among the speakers.
J. BONNET TYLER, Secretary, &c.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., REV. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10¾ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; weekday services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½; evening service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—An Easter service of the Sabbath-school will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at National Hall, corner of 6th-av. and 126th-st. Exercises by children; remarks by Pastor and friends. Parents and friends of the children are particularly invited. Exercises commence at 2½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of Christ*; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Prayer for the Success of the Word*. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW (Easter Sunday,) sermon by Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neuchatel, (Switzerland.)

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held on SABBATH EVENING, April 12, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ROBERT R. BOOTH, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, and Rev. GEORGE J. MANGINS.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the Rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Apr 115, at 7½ o'clock. The services on Easter Day will be as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator, Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D. Services, Sabbath morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at the usual time.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*Mediation and Intercession*. Service at 7½ o'clock. Regular morning service at the same place at 10½. Seats free.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN HALL, 33d-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subjects for evening—*The Times and Seasons of Holy Scripture; Can we know Anything of them?* A general attendance requested. Seats free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., THE Pastor will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. The ordinance of baptism will be administered to several young converts, the fruits of the present revival, after the evening sermon.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS usual at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 12th, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—*Resurgamus; a Sermon for Easter*. Evening subject—*The Ministry of Pain*. Seats free. All welcome.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, LYRIC Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—On SUNDAY (Easter) appropriate services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; sermon by the Pastor. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, children's Easter festival. Address by Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—The Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L. Oxon, will administer the holy rite of Confirmation in this church on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—An interesting service for the young will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach. Service also at 10½ A. M., and a sermon by the Pastor.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rev. T. K. CONRAD.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Anthem on the afternoon of Easter Day, "But thou didst not leave His soul in Hell," (Messiah.)

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 9th-av., corner 28th-st.—Services every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At these services the music is a prominent feature and is rendered by an efficient choir of boys. The public is cordially invited.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1868, with the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts., at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.: the original Mission of the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent, Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on EASTER SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, the newly appointed Pastor. Cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, April 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, (Easter,) Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M., sermon to be interpreted for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ P. M.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES SPEAKS BEfore the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable, THURSDAY EVENING at 8.

SPECIAL EASTER SERVICES.—EPISCOpal church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., SUNDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 7½ evening. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Free seats.

"ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERIE," corner 10th-st. and 2d av., will celebrate (D. V.) the Forty-fifth Easter Anniversary of its Sunday-school TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Seats in the side aisles and galleries open to all.

WILL THE DEAD RISE?—S. S. SNOW, special herald of the coming King, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Resurrection the only Hope of the Future Life*.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF having been reappointed Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Presiding Elder, Rev. H. F. PEASE, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ the Pastor will continue the course of lectures on the *Life of Christ*.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor, will be opened for divine worship on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE EPISCOPAL SERVICES HERETOFORE held in the West Harlem M. E. Church, will be held in the Baptist Church on 5th av., near 127th-st. Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH will officiate on SUNDAY next at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.—J. B. CONKLIN, A trance medium, addresses First Spiritualist Society at 10½ A. M., and Dr. R. T. HALLOCK discourses at 7½ P. M. before said Society. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

FREE METHODIST.—REV. LEVI WOOD, editor of the *Free Methodist*, will preach in the hall corner of 8th-av. and 13th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Morning subject—*First Principles of Religion*—*The Good Old Way is the Best.*

REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., OF RICHmond, Va., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The congregation having been kindly invited to celebrate EASTER, at Trinity Chapel, there will be no service at their hall.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, IN HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN. Communion at 3 P. M.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, April 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, the newly-appointed Pastor. All are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. DUNN, of England, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. THOMAS S. HASTINGS WILL preach in the Mariners' Church of the New-York Port Society, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. S. K. LATHROP, of Boston, Mass., will preach in this church on SUNDAY, April 12; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ELDER S. W. BISHOP WILL PREACH on the subject of Prophecy at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Battle with Death*.

THE LARGE CHAPEL IN LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st., can be rented on SUNDAY EVENINGS: has a good organ and is furnished complete.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. CYRUS FOSS, the newly-appointed Pastor, will preach morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—HENRY EDGER will continue his explanation of Auguste Comte's scientific religion, at the corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on SUNDAY, April 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BAPTIST S. S. UNION.—THE ANNIVERsary Hymns may be obtained of A. T. MASON, at No. 3½ Grand-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 11, 1868.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	111¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex. C.	29
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	104⅜	100	Adams Ex. ex.div..	68
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 ...b3	111⅜	100	do	67¾
10,000	do ...b3	111⅜	500	do	67
2,000	do	111¾	100	do	6[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅜	26	do	65
10,000	do	109	100	do	66⅝
5,000	do	108⅞	15	Am. Ex. Co.	65
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '65...b30	109⅜	200	do	64¾
10,000	do	109½	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	66
20,000	do	109⅜	100	do	65
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C '65 New issue	107⅝	200	Mer. U. Ex.	33
14,000	do	107⅛	100	do ...b30	33⅝
1,000	do	107⅛	400	do	33¼
4,500	do	107⅛	300	do	33⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. New issue	107¼	200	do	33
35,000	do	107⅜	300	Union Nav. Co.	20¼
3,000	do	107⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	119⅝
18,500	do	107⅜	1?00	do	119⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	10[illegible]	100	do	119⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	101⅛	100	do ...s30	119¼
?,000	do	101⅝	200	do ...b10	119⅛
70,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅝	200	do	119⅜
30,000	do	106⅛	200	do	119
100,000	do ...b10	106⅛	100	do ...s10	119
113,000	do	106	100	do	119
35,000	do ...b3	106⅛	50	Erie R.	70⅜
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66¼	1200	do	70
32,000	Tenn. 6s, new	65⅝	200	do ...b30	70¼
11,000	do	65⅞	1000	do	69⅞
5,000	do	65⅝	1400	do	69¾
6,000	Virginia 6s, new	50	100	do ...b15	70
5,000	do	49¾	100	do	70⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	88⅝	100	Hud. R. R. ex-d b30	135
5,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	61	1000	Reading R.	89¼
8,000	do	60¼	100	do	89⅜
5,000	N. Car. State 6s, new	59⅜	100	do ...b15	89⅜
5,000	Missouri 6s	87	100	do ...s30	89
20,000	do	87	100	Mich. Cen.	114⅜
3,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	105	50	Panama R.	300
5,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	101⅝	400	M. S. & N. I. ...s30	89½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	88	400	do	89¾
9,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82½	400	do	89½
1,000	T. & W. 1st Ex.	91¾	300	do ...b15	89¾
13,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94¾	100	do ...b30	90
6,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105⅞	100	do ...c	89⅝
1,000	Mor. & E. 1st M.	99⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. ...s60	140
5	Bank of N. Y.	115	200	Clev. & Pitts. ...b60	91
25	Bank of Commerce	119⅝	500	do	90
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	107	100	do	89¾
10	do	107¼	100	do ...s30	90
25	Fourth National	105	2?	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	106
25	Trades. Bank	137	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75
100	Canton Co.	47¾	800	do	74⅞
200	do	47	100	do	74⅞
50	Del. & Hud. C.	157¼	200	Clev. & Tol. ...b60	104⅛
100	Am. Coal	48	200	do	103⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100	Chi. & R. I.	93
96	West. U. Tel.	36⅞	300	do	93⅛
600	do	37	400	do	93⅝
100	do ...b15	37⅜	200	do	93⅜
300	do ...b15	37⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅞
300	do	36⅞	100	do ...s60	74⅞
400	Quicksilver	25	400	do	74⅞
30	Pacific Mail	86	400	do	74⅜
100	do	86⅛	200	do	74⅞
100	do	86⅞	4?0	Tol. W. & W.	50
60	do	86⅛	200	do	49¾
400	do	86⅞	200	do	49½
70	do	87	100	N. J. Cen. R. x-d	115½
10	do	86½	40	P., F. W. & C.	101¼
200	do	86⅜	300	do	101
200	do	86⅞	100	do	100¾
100	do	86¼	200	do	100⅞
100	do	86	200	do ...b15	100
100	do ...s10	86	100	do	101
200	do	86⅛	100	do	101⅛
200	do	86⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	31
200	Atlantic Mail	37	200	do	30⅞
100	do	36½	500	do	30¾
			500	do ...b30	31
			1400	do	30⅞
			100	do ...b10	31
			500	do ...b15	31
			200	do	31
			7	Chic. & A.t. R.	120
			200	H. & St. J. R.	76½

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	66	100	Ill. Cen.	141
15,000	do	65⅞	200	Reading R.	88⅞
20,500	N. Car 6s x-c	54⅞	400	do	88⅝
2,000	do	60	2000	do	88½
3,000	Miss. S. 6s	87½	200	do ...s60	87⅞
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105⅛	300	do ...s60	87⅜
4,000	Mor. & Ex. 2d	87	200	C. & N. W. R.	62
100	Pacific Mail	88	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	35½	100	do	74¾
100	Canton Com	47	100	do	74⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	31	2000	do ...b30	75
100	U. S. Ex.	64	2?0	Clev. & Tol. ...b30	103⅜
550	Mer. U. Ex.	33	200	do	103⅝
200	do	32⅞	200	do	103
10	Amer. Ex.	64	100	Mil. & St. P.	60¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅜	10	P., F. W. & C.	102
200	do	118⅜	700	Ohio & M. R.	31
600	Erie R.	69⅝	200	do	30⅞
50	Hud. Riv. R. ex-d	130	40	Chi. & Alton	120
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	89			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

700	Adams Ex. ...x-d	69	500	Erie R.	70⅛
50	do	68	1200	do	70⅝
50	U. S. Ex.	67¾	800	do	70½
500	Mer. U. Ex.	34	800	do ...b3	70⅜
200	Quicksilver	25½	600	do ...c	70⅜
50	do	25¼	400	do ...c	70⅛
100	Pac. Mail	86⅝	100	Reading R. ...b30	89⅞
200	do	87	1450	do	89⅝
400	do	87½	500	do	89¼
1300	do	87⅜	600	do ...c	89⅛
300	do	87⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	61⅛
200	do	87⅛	100	do	61¼
	do ...b10	87⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
	do ...c	87⅞	600	do	74
200	N. Y. Cen.	118⅞	250	P., Ft. W. & C.	100¾
600	do	119⅛	300	do	100⅞
100	do ...c	119⅜	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
300	do	119⅝	800	do	31
100	do ...c	119⅞	200	do	30⅞
300	do	119⅝	100	do ...c	30⅞
400	do	119⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
200	do ...b10	119½	800	do	90
200	do ...c	119⅜	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	93⅜
100	do ...b3	119½	200	do	93¼
100	At. Mail ...c	40	300	do	93⅛
100	do	39	300	do ...c	93⅛
100	do	37½	100	do ...b3	93⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	37⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75
200	do ...c	37⅛	400	do	75⅛
100	do	37	300	do	75⅛
100	Hudson R. ...x-d	136	200	do ...c	75
6,0	M. S. & N. I. R.	90	600	Union Nav. Co.	20½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	67½	800	West. U. Tel.	37
200	do	67¾	100	do ...b3	37
100	United States Ex.	64½	600	N. Y. Cen.	119⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	30	800	do	119⅝
300	Mer. U. Ex.	32¾	300	do ...c	119⅛
100	do	32⅞	1100	Erie R.	70⅛
300	do	33	500	do ...c	70⅛
100	do ...c	32⅞	800	do	70¼
100	do ...s30	32½	2400	Reading R.	89⅛
300	Quicksilver	25	500	do ...s10	89⅜
300	do	24¾	200	do ...s30	89
20	Amer. Ex. ...b10	64	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	74⅛
100	Mar. Prem. ...b30	1¼	100	do	74
100	Canton Co.	47½	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	101
100	Atlantic Mail	35	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅛
300	Pacific Mail	88¼	100	do	31¼
500	do	88⅜	100	do ...c	31⅛
400	do	88½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅛
400	do	88¾	600	do	89⅛
25	do	89¼	200	Cl. & Tol.	103
300	do ...c	88½	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	93⅝
200	do ...c	88⅜	200	do ...b15	94
200	do ...c	88¼	200	do	93⅝
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75			

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

10	Amer. Ex.	63½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74
100	Adams Ex.	67	100	Pitt. Ft. W. & C.	101
100	do	66½	100	O. & Miss. R.	30⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	32¼	230	Mich. S. & N. I.	89¼
100	do	32⅝	100	do	89⅛
100	Cum. Coal	32	500	do	89⅛
100	Quicksilver	24¼	200	do	89⅜
300	Pacific Mail	88¾	600	Clev. & Pitts R.	89
200	Atlantic Mail	35	200	do	88⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	36¾	200	do	88⅞
600	N. Y. Cent.	117⅞	200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅜
1300	do	118	200	do	103
1100	Erie R.	69½	200	do	102¾
2800	Reading R.	88½	200	C., R. I. & P.	93⅜
400	do ...b5	88¾	500	do	93⅜
800	do	88⅝	100	do	93¼
500	Mil. & St. P. R.	60½	300	Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	74⅜
100	Tol., W. & W.	49½			

SATURDAY, April 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were a little lower than before Good Friday. They were at 138⅝@138½@138¼ ₩ cent. The Gold Room was free from speculative excitement. The Treasury received $500,000 from the San Francisco Custom-house this morning, which was probably sold in the open market. During the week the Office also received $2,250,000 for New-York Customs, full one-half of which probably sold in the course of the week. The receipts of Gold and Silver Bullion from California, independent of the half million to the Treasury, are $677,812; the shipments to Europe for the week, $891,807. The changes in the Bank averages of the week are not important. The Loans are about a million off, the General Deposit line a million and a half lower, and the Greenbacks a quarter of a million higher, than last Monday. The Money Market closed quite steady at 7 ₩ cent., the Brokers making up their accounts more readily than they expected early in the day.

The Stock Exchange was so far demoralized by the great break down of Thursday in Atlantic Mail, and the failure in consequence of two Brokers, (one of previously reputed large wealth,) of the regular Stock Exchange Board, as to cause a pretty general decline in prices on the Railway and Miscellaneous Shares and Border State Bonds, and a heavy feeling, early in the day, in the Public Funds. There was a vague apprehension felt in the forenoon that Money was to be tight in consequence of the partial disturbance of demand loans, and this induced no doubt some considerable sales of Stocks for the *Bull* account, and a much larger *Bearish* movement on the calculation that distrust in the Money market is to increase, and confidence in the Stock market to decrease next week. However this calculation may turn out, it is quite certain that the foundation is being rapidly laid for a more decided and equally divided contest for the control of the Railway market especially, than we have had to report for six months past. The onset upon the New-York and leading Western Roads to-day was not all disguised. The decline from Thursday night was 2 ₩ cent. on Erie, 3 ₩ cent. on New-York Central, 6 ₩ cent. on Hudson River, 1½ on Michigan Southern and 1 ₩ cent. on Northwest Preferred.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Sat.		Thurs.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅜	Missouri	86½	87⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111	Northwest	63	62¼
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅜	N. West Pref.	75⅜	74⅝
N. Y. Central	120⅜	117⅞	Rock Island	94⅞	93⅜
Erie	71⅛	69¾	Fort Wayne	101⅛	100¾
Hudson	138	129⅝	W. U. Telegraph	37⅜	36⅝
Reading	90⅝	88⅝	M'chants' Union	34⅜	32⅞
Mich. Southern	90⅝	89	St. Paul Pref.	74½	72½
Ohio and Miss.	31⅜	30⅞	St. Paul Com.	61⅜	60½
Pittsburgh	91	88⅝	Pacific Mail	89⅛	88⅜
Toledo	104½	102⅛	American Gold	138⅞	138¼
Tenn. 6s, new	66¼	65⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. 1868	139	5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	107⅛
6 ₩ cent. coupon, 1868	120	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	107⅝
6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881	112	5-20 coup. '67	108
500 & 1,000, 1881	112	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81	109
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	119⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	10-40 reg.	101⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	104	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜	7 3-10 2d series	106⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	104	7 3-10 3d series	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s, reg.	108½	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	94
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	101⅜	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872	101	Michigan 6 ₩ c. 1883	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1873	100	Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. Canal 6s, '74-78	101	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c.	66
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	65⅞
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Virginia 6s, ex-c.	50
Illinois reg., 1860	100	Georgia 6s	74
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	88
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	60
Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865	100	North Car. 6s, n. b.	59½
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri 6s	87
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	Mis. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	86½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois war loan	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	133	Bank of N. America	104½
Merchants'	118	Hanover	114
Mechanics'	125	Metropolitan	135
Union	115	Market	117
America	142	Nassau	107
Phenix	106	Shoe and Leather	115
Tradesmen's	137	Corn Exchange	120
National	107	Continental	103
Merch'ts Exchange	111	St. Nicholas	107
Leather Manuf's	170	Commonwealth	110
Seventh Ward	110	Park	147
State of New-York	114	Central National	107
Commerce	119½	First National	210
Broadway	240	Fourth National	104¾
Ocean	103	Ninth National	105
American Exchange	119	Tenth National	101½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	92	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7's con. 1876	117	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	117	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	72
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 7s, 2d md., 1870	100	Chi & R I 1st M.	100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d md., 1883	96	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	95	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	100½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	87½
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101⅛
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105¾
M. C. new 1st M. '8s. '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	92
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	101¼	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	112	Peninsula R. R. bonds	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91½
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	87½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	88	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	82½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93½
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	Bos., H. & Erie, 1st M.	60

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,852,245 36; total payments, $3,410,669 15; balance, $100,760,035 57. The receipts include for Customs, $375,000; Gold Notes, $189,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,283,873, against $1,407,926, same time last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	464	$162,248	404	$123,169	503	$183,205
Man. of Cotton	814	212,966	264	82,787	4 4	130,844
Man. of Silk	695	332,468	60	59,017	61	60,633
Man. of Flax	862	143,382	238	44,552	624	165,243
Miscellaneous	575	102,059	147	14,225	9,331	90,090
Total	2,910	$960,123	1,118	$323,750	10,993	$631,024
		323,750				960,123
Total entered		$1,283,873	Total marketed			$1,590,147

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie), at the port of New-York, for the week ending April 10, 1868, was $3,238,364.

The explosion of the Atlantic Mail bubble, on Thursday, has elicited the following retrospect of the not very old statements of the Directors:

Nov. 12, 1867.

CARD IN THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

In regard to our management of Atlantic Mail we may, not immodestly, state that in our hands the Company is earning at least 24 per cent. on its capital—a gratifying result, which is in a large measure due to a policy in marked contrast with that which has made Pacific Mail a by-word and a reproach. And with respect to the New-York Mail Steamship Company, we have the satisfaction of being able to affirm that, during the brief period in which we have had its control, its condition has improved, and that its debts have been considerably reduced.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, No. 8 College-place.
SPENCE K. GREEN, 3d-av. Savings Bank.
GEO. W. HARTSON, No. 5 Bowling-green.
O. W. JOSLYN & CO., No. 35 Broad-street.

A correspondent writes to us that the Company transferred 20,000 shares of their Pacific Mail Stock (their chief asset) on the 19th December, 1867, and the remainder of their stock, 6,667 shares, between that date and the 27th December, 1867. He adds that the New-York Mail Steamship Company, referred to above, have since gone into bankruptcy.

The *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide*, published by Messrs. C. H. SWEET & Co., No. 37 Park-row, is a new weekly, devoted to the speciality of Real Estate in all its branches. It gives a complete weekly record of all the Real Estate Conveyances during the week in New-York and Kings Counties, with the names of buyer and seller; all the Motgages entered for the same period in New-York and vicinity; the Judgments entered in the two counties against delinquent or unfortunate debtors; a list of the recent Bankrupts throughout the United States; full information respecting the Local Real Estate market; a complete and accurate report of the market for Building Materials. Each issue comprises sixteen small quarto pages, well arranged and handsomely printed. The fourth number for the current week is just at hand.

The *Examiner & Chronicle* publishes this week the following obituary of Mr. WILLIAM D. MANGAM, one of the oldest produce merchants of this City, whose funeral took place in Brooklyn last Sunday afternoon:

"After an illness of seven months, in which he suffered the intensest physical pain, WILLIAM D. MANGAM entered into rest on Friday last, in the 53d year of his age. It seems like an inscrutable providence that such a man should have died in the midst of his days and usefulness. He was in many respects an extraordinary man. Born in the town of Croton, Westchester County, N. Y., he began business in this City while a young man, with no other capital than a physical constitution of marvelous capacity to endure, and a character of unfailing integrity. But the blessing of God attended him, and many years before he died he had become one of the largest and most successful commission merchants of New-York—inspiring, on every hand, unlimited confidence in his sagacity, enterprise and honor. But he lived not for himself; the large means which his business placed at his disposal were converted, in generous measure, into beneficent well-doing. His gifts were by the thousand dollars, and so often repeated that he ranked among the largest and freest givers in his denomination. One of his latest acts, upon his dying bed, was to execute a deed conveying to the Clinton-avenue Baptist Church, of which he was a member, a church property, including ample lots and the finest of lecture rooms, worth full $60,000; and perhaps the most cherished wish of his heart was to expend more than $100,000 besides in building a church edifice on those lots.

Mr. MANGAM's christianity was a vital and controlling element in his character, and while his sympathies encircled all good men and things, he was warmly and unswervingly a Baptist. The growth, unity and power of his own denomination were especially dear to him, and he was always ready to give his generous coöperation to what he believed would contribute to its highest good.

Accustomed to very large business transactions, and to their rapid dispatch, his decisions on almost all subjects, after he had heard the facts, and the briefer the statement of them the better, were almost instantaneous; and he was as likely to be right, when his mind was made up, as any man we ever knew. His mind was astute, strong and comprehensive in its grasp, and his heart was full of manly, generous and noble impulses. His death has made a wide breach in circles where his influence was felt to be that of a leading, high-minded and self-forgetting Christian man. The funeral services on Sunday afternoon were impressively conducted by Rev. Dr. HISCOX and Rev. Mr. REMINGTON, in the presence of a very large concourse of friends."

The San Francisco *Alta California* of March 17 says:

"The demand for money for duties has been as follows:

March 9	$82,426 04	March 13	$46,718 10
March 10	61,031 38	March 14	29,607 33
March 11	79,339 99	March 16	27,287 71
March 12	42,079 74		
Total			$209,505 25
Previously			1,419,089 63
Total Jan. 1 to March 16			$1,628,594 88
Same period 1867			1,374,637 50
Increase			$353,957 38

The shipments of treasure, as compared with the corresponding season last year, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
New-York	$391,991 85	$124,153 17
England	127,217 90	190,112 00
France		32,742 90
Valparaiso	193,123 67	
Panama	5,000 00	15,000 00
Per Nevada		474,009 67
Total	$717,333 42	$836,917 70
Hong Kong	66,701 47	93,847 25
Total ten days	$784,034 89	$930,765 05
Previously	6,969,507 35	7,553,357 89
Total since Jan. 1	$7,753,542 24	$8,484,122 94

The total exports of specie per steamer on mercantile account, and also to China and other ports, have been, since January last, as follows:

	Steamer.	China, etc.	Total.
Jan. 1	$994,705 58		$994,705 58
Jan. 11	1,312,995 33		1,312,995 33
Jan. 13		584,203 80	584,203 80
Jan. 18	809,501 66	1,100 00	810,601 66
Jan. 21		25,000 00	25,000 00
Jan. 30	1,093,161 88		1,093,161 88
Feb. 8		25,000 00	25,000 00
Feb. 10	1,058,781 37		1,058,781 37
Feb. 18	501,416 28	59,707 81	561,124 09
Feb. 29	654,061 16	143,463 11	797,524 27
March 5	474,009 67		474,009 67
March 7		291,159 47	291,159 47
March 10	362,008 07		362,008 07
March 14		93,847 25	93,847 25
Total	$7,260,275 69	$1,223,481 44	$8,484,122 94

It will be observed that these figures embrace $994,705 58 which was shipped in the steamer that should have sailed Dec. 30, but which was detained for the Chinese steamer. Those figures were embraced in the returns for 1867, hence the real shipment for the present year is $7,489,417 36.

The following shows the value of produce and of specie combined exported since the first of the year:

	1867.	1868.
Merchandise past ten days	$339,118 00	$251,555 00
Previously	3,457,496 99	4,741,460 60
Total since Jan. 1	$3,796,614 99	$4,993,015 60
Specie mercantile account	7,753,542 24	8,484,122 94
Add duties	1,374,637 50	1,728,594 18
Total exports	$12,924,794 73	$15,105,732 08

The San Francisco Wool market continues inactive, and prices are entirely nominal. The present stock in first hands in this city does not exceed 125,000 lbs., and is made up of last Spring's clip and pulled. The Fall clip was long since cleaned out. Two of our mills are understood to be only moderately supplied, while the third is believed to have a quantity sufficient to last for two or three months. The last sales of clean grades of Spring clip were at 16c.@17c. The current Spring clip has not yet made its appearance, and is hardly expected to arrive in any considerable quantities before the 1st of April, though last year small invoices were received as early as the 18th of March. The Wool yield of California for the current year will be unusually large, some parties fixing the estimate as high as 12,000,000 lbs. As the increase in the number of ewes has been unprecedented, the anticipated supply is probably proximately correct.

The receipts of California Flour and Wheat at this port from July 1, 1867, to March 7, 1868, both dates inclusive, compare as follows with the corresponding period in the two previous years:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Flour, qr. sks.	436,796	687,192	574,510
Wheat, ctls.	1,696,610	3,832,833	4,525,357

Reckoning Flour and Wheat as Wheat gives us the following result:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Wheat, centals	2,0?4,207	4,348,227	5,031,239

The total receipts of California Wheat and Flour at this port for the harvest year ending June 30, 1867, amounted to 5,727,009 centals of Wheat, against 2,634,525 centals for the year ending June 30, 1866. To make the receipts for the current harvest year equal the figures of 1866–67, we shall require 696,000 centals. No one believes that there is any such amount yet to come forward between the 7th of March and the 1st of July, though in the corresponding period last year the receipts aggregated 379,000 centals; but the stock in the interior on the 7th of March, 1867, was considerably larger than on the same day this year. The surplus yet left for export (including that in process of shipment) does not probably exceed 170,000 centals; and it is a matter of some doubt whether even this amount will be shipped. The only vessels at present loading are the *Prof. Agry* and *Osceola* for Cork, and the *Kate* and *Ethan Allen* for Australasia—the two last named to carry Flour."

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company for the years ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$255,491 05	$252,960 21
From freight	473,252 18	409,443 94
From mails, express, &c.	21,934 94	18,033 71
Total	$750,678 17	$680,437 86
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$81,587 87	$78,017 71
Repairs of bridges	440 11	449 70
Repairs of locomotives	67,106 62	45,256 64
Repairs of cars	58,378 80	82,857 81
Repairs of tools	8,451 48	6,111 20
Repairs of stations	17,948 33	7,660 26
Fuel	60,364 18	57,034 66
Oil and waste	10,475 28	6,697 76
Passenger expenses	31,216 65	31,658 01
Freight expenses	75,955 95	78,431 90
Taxes and insurance	48,698 44	37,088 67
Gratuities and damages	15,308 01	3,534 56
Salaries	10,849 86	11,000 00
Removing snow and ice	57 62	3,413 21
Printing and advertising	2,922 99	3,019 09
All other expenses	10,887 55	27,139 55
Total	$500,149 74	$476,351 64
Net earnings	$250,528 43	$204,086 22
Interest paid	26,591 71	30,411 23
Balance	$223,936 72	$173,674 99

A dividend of 4 per cent. was paid in July, 1867, and one of 3 per cent. in January, 1868.

The capital stock of the Company consists of 28,250 shares of $100 each, ($2,825,000,) of which 23,540 shares are in the hands of stockholders, upon which dividends are paid; 590 shares are in the hands of the Company's Treasurer; 4,000 shares are held by the State of Massachusetts as collateral to debt, and 96 shares of common stock never surrendered and made preferred, to which add one-fourth, or 24 shares, to be paid in on the surrender of the 96—making the total as above, 28,250 shares.

The road is 59.4 miles in length, extending from Norwich to Worcester. The aggregate length of sidings, and other tracks, excepting main track and branch, is 9½ miles; branch line to Allyn's Point 7 miles.

Cost of road from Norwich to Worcester	$2,613,694 21
Allyn's Point Extension	177,544 29
Junction at Norwich	54,941 67
Equipment	554,524 20
Tools and machinery	29,771 78
Total cost of road, equipment, &c.	$3,430,476 15

The equipment consists of 20 locomotives, 19 passenger cars and 491 merchandise cars.

Miles run by passenger trains, 165,840; by freight trains, 190,724; by other trains, 7,967—364,521. Number of passengers carried, 336,836; do. carried one mile, 6,925,609. Tons of merchandise carried, 189,579; do. carried one mile, 3,888,209. Estimated weight in tons of passenger cars (not including passengers) hauled one mile, 7,567,667; do. merchandise cars, (not including freight,) 13,332,313.

The assets and liabilities of the Company, Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, were as follows:

ASSETS.

	1866.	1867.
Cash, notes and balances due Company	$80,956 44	$43,291 83
Steamboat stock	270,000 00	270,000 00
Sinking fund steamboat bonds	29,850 00	
Inventory of wood, iron, rails, &c.	75,551 71	81,302 35
Surplus real estate	5,304 98	9,004 98
Total	$461,663 13	$403,599 16

LIABILITIES.

	1866.	1867.
Massachusetts loan, due July 1, 1877	$195,000 00	$185,000 00
Bonds due 1874	59,000 00	59,000 00
Steamboat bonds	96,000 00	70,500 00
Construction bonds		100,000 00
Accrued interest	3,883 92	7,376 90
Dividends not called for	1,550 00	1,550 00
U. S. taxes not due	214 08	184 92
Balance due to companies and individuals	464 58	59 78
Total	$356,112 58	$423,671 60
Excess of assets	$105,550 55	
Excess of liabilities		$20,072 44

President—Augustus Brewster.
Directors—Augustus Brewster, Charles Johnson, J. N. Perkins, John T. Wait, Franklin Nichols, John F. Slater, Moses Pierce, Robert Bayard, H. C. Stimson, Alex. DeWitt, H. K. Horton, W. F. Weld, F. H. Dewey, Vachel Worthington.
Treasurer—George L. Perkins.
Superintendent—P. St. M. Andrews.
Secretary—Edward T. Clapp.

The Rock Island Railroad War—Arrest of Messrs. John F. Tracy and Ebenezer Cook in Iowa.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 9.

Upon the filing of the supplemental bill of EDWARD R. FANSHAWE, of New-York, in the Circuit Court of the United States against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad and the members of its directory, attachments were issued against several of the defendants in the proceeding. It will be remembered that the bill charged that the Directors had violated the order of the Court by holding a meeting, adverse to the interests of the complainant. It was also charged that they had left this State and had, within the jurisdiction of the District Court of Iowa, performed those acts which were to be enjoined by the proceeding. These acts were the acceptance of the act of the Iowa Legislature, postponing the annual meeting, the election of Directors and the confirmation of the contracts for the extension of the road to Council Bluffs. The parties who had been brought within the purview of the order of court were John F. Tracy, Charles W. Durant, Francis H. Tows, David Dows, Thomas S. Sturges and Ebenezer Cook. Against these gentlemen the writ for arrest for contempt ran.

Yesterday Messrs. J. F. TRACY, President, and EBENEZER COOK, who signed the acceptance of the Iowa act, as President and Secretary, were overtaken by the Marshal of the District of Iowa, and taken before Judge LOVE, of the United States District Court at Des Moines. Application was then made that they be delivered to the Marshal of their district, that they may be taken to Chicago to be dealt with by Judge DRUMMOND. Such an order was made.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, Ingraham and Cardozo, J. J.

Non-enumerated motions, balance of calendars.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
379—Monroe vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.
1663—Mummy vs. Baker et al.
493—Tucker et al. vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
611—Frobisher vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
852—Sloan vs. Luttger.
885—Hardity vs. Shields.
1079—Westen vs. Chamberlain.
479—Clark, Administrator, vs. Merriam, et al.
1021—Kirk vs. Boyd.
1029—May vs. Ryan et al.
1131—Norton vs. Disbrow.
51—Sackett vs. Mott et al.
239—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
669—Harris vs. Mercantile Trading Co.
969—Livingston, &c., vs. North.
1093—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr., et al.
1097—Phelps vs. Robson.
1103—Parker, Jr., et al. vs. Brett et al.
1129—Wagnon vs. Eneas.
4121—People ex rel. E. Thorn vs. McGeachy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
48—Underhill, Jr., vs. Bond.
51—Central National Bank vs. Suit.
52—First National Bank of Richmond vs. Walker.
77—Godfrey vs. Laighton et al.
83—Osgood et al. vs. Whitney.
100—Rowe vs. Haskin.
104—Presdel vs. Presdel.
111—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Harrington.
117—Von Hoffman vs. Ward.
120—Messenger et al. vs. Loughman, &c.
121—Schell vs. Erie Railway Company.
122—Bloodgood vs. Erie Railway Company.
123—The People, &c., vs. Erie Railway Company.
125—Sass vs. Forster.
126—Johnston vs. Dickey.
127—Jacooy et al. vs. Behrend.
129—Freeborn vs. Howlett.
131—Central National Bank vs. Suit.
132—Bennett vs. MacKenzie et al.
133—Tiffany et al. vs. Ree.
135—Gregory, &c., vs. Gregory, &c.
137—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
139—Middlefield Fire and B. S. Co. vs. Dayton et al.
142—Somerset and Worcester Savings Bank vs. Huyck et al.
147—Davies vs. Monks.
148—Doherty vs. Durach.
149—Durand vs. American Glass Company.
151—Baxter vs. N. Y. Mail S. S. Co.
152—Boyd et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
153—Gilbert et al. vs. Friday et al.
156½—Gilleck vs. Gilleck.
159—The People, &c., Wood vs. Birdsall.
160—Parmley vs. Mills Manufacturing Co.
164—N. Y. Life Ins. and T. Co. vs. Steele et al.
165—Gregory et al vs. Gregory, &c.
Call No. 167—Hutchins et al. vs. Stevens.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
3585—Cassidy vs. Bunn.
2585—Pendrit vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
2111—Shepard vs. Heneken et al.
3071—Graham vs. Watt, &c.
3361—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde.
3525—Thurston vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
3407—Cornell, Adm'x, &c., vs. Central Park North & East River Railroad Company.
3602—Cranston vs. Mowry.
3025—Spring vs. Day, et al.
285—Cornell, &c., vs. Bishop's Derrick Elevator.
375?—Dev vs. Allerton et al.
3757—Weiler, &c., vs. Sownd.
3751—Sawyer vs. Sterling.
3765—Alburtis vs. Allerton et al.
3769—Clarke vs. Dunlop et al.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3916—Cantrell vs. Ross, Prest.
3932—Burke vs. Griffin et al.
335?—Hope, Adm'r, &c., vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
3800—Aufermann vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
3848—Quintard vs. Newton.
383?—McCormack et al. vs. Lees.
3864—Aufermann vs. Southwest Pacific R. R. Co.
1490—Baitz et al. vs. Gudemann.
2618—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.
3834—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
1774—Jaffrey et al. vs. Hamage et al.
3930—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Webb.
3688—Toledo L. & N. J. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
3876—Thorn vs. Burke.
3142—Larken vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
751—Daly vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
729—Neuberger vs. Friedman.
627—Eastbrook vs. Polley.
768—Mooney vs. Garland.
772—Fock vs. Koehler.
7?4—Searle vs. Clark.
— —Fleury vs. Brown.
700—Prendergast vs. Schaeber.
360—Oesterley vs. Fairfield.
603—Presdee vs. Belcher.
500—Hallgarten vs. Rodh.
651—Fach vs. Peekskill.
616—Metzger vs. Berenger.
612—Haight vs. Wilkinson.
715—White vs. Cohen.
6?5—Hammett vs. Davis.
731—Ford vs. Carrington.
— —Bird vs. Gutt.
200—Squires vs. Osgood.
780—Hopkins vs. Shaw.
783—Sullivan vs. Decker.
7?3—Bernheimer vs. Fert.
8?1—Palmer vs. Leland.
804—Dutchsch vs. Loder.
813—Brillaroy vs. Hartt.
814—The H. M. & R. Co. vs. Webman.
815—Dunn vs. Stohls.
816—Thompson vs. McAuliffe.
817—Carey vs. Schaeffer.
818—Walsh vs. Basch.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY—FRAUDULENT JUDGMENTS—AMENDMENT.

In the Matter of Joseph Haughton, an Involuntary Bankrupt.—This was a matter in involuntary bankruptcy that came up on the petition of the firm of Hill, Hardy & Whitfield, who allege that the debtor suffered his property to be taken on legal process upon executions issued to the Sheriff upon a judgment entered against him by Nicholas Haughton for $913 92, and another judgment entered against him in favor of Bernard Reilly for $2,556 19, with intent thereby to give preference to said Haughton and Reilly.

The debtor appeared in Court and denied the acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petition, and demanded a trial by the Court. A reference was made and a large amount of testimony taken.

Held by the Court, That the facts set forth in the petition are fully proved, and it satisfactorily appears, therefore, that the debtor, being insolvent, did, at the time named, suffer what amounted substantially to all the property he had to be taken on executions issued on the judgments named, which were recovered in the manner set forth in the petition with intent to give a preference to the judgment creditors. This is, under section 39 of the act, ground for an adjudication of bankruptcy, the other particulars required by that section to warrant an adjudication being shown to exist. The petition alleges that the debtor committed the acts, "being in contemplation of bankruptcy and insolvency." No proof is given that he was in "contemplation of bankruptcy" as the meaning of that term is held by this Court. The creditors may amend their petition by striking out the words being in "contemplation of bankruptcy and insolvency," where they twice occur in the petition, and by inserting instead the words "being insolvent or being in contemplation of insolvency." When this is done an order of adjudication of bankruptcy will be entered.

G. A. Geixas for the creditors, Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for the debtors.

IN ADMIRALTY—POSSESSORY ACTION—LIABILITY OF MARSHAL—DISCONTINUANCE.

John M. Burt vs. The Propeller Jack Jewett, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—The libel in this case was filed on the 2d of March, 1863. The action was one for the possession of the vessel, the libellant claiming to be her owner. The libel set forth that Willet P. Roe, George W. Holman, and Frederick Thompson, with other persons, had deprived the libellant forcibly of the possession of the vessel, and prayed process against the vessel, and that Holman, Thompson, and Roe, and all persons intervening for their interest therein might be cited to appear and answer the libel, and that the vessel might be delivered to the libellant, and that Holman, Thompson, and Roe might be compelled to pay the libellant his damages and costs in the premises. On this libel process was issued from this Court on the 2d of March, 1868, as prayed for, returnable on the 24th of March, 1868. When the Deputy Marshal went to the vessel to execute the process, he found her at the Atlantic Basin, in Brooklyn, in possession of one Strauss, a general deputy of the Sheriff of Kings County, who claimed to hold her on behalf of the said Holman, Thompson and Roe, and of Stephen F. Shortland, Mary Newcomb, Benjamin G. Richardson and David Waugh, under sundry bills of sale and mortgages. Strauss resisted the Deputy Marshal and refused to yield possession of the vessel to him or to an extra force which the Marshal sent to reduce the vessel to custody. Thereupon the Marshal obtained a file of marines from the Navy-yard, and by their aid took possession of the vessel and removed her from the Atlantic Basin. He detained her in his custody until the 10th day of March, 1868, when the libellant discontinued his suit, and the usual notice was served by the Clerk of the Court on the Marshal, notifying him that the suit had been discontinued, and that the costs of the Clerk and Marshal had been paid, and directing him to discharge the vessel from his custody as to the suit. Thereupon the Deputy Marshal withdrew from the vessel, and Burt, the libellant, being in possession of her by agents of his, whom the Deputy Marshal had suffered to go on board of her, took her away, so that she is not now at the port of New-York, and has not been there since the evening of the 10th of March, 1868. There was no claim filed nor any appearance entered in the suit. The parties for whom Strauss acted now present a petition to the Court praying that the Marshal may be directed to deliver the vessel to the petitioners, from whom she was taken by him under said process. The difficulty in the way of granting to the petitioners the relief asked is, that the suit is discontinued. The vessel has been released from custody. The Marshal was authorized to release her. The only complaint is that he gave her up to the wrong person. The Court has no longer any possession of the vessel or any jurisdiction of the suit, either *in rem*, against the vessel or *in personam* against such of the petitioners as were parties to it, and has no power to give the relief asked. The Marshal has not disobeyed any process or order of the Court, or been guilty of any contempt of Court for which he can be attached, and that is not the relief asked. If the Marshal, while the vessel was in his custody, suffered her to be injured, or has been guilty of a breach of duty in permitting the libellant to take possession of her, and in not delivering her back to the custody of those from whose possession he took her, the parties aggrieved have their remedy against him by a proper action in the proper tribunal. This court cannot administer the relief asked in this summary way on this petition. This suit having been discontinued on the 10th of March, 1868, and the vessel discharged from the custody of the Marshal by the order of this Court, without any special direction to the Marshal as to the person to whom he was to deliver the vessel, there is not, even if the Marshal was guilty of a breach of duty in delivering her to the libelant, such an irregularity, or mistake, or fraud, as would warrant the Court in retaking possession of the vessel, even if it could do so in any case where the suit was regularly discontinued. By the discontinuance of the suit the lien on the vessel is gone, and for the Court now to order the Marshal to seize her, when there is no suit pending and no jurisdiction in the Court over any thing or any person in the premises would seem to be to order the Marshal to commit a naked trespass, in respect to which the order of this Court would be no protection to him if he were sued therefore. The principle which the Circuit Court for this District laid down in the cases of Henderson *vs.* The *Union*, and Gardner *vs.* The *White Squall*, (September, 1857, 4 Blatchf. C. C. R., 90, 103,) as applicable to the case of a discharge of a vessel on a stipulation for value in a suit *in rem*, that the Court has no power to order back into the custody of the Marshal a vessel which has, on a stipulation, been fairly discharged of an arrest, applies *a fortiori* to a case where she has been properly discharged by the termination of the suit.

The prayer of the petition is denied.

T. C. T. Buckley and J. K. Hill for the petitioners; H. J. Scudder, for the Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

CHARTER—DEMURRAGE—SAFE PORT.

Joshua Atkins vs. The Fibre Disintegrating Company.—This is an action on which the owners of the ship *Elizabeth Hamilton* seek to recover the sum of $19,500, as the sum due them upon a charter of that vessel made with the respondents. As to the contract, there is no dispute. According to its terms, this vessel was to proceed to Kingston, Jamaica, and there load for New-York with a full cargo, both under and on deck, of bamboo, in bundles five feet long and two feet square, for which service she was to receive $2 50 per bundle, payable on proper delivery in New-York. It was also provided that in case there should not be cargo enough at Kingston, the charterers were to have the privilege of sending "the vessel to a second safe port, by paying all expenses incurred in changing ports to count as lay days." Under this contract the vessel duly proceeded to Kingston and was there partly loaded, and was then directed to proceed to Port Morant, and was there filled up with bamboo. But neither the bamboo received in Kingston or that received at Port Morant, corresponded with the contract—the bundles being larger and longer than as required by the charter. It was all, however, received under protest and notice that it was not received as complying with the contract. When loaded at Port Morant the vessel attempted to go to sea, but as she was passing out of the port the breeze failed her, and she struck upon a reef and received considerable injury before she was got off; she then proceeded to New-York and delivered her cargo, and now brings this action to recover freight on 4,000 bundles at $2 50 each, that being the alleged capacity for bundles of the size provided in the contract—and also demurrage for 20 days used in loading and discharging and changing ports, beyond the lay days given in the charter, and also for $7,500 as the amount of the injury received by the vessel in coming out of Port Morant.

Held by the Court—That, it not being disputed that the bundles of bamboo which were furnished were larger than the contract permitted, and it having been clearly shown that the vessel had brought as many of such bundles as she could store, the libelants are, therefore, entitled to receive payment at the rate of $2 50 for as many bundles as she could store of the required size. That the libelants are also entitled to demurrage at the rate of $100 per day for all days used exceeding the lay day, including the time used in changing port. But that the libelants are not entitled to recover the amount claimed for damages sustained in coming out of Port Morant, although Port Morant could not be considered a safe port for this vessel, within the meaning of the charter, not being a port which the vessel could enter and depart from without legal restraint or incurring more than the ordinary perils of seas. That the masters would have been justified in refusing to accept the designation of that port as a port within the privilege given in the charter, and not having done so he must be deemed to have waived the right to object to it, and the condition having been waived, no action can now be maintained for the breach of it.

Decree for the libellants for the freight and demurrage only.

For libellants, Messrs. Benedict & Benedict.

For respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ARREST OF ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

The United States vs. William Doran alias "English Bill," and Jacob Chatterton alias "Poughkeepsie Jake."—The first-named defendant keeps the Metropolitan Shades in Crosby-street, near Prince, formerly kept by the notorious "Wally Kay." The other defendant keeps a saloon at No. 9 Carroll-place, Bleecker-street. Col. William P. Wood, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, who was instrumental in causing the arrest of the defendants, says that the saloons they kept are notorious rendezvous of most of the "shovers" of counterfeit money in this City and vicinity, who go to those places to purchase counterfeit money from the proprietors. Doran is charged with selling counterfeit $10 notes on the Marine National Bank of this City, and altered counterfeit $2 notes, altered to the Market National Bank of this City, from a counterfeit plate that had been used for engraving $2 counterfeits on the Knickerbocker National Bank. Chatterton is charged with selling counterfeit $2 and $10 United States Treasury Notes; $10 counterfeit Marine Bank notes and counterfeit twenty-five cent fractional currency notes. Col. Wood says he has abundant proof against defendants, and can show conclusively that they sold quantities of the above-named counterfeit notes to his detectives, thinking them (the detectives) to be "shovers" of counterfeit notes. He also says that some of the counterfeit altered $2 notes on the Market National Bank were found on the premises of Doran. He further says that these are the most important arrests since the "Brockway" arrest, and will almost break up the counterfeiting business in this City. The defendants were held for an examination on Wednesday next, in default of $10,000 bail each.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Several months ago Joseph Bloomgart, an assistant teller at the currency counter in the United States Deposit Department at Louisville, Ky., was arrested for embezzling the sum of $12,000 from the Government funds. Under a misconstruction of the law, the authorities of Kentucky discharged the accused, and he came shortly afterward to this City. Recently the authorities in New-York were directed to arrest Bloomgart, and to hold him subject to a requisition from the Governor of Kentucky. This was accordingly done yesterday, when a Deputy United States Marshal seized the accused and conveyed him to Commissioner OSBORN's office, where he was examined and afterward formally held to await orders. In the afternoon, Ex-Judge Beebe, counsel for Bloomgart, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, for the purpose of having the legality of the arrest and detention of his client decided. The writs were made returnable on Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

Before Commissioner Betts.

ALLEGED BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The United States vs. Edward De Witt and Martha Robinson.—De Witt, a colored man, presented, it is alleged, to the United States Paymaster forged papers claiming back pay and bounty which was due to Martha Smith, whose husband had been killed during the war. He introduced at the same time the other defendant, Martha Robinson, representing that she was the Martha Smith named in the papers. The money was paid over to the parties, who immediately decamped, but were subsequently arrested. An examination will be held to-morrow afternoon.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

The following-mentioned wills were admitted to probate: Of Michael Clark, Wm. Belcher, Frederick W. Mutert, George Atchison, James B. Kerker, Thomas Dunham, Augustus P. Monge, Margaretta Lawer, Wm. Hausch, Mary Ann E. M. Keon, John A. Haggerty, Claus Fallner Mary Ellis Waike.

Letters of administration granted on estates of following-named deceased: Christian Mack, Sarah Morgan, John McEvoy, W. E. Rullman, Margaret Penman, Joseph S. Haviland, Patrick S. Sull, Christian Leopold, Wm. Lehming, Wm. Brown, Elizabeth Hull, Patrick M. Langton, John R. Fitz Henri, Wm. Muller, Elizabeth Finnen, Olivra Templeton, Elizabeth Meese, Charles Maguire, Geo. Mehl, Ella M. Seely, Peter Nedricks, Wm. Warren, John Reilly, Elira Howe, Wm. E. Benningham.

The following-named guardians were appointed: Robert P. Getty, guardian of Eilena Elizabeth Duffy; Joseph O. Brown, of Pauline Louisa Dodge; Eliza La Faye, of Helen and Ella Glasby; John A. Cormack, of Alexander and Margaret Cormack; Michael Sullivan, of Annie and Claus Fallner; Elizabeth Corson, Catherine M. Corson, Margaretta Lehwing, of William and George Lehwing; James P. Groves, of Lee W. Groves. Accounts settled of Susan Dixon, George Yenbein, Henry Pope, Samuel N. Dodge, Conrad Briel, O. Moran, Eliza M. Fouerden, Julia A. Godfrey, Robert J. Sturdeford, Patrick Caffrey, Appleton P. Lesure, Paul M. Larham, John Pitts, Sebaston Jaclard, James Harrison, Joseph Harrison, W. H. B. Van Nortwick and Merritt Brooks.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Osgood et al *vs.* Wills, &c.; motion to vacate attachment denied; costs to abide the event.

Osgood, &c., *vs.* The Same; motion granted; costs to abide the event; the issue to be of the same date as the original answers.

In the matter of the application of C. L. Guilleaume *vs.* The Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company; motion granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Kennedy *vs.* Grogg; an allowance at the rate of $4 every twenty-four hours; granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling.

There was only half a calendar yesterday, which was fortunate, as there was only half a Court, Justice Kelly not being present. The business of the morning was made up of thirteen cases of petit larceny, seven of assault and battery, two of cruelty to animals, and one of violation of a corporation ordinance. In proportion to the cases tried there were more than an average number of convictions, and the lately growing evil of the non-appearance of complainants and the consequent escape of delinquents was less perceptible than usual. Several of the cases passed upon what may be called character-cases, and among these the first was

AN IMPECUNIOUS PROSECUTOR.

George Newman related how on Thursday evening he had made the acquaintance of Mary McDonald in a public thoroughfare, and had accompanied her to her residence in Sullivan-street, where beer was drank in measured quantities, which he paid for. On leaving the house he found that he had been robbed of the sum total of his wealth, $22 in greenbacks. So far the prosecutor had a good case, but the prisoner had an array of witnesses who proved that on the night of the alleged larceny she was sick in a house in Thompson-street, and was not out of the house during the entire night, and after this evidence her acquittal naturally followed. The case being thus disposed of, Newman made a novel application to the Justice, stating that he had landed only two weeks ago from Liverpool, and that this robbery had left him penniless. He asked for the loan of $4 or $5 for no specified time. Justice DOWLING looking at the applicant with some disgust, told him that he could find more meritorious objects for what he had to give in charity, and bade him depart.

A RIDDANCE OF BAD RUBBISH.

Elizabeth Peoples, a comely, cleanly, neatly attired woman, appeared on the stand to prefer a charge of assault against her husband, Daniel H. Peoples, whose appearance gave evidence that he had had a rather long tussle with rum, in which rum had been the victor. Being called to answer, Daniel pleaded guilty to a "simple assault," but as the wife had not alleged and could not show any compound or comminuted fractures, the relevancy of the plea was not apparant. Being asked if he had ever beaten her before, the complainant answered that he had, and being asked how often, replied: "Well, Sir, he always beats me when he is drunk, and he is very seldom sober." Furthermore, it appeared that Daniel did nothing for the support of his family, and while he was answering all these allegations with a "No such thing, Sir," he received a sentence of six months in the Penitentiary, and the opinion of the magistrate that during that time at least, the wife would be freed of the incubus of her life.

BUSINESS RIVALRY.

E. H. Hubbard and W. H. Jackson are salesmen employed in the wholesale house No. 122 Warren-street. The gentlemen appear to be energetic business men, and both anxious to receive full credit for sales made and customers obtained. A few days ago a dispute arose between them as to whether one had not spoken to a customer of the other with the felonious intent to lure such customer from his rightful allegiance. The charge was denied, and a counter charge made, and both were reiterated. Finally the lie was passed after the fashion for such cases made and provided, when Jackson struck out, hitting Hubbard in the eye. To settle this trifling matter it was found necessary that a criminal court should take cognizance, and the assaultee was finally mollified by the infliction of a fine of $25 upon the assaulter.

A THIEVING TURTLE.

Ann Turtle was arraigned on a charge of stealing two dresses from Mary Mehan. The larceny was committed over a year ago, and, the proof being somewhat defective, Ann was joyfully trembling on the verge of an acquittal, when suddenly a portly woman came to the stand, proclaiming her intention to "spake truth yer Honor, if I die for it." The particular truth spoken was that Ann had acknowledged the larceny to the witness, and also had stated her speculative purposes as to the pawn-tickets she had obtained for the dresses. This truth was fatal, and Ann received a sentence of three months in the Penitentiary. Going out she returned thanks to his Honor in a peculiar manner, and retired to the temporary shell provided for her by the authorities.

A WAIF FROM THE WAR.

Philip Ford, a browned, unkempt and full grown boy of seventeen years, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a pair of pants. He pleaded guilty, and was asked for his excuse. Naively he answered that he was ashamed to be seen in the only ones he had, could get no money to buy others, and so had felt himself forced into crime. By a series of questions from the magistrate his brief and bitter history was told. He was born in Ohio; while very young his parents removed to New-Orleans, where both died about the time the war commenced. After the war the orphan boy had drifted to the North and enlisted as a drummer-boy in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment, but had seen no service as a drummer, being taken as an orderly by Col. CLARK. Peace to the nation brought a warfare with starvation to the friendless youth, but he had managed to keep the wolf with only its ghastly nose inside his door by means of various menial occupations, his last employment being as a stable-hand in the stables of the Twenty-third-street Stage Company. Justice DOWLING, interested in the story of the boy, remanded him until Tuesday for verifications of his story and to find some means of putting him in the honest road again.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Wm. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

WILLS PROVED.

Joseph Munns, of the town of New Lots; John Dikeman, Jr., William Augustus White, Rufus Crook, Fanny Whitehead, John S. Cann, Jules de Rous, Anna B. Green, Sarah I. Lush, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons, viz.: Ann Rapelye, to Williamson Rapelye, of the town of New Lots; Francis McCosker, to Thomas McCosker; James M. Oakley, to Joannah M. Oakley; Halpus Wikeland, to Ann Wikeland; Patrick Halpin, to Patrick Halpin—all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of William R. Martin, of the town of New-Lots, to Adalaide L. Scudder; of Armenia E. Bowne, of the town of New-Utrecht, to James Bowne, her father; of John Hedden, to Herman M. Hedden, and of Joseph T. Stratton, to Josephine Stratton—all of the City of Brooklyn.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

The Gould Habeas Corpus—Another Contempt—An Albany Lawyer Implicated—Both the Lawyer and his Client Ordered to Show Cause why They Should not be Punished for Misconduct.

On Saturday, March 4, it may be recollected by those readers of the TIMES who have followed the shifting phases of the Erie Railroad controversy, Mr. Jay Gould, for the purpose, as was supposed, of releasing himself from the clutches of Judge Barnard, who was getting him in a tight place for contempt of Court, obtained from Judge Barrett, of the Court of Common Pleas a writ of *habeas corpus* to take him out of the custody of Sheriff O'Brien and to inquire into the legality and justice of the proceedings against him in the Supreme Court. On the return to the writ by the Sheriff Judge Barrett transferred the custody of Mr. Gould from the Sheriff to Mr. Oliver, one of the officers of the Common Pleas, there to remain pending the investigation, which was adjourned to Wednesday last. On that day counsel for Mr. Gould appeared and showed to the Court that Mr. Gould (who had meantime made a trip to Albany in charge of the officer) was taken sick there and was unable to attend, and they asked for another adjournment until Saturday (yesterday.) Judge Barrett, after expressing his surprise and disapprobation of the action of the officer in permitting Mr. Gould to go to Albany, granted the request for an adjournment, and set down the hearing of the case for yesterday at 10 A. M.

At the hour appointed counsel for both sides made their appearance, before Judge Barrett, at Chambers, when Mr. Vanderpoel, who appeared for Sheriff O'Brien, stated to the Court that the officer in whose custody Mr. Gould had been placed by His Honor, had returned from Albany, and made a statement under oath, which he begged leave to read. Counsel then proceeded to read the affidavit of Officer Oliver, which set forth that after Mr. Gould was committed to his custody by the Court, he expressed a desire to go to Albany on business; that he (Oliver) objected to letting him go out of his custody; that Gould then proposed that Oliver should accompany him, to which he consented; that Gould was confined to his room by illness for several days, but was yesterday able to walk to the Capitol during the heavy snow-storm which prevailed at the time; that he informed Mr. Gould yesterday that he must accompany him back to New-York that night, to which he assented; that at half past eight o'clock last night he went to the room of Gould, and found him in company with several gentlemen; that he asked him whether he would be ready in time for the ten o'clock train; that one of the gentlemen said that Gould should not go that night; that he again addressed himself to Gould, who said: "That gentleman is my counsel, and has expressed my determination;" that the gentleman referred to said; "Yes, he was Gould's counsel, and would take the responsibility;" that he several times afterward tried to induce Gould to accompany him to this City, but said Gould locked himself up in his room, and refused to hold any conversation with him whatever. In a supplemental affidavit Mr. Oliver swore that the name of the gentleman who represented himself as Mr. Gould's counsel was Hamilton Harris.

The affidavit having been read, Judge Barrett said that before taking any action upon it, he deemed it proper to state that the action of Mr. Oliver in leaving the county with his prisoner was a matter that he designed to lay before his associates at General Term for such judgment as they, with himself, should think proper to pass upon it. The state of facts shown by the affidavit was such that the Court need not wait for any motion of counsel, but would of its own volition direct an order to be issued against Mr. Gould and Mr. Harris to show cause on Tuesday next why they should not be punished for misconduct—the one in refusing to return to New-York and the other in advising him so to do. Judge Barrett said that on hearing this affidavit he felt a degree of indignation which he found it difficult to suppress, but which he hoped would subside before the return of the order to show cause. The order would be served that evening, and the parties would have all day Monday to get here, and on the return of the order, if no good cause was shown for their conduct, and the Court had the power, which it believed it had, it would take such action as would make an example of them, and vindicate the honor and dignity of the Court. As to what should now be done with the *habeas corpus* proceeding, the Court would hear suggestions of counsel.

Mr. Vanderpoel suggested that further proceedings under the *habeas corpus* be postponed to the same date as the return of the order to show cause.

Judge Barrett here remarked that it had occurred to the Court that by dismissing the *habeas corpus* and remanding the custody of Mr. Gould to the Sheriff, that officer might not have the power to get possession of the prisoner in Albany, but he believed the Court had authority under the order to show cause to command all the physical force necessary to secure his attendance here, and if it should be found necessary to transfer the custody of the prisoner from Oliver to other parties, one or more, he should do so.

Mr. Burrill, one of the counsel for Mr. Gould, here suggested to the Court that all that had taken place was based on the *ex parte* affidavit of Mr. Oliver, and although they were not prepared to show, and did not wish to intimate, that the affidavit was not made in good faith, yet it was possible that Oliver might be mistaken; that the transaction might bear another version, and that there might in fact be a good excuse for Mr. Gould's failing to appear here. He thought, therefore, that in justice to Mr. Gould as well as to the counsel under whose advice he acted, they should have an opportunity to give their version of the affair before an order to show cause was issued. Such an order would make it appear to the public that Mr. Gould and his counsel had been guilty of misconduct. No one regretted the aspect which the affair had assumed more than Mr. Gould's counsel, yet they owed it to him to protest against the judgment of the Court going forth to the world as a censure upon him without a full knowledge of the facts. He therefore suggested that counsel for Mr. Gould have an opportunity to present affidavits to meet the charge of Oliver before an order to show cause were issued. As some evidence bearing on the facts of the case he held in his hand a note from a respectable physician in Albany, dated yesterday, showing good reason for Mr. Gould's non-attendance here to-day.

Mr. Fullerton was about to reply to Mr. Burrell when Judge Barrett cut him short by saying that there was no need of any answer, as the Court would not consent to delay the order to show cause.

Mr. Porter, another of Mr. Gould's counsel, said that he regretted exceedingly to see an order of this kind issued against a gentleman of the high standing and character of Mr. Harris in a proceeding in which he was not a party, and on the affidavit of an officer whom the Court itself had censured, and in relation to an entirely different matter.

This affidavit did not pretend to set forth on what knowledge of the facts Mr. Harris acted in giving the advice he did. Mr. Harris was an eminent lawyer, and a citizen of unimpeachable honor, well known in this State, and it was but fair to presume that his conduct in this matter had been just and right under the state of facts known to him at the time. He would respectfully suggest, therefore, that in respect to him at least the order to show cause should be suspended.

Judge Barrett replied that it was sufficient that Mr. Gould was in the custody of an officer of this Court, and that he refused to come here on the advice of Mr. Harris, who sat by and said he would "take the responsibility." The order to show cause did not convict Mr. Harris—by no means—it simply required him to explain his conduct. He was not to be condemned unheard, and no one would be more gratified than the Court to find that he had good and sufficient reasons for his conduct.

This closed the discussion, and the order against Gould and Harris to show cause was drawn up and signed by the Court, and another order entered adjourning the proceedings under the *habeas corpus* to Tuesday next, the same date on which the first order is returnable.

The Attachment Proceedings in the Case of Diven, Lane, Skidmore and Davis Postponed—Other Attachments Issued against Messrs. Fisk and Eldridge.

This being the day to which the proceedings taken against Messrs. Diven, Lane, Skidmore, Davis, Fisk and Eldridge were adjourned, counsel appeared at the appointed hour.

Mr. Rapallo said the attachments had not been served upon Messrs. James Fisk, Jr., and John S. Eldridge. He asked that the Sheriff now make his return.

The Sheriff accordingly read his return, which was to the effect that he had made diligent search within his bailwick for both Fisk and Eldridge, and that he had not been able to find them.

Mr. Rapallo asked that another *pluries* attachment issue, returnable next Thursday, at 3 P. M.

Judge Barnard made the order accordingly, and then said, What disposition is proposed to be made with the cases before the Court to-day?

Mr. Rapallo stated the several motions which were adjourned to this time. He said they were all in the same position that they were at the last adjournment. He did not feel disposed to move them on to-day.

Judge Barnard—Let them all stand over to Thursday next, at 3 P. M.

Mr. Field—There is another matter pending on Thursday next. (Referring to the case of Jay Gould.) It is exceedingly annoying to be called upon to attend here from day to day without having something done.

Mr. Rapallo—The Court has adjourned all motions over to Thursday next.

Mr. Field—Yes; I understand. The Court did it on its own motion. The counsel on the other side did not suggest Thursday. The Court suggested it.

Judge Barnard—Mr. Rapallo, has the testimony in these contempt cases been all taken?

Mr. Rapallo—No, it is not concluded. It is to go on before the referee on Monday. If the counsel for the other side will waive the injunctions which they have obtained we will proceed at once. Will Mr. Field do that?

Mr. Field—No, we shall not waive our injunction. I state that most distinctly. We insist that those injunctions are in full force. Why should the counsel ask it?

Mr. Rapallo thought the better way would be to postpone the further hearing of these motions until after the decision of the General Term on the appeal, cases which had been argued during the week.

Mr. Field insisted that if his opponents did not move then, they should say when they would. Time was valuable to counsel on that side. They could not afford to be running from their offices up to the Court every day, with large bundles of papers.

Judge Barnard said he felt confident that the decision of the General Term would be rendered before Thursday next. He would adjourn all these cases over to Thursday, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. An order was entered accordingly.

Saturday Normal School.

The Saturday Normal School, which is designed to afford instruction to female graduates and teachers, is located in Twelfth-street, near Broadway. The school is divided into two departments—Academic and Normal—and the latter is again divided into Grammar-school and Primary-school sections. The teachers are formed into classes, and each class has its divisions. In the academic department instruction is given in the several branches required by the City Superintendent for licenses of what is called grade A or grade B. All teachers who held licenses of grade B and were engaged in Grammar Schools in September last, are required by a resolution of the Board of Education, to attend regularly and punctually the sessions of the Normal School, and to fit themselves for licenses of Grade A by July next. The course is so divided and the subjects so taught as to afford every practicable facility for a compliance with this requirement. No pupil of the Normal School can be examined for gradation or promotion whose record of attendance, and punctuality, and grade of standing are not equal to 90 per cent. at least; and none can be graduated or promoted whose qualifications, as shown by examination, are inferior to the same standard. This department has an attendance of 250 pupils. The Normal Department is designed to furnish instruction and practice in teaching the several branches comprised in the course of study prescribed for grammar and primary schools. The classes of the primary school section receive instruction in the different departments of object teaching; and lectures on school discipline and management, with other educational topics, are delivered occasionally to the classes of both sections. The requirements for recommendation to the State Superintendent for general State license, as dictated by the State Superintendent, are: 1. Attendance at the normal school and ability to pass a good examination in "theory and practice of teaching," (*i. e.* ability to state and exemplify methods of instruction, discipline, &c.) 2. Successful experience for at least two years in primary or grammar schools, as shown by Superintendent's record of examination. The normal department numbers 500 pupils. The Principal of the school is Mr. HENRY KIDDLE, and the Assistant Superintendents are Mr. T. F. HARRISON and Mr. N. A. CALKIN. At the session yesterday Mr. D. H. CRITTENDEN delivered a lecture on mental science in its application to teaching, and lessons were given by Mrs. ROOT in methods of oral instruction; by Mr. T. F. HARRISON in arithmetic, and by Prof. REDFIELD in English literature. The school meets Saturday of each week, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Another Opportunity for Episcopal Church Discipline.

It may be remembered that immediately after Bishop POTTER's admonition to Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rev. DARIUS R. BREWER, of the Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn, said at a meeting held in the Church of the Mediator, in New-York, "I will accept the first opportunity to preach what the Bishop sneeringly called in his so called admonition 'a Methodist meeting-house,' no matter it all the High-Church Party and all the Bishops in Christendom protest against it." Rev. Mr. BREWER has been putting matters in tangible shape for another disciplinary court. On Thursday evening Bishop POTTER confirmed a number of youths in Rev. Mr. BREWER's church, on which occasion the Rector announced, in the hearing of the Bishop, that on Good Friday communion service would be held, when no would be assisted by ministers of other denominations. Accordingly, on Good Friday evening, the service took place in the Church of the Reformation, when the following ministers were present: Rev. Dr. WATERBURY, Episcopal; Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. GLEASON, Congregational; Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY, of the Summerfield M. E. Church; Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL, Episcopal; Rev. MASON GALLAGHER, Episcopal; Rev. Mr. HORNE, Methodist, and others. The service was commenced by the singing of a hymn, after which Rev. Dr. WATERBURY offered an extemporary prayer; Rev. Mr. BREWER read a lesson from the Scriptures; Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY delivered an address, and Rev. Mr. BREWER read a portion of the Communion Service. He then distributed the

usual elements to the ministers, who were inst to the chancel, after which they in turn assisted in administering the bread and wine to the communicants. The service throughout was profoundly impressive, and seemed to lose nothing in its grand solitary effect by reason of its want of formalism. It is only expected that Gov. Mr. BREWER will be called to account for what certain High Churchmen have pronounced "the boldest innovation" yet introduced within the walls of a Protestant Episcopal Church edifice.

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Have been removed from the first loft to the first floor, and reduced 25 cents per dollar.

MISS M. GREGG
Would call the attention of the ladies to the elegant assortment of imported Spring and Summer mantles and walking suits, as well as those of her own manufacture, which she has now opened at
NO. 19 5TH-AV.

AND THE BATTLE CRY IS
NO WAR PRICES IN TIMES OF PEACE.
Beautiful shirting muslins, almost as fine as
BEST WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, FOR 12½c.
Good quality Shirting, 10c.; fine Unbleached, 10c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½c., worth 20c.
Super-Extra shirting, 15c and 16c.
Fine Muslins for skirts, 12½c.
These goods were bought when muslins were cheap and at these prices can't last much longer. Credit customers must pay 5c a yard extra on all muslins.
ALSO, IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION ALPACAS,
DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, POPLINETTS,
FLANNELS, TABLE LINENS, &c., any price you wish.
FOR SALE ABOUT HALF PRICE,
20,000 SUN UMBRELLAS, &c., well worth $1.
10,000 larger size, 75c. and $1.
Beautiful Fancy Parasols, $1 and $1 25.
Hanusome Beaded Parasols, $1 50, worth $2 50.
These goods will certainly be higher later in the season.
HANDSOME SPRING DELAINES, 15c.
BOYS' CASSIMERES, all wool, 50c., great bargains.
DRESS GOODS,
for walking suits, 25c. and 31c.
AUCTION BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, 50c., well worth 75c.
From the Mount Holly Press.—"We speak from experience when we say there is not a better place in the country to buy dry goods than FOSTER BROTHERS; on muslins we save fully 50c. a yard."
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS,
8th-av., near 18th-st.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS.
FINE HENRIETTA CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTHS, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTHS, $5 PER DRESS, WORTH $7 50.
MUCH FINER CRAPE CLOTHS, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS, 50c., 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c. JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
GRAY CHECK POPLIN DE PARIS, NEW DESIGNS, $4 50 PER DRESS. WORTH $7.
PURE MOHAIR CHECKS, $4 PER DRESS, worth $7.
FINE TAMARTINES, 31½c. WORTH 62½c.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CANVAS AND IRON HERRINGBONE, all wool, at less than wood prices.
HANDSOME FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $3 AND $4 50.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 37½c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
LINEN SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31½c. WORTH 50c.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO'S

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 13,
NEW PATTERNS OF FRENCH MOQUETTES,
ENGLISH WILTONS, ROYAL VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, AUBUSSON AND TURKEY CARPETS, IN ONE PIECE, and will also replenish with novelties their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, at $3 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS, at $3 50 per yard.
FIRST-QUALITY AXMINSTERS, at $5 per yard.
Also, ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS MATS, RUGS, &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT ADOLPH KUNTER'S, 235 8TH-AV.,
AUCTION BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
Muslins at 8c. and 10c. less than case price. Muslins at 12½c., worth 16½c. by the case or bale. These are the cheapest muslins in New-York.
LOTS OF LINEN TOWELS at 12½c., fringed. Nursery diapers at 12c. per piece. Napkins at 12c. and 15c. per dozen. Lots of Alpaccas at 25c. and 31c. Lots of Chene, Lisce and Granite Poplins. The styles and colors of the season.
Our prices are below the market! We are bound to sell all we can. In a few days business has to be suspended for alterations which are now going on.
Remember where you find cheap goods a.
ADOLPH KUSTER'S, No. 235 8th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, April 13,
A FEW ELEGANT PARIS NOVELTIES IN DRESS SILKS SILK DRESSES, DRESS-SUIT POPLINS, ELEGANT PARIS-MADE SILK MANTILLAS, INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, BRUSSELS POINTE LACES, SHAWLS, BARBES, &c.; ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, in new shapes and colors.
RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
Will be offered on Monday, April 13, in PLAIN CHENE JASPE POPLINS, for suits at 37½c., 50c. and 75c. PER YARD.
GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
have received
ONE CASE LATEST PARIS STYLE
SILK ROBES, SUITABLE FOR
STREET AND EVENING,
VERY DISTINGUE AND THE FIRST IMPORTED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS

NOVELTIES
IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.
RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, PIQUES,
IRISH POPLINS, ORGANDIES, BRILLIANTES,
FRENCH POPLINS, JACONETS, PERCALES, &c., &c.,
ALSO,
A full line of low-priced and medium Silks, including all the very latest styles just landed, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And, to close, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES
IN SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL
TRADE,
ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Also a full assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND PLAIN AND
FANCY CLOAKINGS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And, to close, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, UPHOLSTERY
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY, INCLUDING
THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES
IN VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN,
AND STAIR CARPETS, RUGS, MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
BROCATELS, DAMASKS, REPS, PLUSHES, MOREENS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF EVERY KIND.
ALSO,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.,
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
N. B.—Particular attention given to fitting up or furnishing hotels, steamers, ships and private residences.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And, to close, Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR
OFFER AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK
OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING
AND
READY-MADE GARMENTS,
Imported direct.
NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES
AND WALKING SUITS,
ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS MARKET.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly called to this department.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

WASHING POPLINS 5-4 WIDE.
50 CENTS PER YARD, COST $2 TO IMPORT.
Material for suits, sea-shore and garden wear, warranted to wash.

SUMMER POPLINS.
100 pieces more Summer Poplins,
ALL NEW SHADES,
37 cents per yard, worth 50 cents.

LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—
RIBBONS, VELVETS.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

"DIE MODENWELT" FOR APRIL, (imported,) gives a large, fine and highly-colored steel engraving, 150 illustrations, 33 full-size patterns. One year, monthly, $3; single copies, 30 cents. Sold by newsdealers and S. T. TAYLOR, No. 149 Canal-st., New-York.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—IN LONG and square, with plain and filled up centres. Doing my own buying and selling, I can undersell larger houses with heavier expenses. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—A superb fresh assortment of filled-up squares will be opened on MONDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $22; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THUBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.
CARPETS, CARPETS.
H. O'FARRELL will open 500 pieces of Brussels carpets on MONDAY, all new styles and beautiful designs, for his spring trade: also, three-ply and power-loom ingrain carpets, &c., &c., oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, mats, &c., at 20 per cent less than market value, at No 486 and 488 8th-av. Furniture Department around the corner, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 25th-st.
P. S.—See furniture advertisement.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	112	112½	5-20 C. '67	107½	108
Coupon, 1881	112	112¾	Registered.	104½	105
5-20 Registered	104½	104¾	10-40 Coupon	103½	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	111½	111¾	Registered	103½	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109¾	June '65	106½	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109¾	July 7.30	106¾	106¾
5-20 C. '65, Jan & July	107½	107¾			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1897. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.
IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—FORGED CHECK.—THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against negotiating a check on the Phenix Bank, purporting to be signed by G. H. Salisbury, and certified by the People's Bank, April 9, 1868, for for eighteen hundred and seventy-two 50-100 dollars, the same being a forgery.
GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Assistant Cashier.
PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1-68.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT—NOS. 78 AND 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.—Cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices. W. F. WILLIAMS.

HANDSOME SET OF STORE FIXTURES for sale cheap, suitable for dry-goods or fancy business; shelves, counters, cashier's desk, &c., complete. Apply at dry-goods store No. 170 6th-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND libraries bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.; 50,000 volumes books for sale.

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS—3½ CENTS per pound, cash, paid, for clean dry fat, at No. 92 Monroe-st.

MUNSON'S NEW CLASSES IN PHONOGRAPHY.—See under "Instruction."

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. WRIGHT, of New-York City, late of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of John Wright & Son, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Room No. 3 and 4, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. BOWERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
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INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—A superb fresh assortment of filled-up squares will be opened on MONDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $22; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THUBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES KINGON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fiten, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JESSE H. S. TOOTHAKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 81 Broadway, New-York City, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the — day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. BOWERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM C. RUGER, EMIL RUGER and THEODORE RUGER, of Brighton, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-street, New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES KINGON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fiten, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. SHELDON, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 59 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA M. BEALS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SYLVESTER F. DORMAN and JAMES H. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. SHELDON, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. BOWERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SYLVESTER F. DORMAN and JAMES H. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES KINGON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fiten, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. SHELDON, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA M. BEALS, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 59 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT W. WRIGHT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MUR

IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

Government that they are worthy of the attention of this great tribunal. If this evidence be pertinent under any one of the eleven articles, it is pertinent and admissible now. The speech of August 18, 1866, is alleged as laying the foundation of the illegal purpose which culminated in 1868. The point of criminality which is made the subject of the accusation in these articles, is the speech of 1866. So, too, a telegram to Gov. PARSON, in January, 1867, is supposed to be evidence as bearing upon the guilt completed in the year 1868. So, too, an interview between Mr. WOOD, an office-seeker, and the President, in 1866, is supposed to bear in evidence on the question of intent in the consummation of a crime alleged to have been committed in 1868. And I apprehend that, in the question of time, this interview between Gen. SHERMAN and the President of the United States on the very matter of a public transaction of the President's changing the head of the War Department, which was actually completed in February, 1868, is near enough to that intent, and to show the purposes of the transaction, there remains then but one consideration as to whether this evidence is open to the imputations, that it is a mere proof of declaration, on the part of the President, concerning his intentions and object in regard to the subsequent act of the removal of Mr. STANTON. It certainly is not limited to that force or effect. Whenever evidence of that character is offered, that question will arise, to be disposed of on the very point, as to what the President's object was. We propose to show his consultation with the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the United States to induce him to take the place. On the other questions, as to whether his efforts were to create violence, civil war, or bloodshed, or even a breach of the peace, in the removal of the Secretary of War, we propose to show that, in that same consultation, it was the desire of the President that the Lieutenant-General should take the place in order that by the change the judiciary might be got to decide between the Executive and Congress as to the constitutional powers of the former. If the conduct of the President in reference to the matters which are made the subject of inculpation, and if the efforts and means which he used in the selection of agents are not to rebut the intentions of presumption sought to be raised, well was my learned associate justified in saying that this is a vital question—vital in the interest of justice at least, if not vital to any important consideration of the case. It is vital on the merest principles of common justice, that when the Chief Magistrate of the nation is brought under inculpation, and when motives are assigned for his action, and presumptions raised and innuendoes urged, we should be permitted, in the presence of this great council, sitting this day and doing justice to him as an individual, but more particularly doing justice in reference to the office of the President of the United States, and doing justice to the great public questions proposed to be affected by your judgment, to have this question properly decided. I apprehend that this learned Court of lawyers and laymen will not permit this fast and loose game of limited crime for purposes of proof, and of unlimited crime for purposes of accusation.

The Senate here, at 2:40 o'clock, took a recess of fifteen minutes.

REMARKS OF MR. WILSON.

After recess Mr. WILSON, of the Managers, took the floor. He said: I will claim the attention of the Senate but a few moments. My present purpose is to get before the minds of Senators the truth in the Hardy case, as it fell from the lips of the Lord Chief Justice, who passed upon the question which had been propounded, and objected to by the Attorney-General. Mr. WILSON here proceeded to read from the State Trials the decision of the Lord Chief Justice, to the effect that declarations applying even to the particular case charged, though the intent should make part of the charge, are evidence against the accused, but are not evidence for him, because the principles upon which declarations are evidence is that no man would declare anything against himself unless it were true; but every man would, were he in difficulty, make declarations for himself. He also read the subsequent proceedings affected by that decision, and continued: Now, what is the question which has been propounded by the President to Gen. SHERMAN? It is this: In that interview what conversation took place between the President and you in regard to the removal of Mr. STANTON. Now, I contend that calls for just such declarations on the part of the President as fall within the limitation of the first branch of the rule laid down by the Lord Chief Justice in the Hardy case, and, therefore, must be excluded. If this conversation is to be admitted, where are we to stop? Who may not be put on the stand and asked for conversations had between him and the President, as my associate suggests, at any time since the President entered upon possession of the Presidential office, showing the general intent and drift of his mind and conduct during the whole period of his official career? And why, if this be competent and may be introduced, may it not be followed by an attempt here to introduce conversations between the President and his Cabinet, and Gen. GRANT by way of inducing this Senate, under pretence of trying the President, to try a question between the General of the army and the President of the United States? That interview occurred about the same time, and I suppose the next offer will be the conversation occurring between the President, his several Secretaries and the General of the army, in order that the weight, the preponderance of testimony submitted here on this trial, may weigh down the General of the army. I say that that may occur, because it was a conversation which transpired about that time.

Mr. BUTLER—Only the day before.

Mr. WILSON—Yes; only the day before. We certainly must insist upon this well-known rule being applied to this particular objection for the purpose of ending forever, so far as this case is concerned, the introduction of the declarations of the President made, it may be, for the purpose of meeting an impeachment. It is offered to be proved, as the counsel informs us, that the President told Gen. SHERMAN that he desired him to take possession of the War Department in order that Mr. STANTON might be driven to the courts of law for the purpose of testing his title to that office, and inasmuch as the counsel have referred to the closing argument of my associate Managers, and seemed to delight in reading therefrom, let me read a brief paragraph or two from that opening applying to this pretended purpose of the President of driving the Secretary of War to the courts to test his title. On that occasion, the Manager said, the President knew, or ought to have known, his official adviser, who now appears as his counsel, could and did tell him, doubtless, that he alone, as Attorney-General, could file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to determine the question of the validity of the law. Mr. STANTON, if ejected from the office, was without remedy, because a series of decisions has settled the law to be that an ejected officer cannot reinstate himself either by *quo warranto*, *mandamus* or other appropriate remedy in the courts. Then the purpose was not the harmless one of getting the Lieutenant-General of the army in the position of Secretary of War, to the additional end of having a judicial decision of this question; but the purpose was to get possession, as we have charged, of that Department for his own purposes, and putting the Secretary of War in a position where he could not secure a judgment of the courts upon his title to that office. Now, I beg counsel to remember, not that we charge that the President expected that he could make a tool of Gen. SHERMAN, but that he might oust Mr. STANTON from that office by getting Gen. SHERMAN to accept it, thereby putting Mr. STANTON in a position where he could not have returned to the office, expecting and believing that the Lieutenant-General of the army would not long desire to occupy the position and would retire, and that then the Adjutant-General of the army, or some other person equally pliant, could be put into the place vacated by the Lieutenant-General. Now, the President did not succeed in this, and as it has been said, he appointed on down until he come to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS. Then he found the person who was willing to undertake this work, who was willing to use force, as he declared, to get possession of that office, and now with that proof, on the proof of the President's own declarations and acts before the Senate, it is offered to make his innocence apparent by giving in evidence his own declaration at another time. If a case be defended in this way no officer of the United States can ever be affected on impeachment, and if the same rule is to apply in courts of justice, no criminal can ever be affected for any offence therein; for the officer or the criminal may make his own defence by his own declarations, and he will always have one to meet his case. I do not desire to detain the attention of the Senate. I am willing to let the case rest upon the authority shown by the learned counsel for the President, for under it and by force of it this matter must be decided.

REMARKS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Senators, the Chief Justice has expressed the opinion that the question now proposed is admissible within the vote of the Senate of yesterday. He will state briefly the grounds of that opinion. The question decided yesterday had reference to a conversation between the President and Gen. THOMAS after the note addressed to Mr. STANTON was delivered, and the Senate decided it admissible. The question to-day has reference to a conversation relating to the same subject between the President and Gen. SHERMAN which occurred before the note of removal was written. Both questions are asked for the purpose of procuring the intent of the President in the attempt to remove Mr. STANTON. The Chief Justice thinks that proof of a conversation occurring before the transaction is better evidence of the intent of an act than proof of a conversation occurring after the transaction.

THE VOTE.

The yeas and nays were taken on the question, and the Senate excluded the question by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, Morgan, Morton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—2[illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—28.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. SHERMAN CONTINUED.

By Mr. STANBERY—Gen. SHERMAN, in any conversation with the President while you were here, what was said about the Department of the Atlantic?

Mr. BUTLER—Stay a moment. I submit that that falls within the rule just made. You cannot put in the declarations about the fact.

CHIEF JUSTICE—The counsel will reduce it to writing.

Mr. STANBERY—I will vary it.

Q.—What do you know about the creation of the Department of the Atlantic?

Mr. BUTLER—We have no objection to what Gen. SHERMAN knows about the Department of the Atlantic, provided he speaks from knowledge and not from the declarations of the President. All orders, papers, his own knowledge, if he has any, do not amount to a declaration. We do not object to it, although we do not see how this is in issue, and the Chief Justice will instruct the witness, as in the other case, to separate knowledge from hearsay. I have no doubt the General knows himself that these gentlemen ask for the President's declarations, not his acts.

CHIEF JUSTICE—Does the counsel for the President ask for the President's declarations?

Mr. STANBERY—I may misunderstand the honorable Managers, but I understand them to claim that the President created the Department of the Atlantic as a part of his intent by military force to oust Congress. Do I understand the Managers to abandon that claim?

Mr. BUTLER—I am not on the stand, Mr. President; when I am I will answer the question to the best of my ability. The presiding officer asks the counsel a question which he does not seem to want to answer. The question put to him was: "Do you ask for the President's declarations?"

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The counsel for the President are asked whether they ask for the statements made by the President.

Mr. STANBERY—We expect to prove in what manner the Department of the Atlantic was created, who prescribed its boundaries, and what was the purpose for which it was created.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Was it subsequent to the time of the removal or before it?

Mr. STANBERY—I do not know whether it was subsequent; it was prior, I believe.

The Secretary read the question by direction of the Chief Justice.

Mr. BUTLER—That Department can only be created by an order.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Do you object?

Mr. BUTLER—I object to it in every aspect, but first I object to any declarations by the President.

The Chief Justice put the question on the admission of the question and it was excluded.

Question by Mr. STANBERY—I will ask you this question. Did the President make any application to you respecting your acceptance of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*? Did he make a proposition to you? Did he make an offer to you?

Mr. BUTLER—Is that question in writing?

Mr. STANBERY—Yes, Sir—(handing the paper to the Manager)—It is to prove an act, not a declaration.

Mr. BUTLER (after consultation)—I am instructed, Mr. President, to object to this, because directly an application can be made either in writing or in conversation, and then there would be the written or oral declaration of the President—and it is immaterial to this case.

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. Chief Justice, the ground of the understanding upon which the evidence in the form and to the extent in which our question, which was overruled, sought to introduce it, was overruled because it put in evidence declarations of the President, several statements of what he was to do, or what he had done. We offer this present evidence as executive action of the President at the time, and in the direct power of a proposed investment with office of Gen. SHERMAN.

Mr. BUTLER—To that we simply say that that is not the way to prove executive action to anything done by the Executive. We do not object, but applications made in a closet cannot be put in whether upon declaration or otherwise.

Mr. STANBERY—Of course, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, if we were about to prove the actual appointment of Gen. SHERMAN to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, we must produce the paper, the order—the Executive order. That is not what we are about to show now. The offer was not accepted. What we offer is not a declaration, but an act which was proposed by the President to Gen. SHERMAN, unconnected, if you please, with any declaration of any intention. Let the act speak for itself.

Mr. BUTLER—Very well, put in the letter.

Mr. STANBERY—Is it a question under the statute of frauds, that you must have it in writing, that a thing that must be made in writing is not good in parole? That we are about now is what we have not discussed as yet; it is an act, a thing proposed, an office tendered to a party. Gen. SHERMAN, will you take the position of Secretary of War *ad interim*? Is not that an act? Is that a declaration merely of intent? Is it not the offer of the office? We claim it is. It is not a declaration at all. It is not declaring anything about what his intention is, but it is doing an act. Will you take the office?—I offer it. Let that act speak for itself.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President, I do not claim any right to close the discussion, but just call the attention of the Senate to this: Suppose he did offer, what does that prove? Suppose he did not; what does that prove? If you mean to deal fairly with the Senate, and not get in a conversation under the guise of putting in an act, what does it prove if he was trying to get Gen. SHERMAN to take that office? It was an attempt to get STANTON out. If it was a mere act I would not object. The difficulty is, while it is not within the statute of frauds, it is an attempt, under the guise of an act, to get in a conversation.

By direction of the Chief Justice, the Clerk read the question, which had been reduced to writing, as follows:

"Did the President make any application to you respecting your acceptance of the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*?"

The Chief Justice submitted the point to the Senate, and the question was admitted.

Mr. STANBERY to witness—Answer the question if you please. A.—The President tendered me the office Secretary of War *ad interim* on two occasions. The first was on the afternoon of January, the 25th, and the second on Thursday, the 30th of January.

Q.—Whereabouts? A.—In his own usual office, between the library and the Clerk's room, in the Executive Mansion.

Q.—Mr. STANTON was then in office? A.—Mr. STANTON was then in office, as now.

Q.—Anyone else present then? A.—I think not. Mr. MOORE may have been called in to show some paper, but I think he was not present when the President made me the tender. Both of them were in writing. I answered the first one on the 27th of January.

Q.—Did you receive any communication in writing from the President on that subject? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—What was the date of your first letter? A.—The 27th of January.

[Another question was answered here inaudibly to the reporter.]

Q.—Now, referring to the time when the offer was first made to you by the President, did anything further take place between you in reference to that matter, the tender by him, or the acceptance by you, concomitant to that act?

Mr. BUTLER—That we object to. This is now getting in the conversations again. Senators, I call your attention to the manner in which this case is conducted. I warned you that if you let in the act that the declaration would come after it. Now they say they have got the act, and they want to see if by this means they cannot get around the declaration.

Mr. EVARTS—What is the proposition of the Manager?

Mr. BUTLER—My proposition is that the evidence is incompetent and based upon evasion in getting in the act which looked to be immaterial. It was quite liberal in Senators to vote to let in the act, but that liberality is taken advantage of to endeavor to get by the ruling of the Senate, and put in the declarations which the Senate has ruled.

Mr. EVARTS—The tender by the Chief Executive of the United States to a General in the position of Gen. SHERMAN of the War Office is an executive act, and as such has been admitted in evidence by the Senate. Like every other act which is admitted in evidence as an act, it is competent to attend it by whatever was expressed from one to the other in the course of that act and the determination of it, and on that proposition the learned Manager shakes his finger of warning at the Senators of the United States against the malpractices of the counsel for the President. Now, Senators, if there be anything clearer, anything plainer in the law of evidence, without which truth is shut out and the form and features of the fact permitted to be proved excluded, it is this rule, that a spoken act is a part containing the qualifying fact and part of the act itself.

Mr. BUTLER—To that I answer, Senators, that of an immaterial act, an act wholly immaterial, the only qualifications that could be put in would be the answer, perhaps, of Gen. SHERMAN. That is not offered. But then the offer is to put in an incompetent conversation as explaining an immaterial act. What is the proposition put forward? It is Executive offers of offices to any man in the country, and they would put in the fact that he made the offer of the office, and, as illustrative of that fact, put in everything he said about it. That is the proposition. I did think there was a little malpractice about that proposition, but it was a most remarkable one. He does not act himself, and now he says, "I have got the act in, you must put the declaration in." What is the proposition? it is not worthy of words. A criminal puts in his act, presses it in. "Now close," he says, "I have got the act in, now I want also what I said about it." Why, it is an argument itself.

By direction of the Chief Justice, the Clerk read the question, which had been reduced to writing, as follows:

"At the first interview at which the tender of the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* was made to you by the President, did anything further pass between you and the President in reference to the tender or your acceptance of it?"

The Chief Justice submitted the question to the Senate, on which the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. DRAKE and Mr. HOWARD, and the question was excluded by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

Q.—By Mr. STANBERY—In the second interview did he again make an offer to you to be Secretary of War *ad interim*? A.—Very distinctly.

Q.—At that interview was anything said in explanation of that offer?

Mr. BUTLER—We ask the presiding officer whether that does not fall exactly within the rule.

The Chief Justice was understood to reply in the affirmative.

Question by Mr. STANBERY—In the conversations did the President state to you that his object was to make a question before the courts?

Messrs. BINGHAM and BUTLER objected simultaneously.

Mr. STANBERY—We have a right to offer it.

Mr. BUTLER—We have a right to object, Mr. President: Courts sometimes say that after they have ruled upon a question it is not within the proprieties of a trial to offer the same thing over and over again. It is sometimes done in courts for the purpose of making bills of exceptions, or writs of error, on the ruling. If the counsel say that that is the present object, we shall not object, because they ought to preserve their rights in all form. But supposing this to be the Court of last resort, if a Court at all, there can be no occasion, at least no proper occasion, to throw themselves against the rules.

Mr. STANBERY—Mr. Chief Justice: I do not understand that the ruling was upon the specific question; it was the general question of what was said that was ruled out. I want to make the specific question now to indicate what the point was.

Mr. BUTLER—I would call attention to the distinct admission of the counsel that the question was within the ruling. He expected it to be ruled out, but now he goes on to make the offer.

Mr. EVARTS—That was the previous question.

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir; the last one.

Mr. EVARTS said that though there was to be no review of the proceedings of this Court, yet it was entirely competent to bring to the notice of the Court which was to pass on questions of final judgment, the evidence supposed to be admissible, in order that it might be made a matter of argument. He claimed that counsel had a right to do that, and that the difference between the specific question now asked, and the general question which was overruled, was that while a general conversation could not be admitted, the witness might be permitted to testify upon the specific point.

The Chief Justice directed that the question be reduced to writing. The question, having been reduced to writing, was handed to Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER said—I object to the question as both outrageously leading in form, and as incompetent, under the rule.

The question was: "In either of these conversations did the President say to you that his object in appointing you was that he might then get the question of Mr. STANTON's right to the office before the Supreme Court?"

Senator HOWARD demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Senator DOOLITTLE asked Mr. BUTLER again to state his objections.

Mr. BUTLER said he objected to the question as outrageously leading, and as being against the ruling of the Senate.

The vote was taken and resulted yeas 7, nays 44, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Fowler, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Vickers—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—44.

During the call Senator JOHNSON asked for the reading of the question.

The question being partly read, Senator JOHNSON said, "That will do; I vote no."

Senator DAVIS having already voted, said as the question was leading he would vote "No."

Mr. STANBERY—Mr. Chief Justice: This question was undoubtedly overruled on matter of form, and I now propose to change the form.

The question in a new form having been handed to Mr. BUTLER, that Manager said: The question as presented to me, Mr. President and Senators, is: "Was anything said at that conversation by the President as to any purpose of getting the question of Mr. STANTON's right to the office before the courts?" Now, Mr. President and Senators, this is the last question without the leading part of it. I so understand it to be a well settled rule, that when counsel deliberately produce a question leading in form, and has it passed upon, he cannot afterward withdraw the leading part, and put the same question without it. Sometimes this rule has been relaxed in favor of a very young counsel, [laughter,] who did not know what the question meant. I have seen very young men so offending, but the Court let them up. Now I call the attention of the presiding officer and of the Senate to the fact that I three times over objected to the question as being outrageously leading, and I said it so that there might be no mistake about it. Yet the counsel for the President went on and insisted not only in not withdrawing it, but in having it put to the vote of the Senate by yeas and nays. If I had not called their attention to it, I agree that, perhaps, the rule might not be inforced; but I called their attention to it. There are five gentlemen, of the oldest men in the profession, to whom this rule was well known. They chose to submit to the Senate a tentative question, and now they propose to try it over again, and keep the Senate voting on forms of questions until its patience is wearied out. Now I have had the honor to state to the Senate a little while ago that all rules of evidence are founded on good sense, and this rule, too, is founded on good sense. It is founded on the proposition that counsel should not put a leading question to a witness to instruct him what they want to prove; and then, after the question is overruled, to put the same question without its leading form. Of course that was not meant here, but I think that the Senate should not allow itself to be placed within his way. If you choose to sit here and have the yeas and nays called, I can stay as long as anybody.

Mr. STANBERY—Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, this is too grave and serious, and responsible an issue, and too important in its results to allow us to descend to such a form of controversy. The gentleman again says I am an old lawyer, long at the bar. I hope I am not in the habit of making factious opposition before any Court, high or low, and especially not before this body. But the learned Manager intimates here that I have deliberately put a leading question, resorting to the low tactics of Old Bailey Court, for the purpose of getting time. Making factious opposition! I scorn any such intimation. He says it is a leading question. Undoubtedly it is a leading question, but was it intended to be leading? Was it intended to draw Gen. SHERMAN to say something which he would otherwise not have said? The learned Manager says, "Oh, no; it was not intended so far as Gen. SHERMAN was concerned," but that so far as counsel was concerned the purpose was to put it in that form so that counsel might have another opportunity of putting it in a legal form. He charges that it was deliberately manufactured in a leading form, knowing that it would be rejected for the purpose of getting ten or fifteen minutes time. A leading question, Sir? Will the honorable Managers read over the record of this case and see hundreds of leading questions put by him, until we get tired at objecting to them? I may, of course, be permitted to disclaim any such intention. This is a matter of great importance. The interests of our client are in our hands, and we are to defend them in the best way we can.

The question was modified at Mr. EVARTS' suggestion, so as to read as follows: "Was anything said at either of these interviews by the President, as to any purpose of getting the question of Mr. STANTON's right to the office before the Courts?"

The Chief Justice put it to the vote of the Senate, and the question was overruled without a division.

Senator HENDERSON sent up in writing the following question to be put to the witness:

"Did the President, in tendering you the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, express the object or purpose of so doing."

Mr. BINGHAM—I object to that question as being within the ruling. It is both leading and incompetent.

The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate.

Senator DOOLITTLE arose and said: Mr. Chief Justice—I arise for the purpose of moving that the Senate should go into consultation on this question, [No! no!] but there might not be time to-night to go into consultation, and I therefore move that the Court adjourn.

The motion was rejected without a division.

The vote was then taken on admitting Senator HENDERSON's question, and it was rejected—yeas, 25; nays 27.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates—27.

Senator TRUMBULL, at 3:30, moved that the Court adjourn. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 25; nays, 27—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morton, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—27.

So the Court refused to adjourn.

Mr. STANBERY sent to Mr. BUTLER another form of question.

After reading it Mr. BUTLER said we object to this, both as a leading question and for substance. It has been voted on three times already.

The question was read as follows:

"At either of those interviews was anything said in reference to the use of threats, intimidation or force to get possession of the War Office, or the contrary?"

The Chief Justice submitted to the Senate the admissibility of the question, and without a division it was ruled to be inadmissible.

The Chief Justice asked the counsel for the President whether they had any other question to put to the witness.

Mr. STANBERY replied that counsel were considering that point.

Senator ANTHONY moved that the Court adjourn.

Senator CONKLING inquired whether the Managers meant to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. BUTLER replied they did not.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on the question of adjournment, and it resulted, yeas 20, nays 32, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morton, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—32.

So the Court refused to adjourn.

Mr. STANBERY then arose and said: Mr. Chief Justice and Senators: I desire to state, that under these rulings we are not prepared to say that we have any further questions to put to Gen. SHERMAN; but it is a matter of so much importance, that we desire to be allowed to recall Gen. SHERMAN on Monday, if we deem it proper to do so.

Mr. BUTLER rose and commenced to object, saying: We are very desirous that the examination of this witness should be concluded. But before he could conclude the sentence

Mr. BINGHAM rose and said: We have no objection.

The Court then, at a quarter to 5 o'clock, adjourned, and the Senate immediately after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at noon, and the Speaker presented a letter from the Justices of the Supreme Court, transmitting the amendments of the rules on bankruptcy. Referred to the Committee on the Revision of the United States Laws.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of questionable acts of Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The first section provides that whenever any act of Congress shall be vetoed by the President, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of any of its provisions, and shall afterward be enacted into a law over the veto, it shall be lawful for the President to order the Attorney-General to draw up and file on record in the Supreme Court of the United States a feigned issue, with such pleadings as shall be necessary and proper to raise the constitutional questions suggested in the veto message, and to test the constitutionality of such parts of the enactment as were specially objected to by him on constitutional grounds, which issue and pleadings shall be so drawn as to put in issue no other question whatever. The second section provides for the service on the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of a certified copy of the feigned issue and pleadings, whose duty it shall be to appear of record by himself or counsel to defend the constitutionality of such enactment, and the Court shall make all necessary orders for advocating the issue to argument at the earliest practical period of its session in banc, and the Court shall file its written opinion upon every constitutional question therein raised, and every enactment of such act that shall be adjudged unconstitutional shall thenceforth be held and taken to be null and void; but until such judgment shall be pronounced, the act shall be deemed constitutional and valid. The third section makes it legal for the AttorneyGeneral, in preparing the issue, to use the name of real parties having an interest, or of fictitious parties, at his discretion, all costs on both sides to be paid out of the Treasury.

PAYMENT OF BACK PENSIONS.

Mr. COBURN introduced a bill to provide for the payment of back pensions in cases where the persons entitled have been infants or insane, and without guardians during that time. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, as Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the impeachment trial. No business to be done on its return.

EASTER SUNDAY.

Observances of the Day—The Decoration of the Churches—The Day in Brooklyn and Jersey City.

This day throughout all Christendom is one of especial praise and thanksgiving, being the anniversary of that Resurrection which was at the same time the miracle of miracles and the type of the new life which awaits the purified. There is no spot on earth's surface, however remote from civilization, if but the foot of the missionary has there found resting place, where at least one Christian heart does not rejoice to-day, where at least one soul is not uplifted. The village belfrys are eloquent this morning and country roads are gay with worshipers who greet the glad Spring sunshine and wend their way to church. In the great cities the air is shaken with the music of many bells, and rich-toned organs accompany the uplifted voices of a thousand choristers.

The preparations for the due observance of the day in this city during the past week were of even more than usual magnitude. The florists have had a busy and anxious time of it to find the usual floral tributes for altars, fonts and sanctuaries. Special messengers were dispatched long distances to obtain material for the decorations, and the pious ladies, who superintend this labor of religion, and of love, have been much exercised in spirit and in purse in their efforts to realize their wishes in beautifying the Easter shrines. The imposing services peculiar to the day in the Episcopal and Catholic churches will be held at each of the churches of these denominations throughout the City. Our limited space prohibits a special notice of each of these, but as far as we may we give them underneath:

TRINITY CHURCH

Was decorated last evening by the ladies of the congregation. The programme of the services was not published last evening, but it is understood that the musical portion of the exercises will be even more than usually effective.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

The services will commence at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Drs. DIX, HAIGHT and Rev. Mr. VAN VLEEK will officiate. The following is the programme of the music: Voluntary, and the Glory of the Lord Christ our Passover, 92. Proper Psalms, 2, 57, 111. Te Deum, "A." Benedictus, 41. Creed—Easter Anthem, Mozart. Psalm, 123. Responses, 15. Hymn 30. Voluntary, Hallelujah Chorus. Communion—Trisagion and Sanctus, 21. Hymn, 72. Gloria in Excelsis, Mozart.

Evening Service at 7½—Voluntary—Prosper Psalms 113, 114, 118. Cantate—55 Benedic—Gunter. Creed—Psalm 59; Hymn 146. Voluntary—Mozart. Mr. M. K. ERBEN will preside at the organ.

ST. ALBAN'S.

There will be three services here, viz.: at 9, 10:30, and 8 P. M. A high celebration will take place at 10:30 o'clock, in which the following music will be sung: "Introit Gregorian Chant;" "Kyrie," MOZART's twelfth Mass; "Gloria and Credo," MOZBECH; "Sanctus, Benedictus, Agnus Dei," MOZART's twelfth Mass; Offertory—"Gloria in Excelsis," MOZART's twelfth Mass, and vespers.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

Services at 7, 10:30 A. M. and at 4 and 7:30 P. M. The following is the musical programme at each service:

At 7 A. M., Introit, Hymn 107, from Hymns ancient and modern; Kyrie Eleison, plain song; Gloria Tibi, Falls; Anthem, "Christ our Passover," Goss; Sanctus, plain song; Communion Hymn 93, v. 3 and 4; Agnus Dei, (while the Priest is receiving;) Gloria in Excelsis, Anglican Chant; Recessional, hymn 112.

At 10:30 A. M.—Processional, Hymn 107, as above. Proper Anthem, Christ Our Passover, chanted. Proper Psalms for the day, 2d, 57th and 111th, chanted. Te Deum and Jubilate, Rogers in D. Introit Hymn, xix., Christ the Lord is risen to-day. Kyrie Eleison and Gloria, Walter in A. Anthem, Christ is Risen, Dr. G. J. Elvey. Offertory. Hallelujah Chorus, Handel. Sanctus, Walter in A. Communion Hymn—Hymn xciii, 3, 4, tune Christmas. Gloria in Excelsis, Walter in A. The Nunc Dimittus, (while the Priest is receiving.) Recessional Hymn, cxii, ancient and modern.

Evening Prayer, 4 P. M. Processional Hymn 107, as in the morning. Proper Psalms for the day, 113, 114, 118. Cantate Tone viii. Deus Misereatur, Tone ii. Anthem, Christ our Passover—Goss. Recessional Hymn 112, as in the morning.

At 7:30, full Choral Service—Tallis. Processional Hymn 107. Psalter Ps. cxviii. Magnificat vii. Tone. Anthem, If we believe that Jesus died—Dr. Boyce. After Sermon, Hallelujah Chorus—Handel. Recessional Hymn cxii.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Music—at morning service: Venite, James Pech; Psalms of the Day, James Pech; Te deum, Jackson, in F.; Jubilate Deo, Jackson, in F.; Anthem—Solo, "Thou Shalt Break Them;" Chorus, Hallelujah; Kyrie Eleison, Jackson, in F.; Sanctus, Jackson, in F.; Gloria in Excelsis, Jackson, in F. At evening service—Psalms of the Day, James Pech; Cantate Domino, Jackson, in F.; Deus Misereatur, Jackson, in F.; Anthem—Solo, "Thou Shalt Break Them;" Chorus, Hallelujah; Easter Hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen To-day."

ST. ANN'S.

In the morning the Carols will be sung by Sunday-school children. Easter Anthem, (from 3d mass,) Haydn; Gloria, Berge; Te Deum Laudamus, A. W. Berg, in B flat; Jubilate Deo, Samuel Jackson, in E flat. In the evening will be given Anthem, Haydn, by the Berge Choral Union; Gloria, Berge, Quartette; Bonum Est Confiteri, Mosenthal, in E flat; Benedic anima mea, A. W. Berg, in A major; Psalm, Mosenthal; Hymn, Flotow; Offertory; Gloria, (12th mass,) Mozart, Berge Choral Union; closing Anthem—Hallelujah chorus from Engedi; Beethoven, by Berge Choral Union.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

At the Ritualist Church of the Annunciation, Rev. Dr. SEABURY's, in Fourteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, the music will be under the personal supervision of Mr. JEROME HOPKINS, who will preside at the organ. The following selections will be given: Processional, "O Sons and Daughters"—Hodges; "Christ our Passover"—Anglican; Te Deum in G, with solos by Mr. Sanford and Masters Fink & Clark—Hopkins; "Jubilate," full anthem, Hopkins; responses (sung), J. T. Harris; Gloria Tibi; Gloria Patri, Beethoven; Psalm 75, "Sing to the Lord," Bishop Hopkins; "Christ the Lord," Hymn 67, Jerome Hopkins; Trisagion, Jerome Hopkins; Gloria in Excelsis; Recessional, "Jerusalem the Golden," Ewing. There will be full choral service at 3½ o'clock by surpliced choir.

At the Churches of St. Matthew, Zion, (French) St. Lukes, Church of the Messiah, Church of All Souls, Chapel of the Holy Apostles, Fifth-avenue, and others, the exercises as in those above given will be of imposing character. At St. Marks there will be celebrated the forty-fifth Easter anniversary of the Sunday-school.

ST. PATRICK'S (R. C.) CATHEDRAL.

The ceremony of blessing the new fire, incense and the Paschal Candle took place yesterday, in the presence of an immense gathering of the people, the Archbishop officiating. To-day the Archbishop will officiate at the Grand High Mass. Masses will be said in succession from an early hour this morning.

CHURCH OF THE MOST HOLY REDEEMER.

There was a most effective celebration of the resurrection in this church last night, in which the Redemptorist Fathers took part, and in which the "Regina Coeli" and Tantum Ergo" were sung. This morning's service will be Grand Mass, Grand Offertory; the evening service, Roader's Vespers; "Regina," E. Spoth; "Tantum Ergo."

ST. MARY'S.

There will be five masses at this church to-day—the first at 6 o'clock, second at 7:30, third at 9, fourth at 9:30, and the last, which will be a solemn high mass, at 10:30. The Rev. Father REILLY will officiate as celebrant, and Fathers ST. JOHN and NEADE as deacon and sub-deacon. The music will be PETER's Grand Mass in "D," and will introduce St. Mary's new volunteer choir, composed of thirty voices. The solos will be sustained by Misses COX, BOYLES, SIMKINS, MOAN, and Messrs. WYNNE, LACEY, CULLEN and DOUGHERTY—all under the direction of Prof. BOYRER.

At the other Roman Catholic Churches the exercises of the day will be kindred in character, the preparations in all being extensive, especially in St. Stephen's, St. James', St. Teresa's and St. Peter's. The altars and side altars will be lavishly bedecked with flowers, in striking contrast the sombre drapery with which they have been veiled during the concluding days of the Easter fast.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

The preparations made in the leading Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches of this city indicate that the services of to-day will be of an unusually interesting and attractive character. Of the Episcopal churches, Holy Trinity, of which Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN is Rector, appears to have made the most elaborate arrangements. The music for the service is composed by GEORGE WM. WARREN, Musical Director and Organist. The soloists are Mr. A. F. TOULMIN, harpist; Mrs. J. M. COMSTOCK, soprano solo; Mrs. A. E. STETSON, contralto solo; Mr. J. M. COMSTOCK, tenor solo; Mr. STANLEY WILLIAMSON, basso solo, supported by a chorus of twenty-five ladies and gentlemen and eight choir-boys. In the afternoon there will be a grand Sunday-school service.

At St. John's Church, Rev. Mr. BURGESS, rector, Mr. W. F. DE LACY, the tenor, will sing a solo composed by Mr. FRANK GILDER, the organist; then will follow a chorus from HANDEL's Oratorio of the Messiah, and the "Glory of the Lord." The choir is composed entirely of male voices, and numbers fourteen men and boys.

In St. Ann's Church, Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, Rector; in Grace Church, in St. Peter's Church, in St. Luke's and other churches, the preparations have been of a very extensive character on the score of music.

Of course the arrangements made in the Roman Catholic churches have been on their usual extensive basis. The principal of these services will be held at the cathedral in Jay-street, and will be conducted by Right Rev. Bishop LOUGHLIN, assisted by other clergymen. There will also be magnificent services at the Church of the Assumption, St. Paul's Church, St. Peter's Church, St. Mary's, Star of the Sea, and others. If the weather should hold out favorable, there will be large congregations to enjoy and benefit by the interesting and varied services.

IN JERSEY.

In Jersey City the churches have been in many places most beautifully decorated, and in all the services will be celebrated with much *impressement*. At the St. John's Episcopal Church, Woodside, the following anthems and solos will be sung, Mr. DANIEL E. HEWEY conducting: Anthem, Christian Passover, by THOS. SPENCER LLOYD; Te Deum in F, WM. JACKSON; Anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" MOZART's Easter Hymn.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Adoption of the Ordinance to Extend Laurens Street—Veto from the Mayor.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution from the other Board directing the Street Commissioner to remove the obstructions placed across the lower end of Little Water-street, was laid over.

The resolution directing that the work of extending Church-street shall commence on the 1st of September, 1869, was also laid over.

On motion of Mr. HARDY the Committee on the extension of Laurens street through Washington square to Fifth-avenue, were dismissed. Mr. HARDY then moved that the ordinance reported by the Committee be amended by striking out the clause providing for the easterly side of Washington square being converted into an open plaza, as he said that property-owners offered much opposition to it.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HARDY then moved that the following clause be also stricken from the ordinance:

That from the gross aggregate of the estimates for damage found by the Commissioners, there be deducted the sum of $25,000, a proportionate part of which may be deducted from each estimate of damage.

In consideration of such reduction, the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty do covenant, promise and agree, for themselves and their successors, to and with the parties accepting the estimate of damage reduced as aforesaid, in full compensation for their premises taken in pursuance of this ordinance, that they will not permit at any time hereafter the laying of any railroad track in any part of Laurens-street, and that in the event of any breach of this covenant on their part, the title to the lands acquired in pursuance of this ordinance shall revert to the persons from whom the same was acquired, or their legal representatives, and they may re-enter into the said several lots or parcels of land, and every part thereof, and hold the same as of their former estate therein.

Mr. HARDY said that the clause would be inoperative if retained, as the Legislature could give permission to run a railroad through any street, no matter what pledges the Common Council might give.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. FARLEY moved that the words "Thompson-street" be inserted in the ordinance instead "Laurens-street," which motion was lost.

The ordinance as amended was then adopted. It provides for the widening of Laurens-street 25 feet on its west side from Canal-street to Amity street, and its extension through Washington Parade-ground, in an oblique direction, until it strikes Fifth-avenue.

The following message was received from the Mayor and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 11, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, an ordinance adopted by your honorable body March 28, 1868, and concurred in by the honorable the Board of Councilmen, April 6, 1868, directing that Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first to Twenty-fourth street, except where already paved with Belgian pavement, be paved with wooden pavement, known as the "improved pavement," (McGonegal patent,) provided the expense thereof shall not exceed $5 per yard.

I have no means of ascertaining, with any degree of certainty, whether this so-called "improved pavement" is or is not an improvement upon the Nicolson or Stafford wooden pavement. So far as I can learn, it has never yet been tested in the streets of any city. But for the purposes of this communication, I assume it to be as good as either the Nicolson or Stafford. My objections are equally applicable to all, and I cannot give my approval to any, unless I am satisfied the majority of property owners, on the line of the streets which are to be paved, desire it. The pavement is not paid for by general taxation, or out of any general funds of the City. The whole cost is charged upon the houses and lots on the line of the particular street proposed to be paved, and the owners of those houses and lots are compelled to pay it. These owners have no right to object to having their street well paved, because such objection would be against general public interests; but they have a clear right to object to a wooden pavement, and to choose and have, instead of wood, a first-class stone pavement like the Belgian. It is this right of property owners that I have contended for, in all my communications vetoing wooden pavement ordinances. I do not present or urge any views of my own in relation to a wooden pavement. I might personally, perhaps, give it the preference in a street in which I lived, and be willing for the sake of the quiet it secures, to pay the increased expense of it, without reference to its durability, and without regard to other objections argued against it.

But when the property owners (or a majority of them) on the line of a street, who are charged with the whole expense object that the wooden pavement cost twice as much as the Belgian, and is not as durable, that being a patented article, the patentee can charge his own price for it, and that there can be no competition either for the original work, or any subsequent repairs to it; and when they urge, as they do, the several other objections which I have stated in previous messages, and say that they are willing to have, and to pay for the stone Belgian pavement, which has been well tested and given general satisfaction, I respectfully submit that their objections should be heeded, and their wishes should be granted.

I state this point, thus specifically, because I desire that there shall be no room left for misunderstanding or misrepresentation, in regard to it.

With these views, and having in former communications respectfully stated that I could not approve any ordinances for a wooden pavement not asked for by a majority of the owners of the houses and lots to be assessed for the expense of it, I return herewith the ordinance now before me.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by special call. In the absence of the President, Councilman HARTMAN presided.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. The report of the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to consider the propriety of widening and extending Laurens-street, (for particulars of which see Board of Aldermen elsewhere,) was laid over. A resolution was presented and laid over that Lafayette-place from Great Jones-street to Eighth-street be paved with the McGonegal pavement.

The Board then adjourned to next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mysterious Death in Seventh-avenue—Inquest by Coroner Rollins.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, in the case of Lydia Purcell, No. 262 Seventh-avenue, whose sudden death on Tuesday evening has been already reported. A jury of nine persons having been summoned, the following evidence was given: *Henry B. Millard*, M. D., No. 7 East Twenty-seventh-street, testified that when called to see the deceased on Monday evening he was informed that her immediate trouble was fainting fits, and that she had been in St. Vincent's Hospital some months since under treatment for rupture. He made a careful examination of the patient, concluded there was nothing alarming in her case, and prescribed ammoniated valerian, dose 20 drops, then Hoffman's anodyne, dose 10 drops. The next day, being given the history of the night as detailed by the succeeding witness, he visited the patient, and finding all the symptoms of cholera morbus he administered the proper remedies, and also took the precaution to examine the medicine which had been sent and found that no mistake had been made in putting up the prescription. After the death, Tuesday afternoon, suspecting perforation or grangrene of the bowels, he requested a *post-mortem* examination and made it that evening. Instead of any rupture he found unmistakable evidences of the presence of Paris green in large quantities, and at once notified the Police. Death, in the opinion of the witness, was due to poison by Paris green, and he judged that as he found at least three ounces in the body, she must have taken a larger quantity.

Rebecca Purcell, a daughter of the deceased, testified that she was called to the house on Monday evening, the deceased having requested her presence; her mother then said she had no pain, but only felt weak. The witness administered the medicine prescribed by Dr. Millard, and immediately afterward her mother asked what had been given her, and complained that it was burning her heart out; she began in a few minutes to vomit sea-green matter, and the vomiting and straining continued during the night at short intervals, the patient also frequently complaining of cramps in her limbs; she continued to grow worse, and died at four o'clock P. M. on Tuesday; during the night, while the witness sat by her bedside, the deceased said it was the last night she would live, and asked witness to be kind to the children, but did not say anything that raised a suspicion that she had taken anything to destroy herself; witness had frequently seen Paris-green about the house; on the preceding Friday her mother had told her she would be compelled to get some more, or she would be eaten alive by the roaches.

Richard Purcell, the husband of the deceased, testified that his wife had been ailing for some time and had frequently applied to physicians. In July last she entered St. Vincent's Hospital and seemed much better after leaving it at the end of a month. Witness could never gain any clear information of her disease other than that she had an eruption of the bowels. Witness left home early Monday morning, leaving his wife as well as usual, and on his return in the evening found her prostrated with sickness. He then gave the events of the night as detailed by the previous witness, and said that about half past 12 o'clock she said to him that it was a hard thing to leave this world, and that she would not get well; he had seen her use Paris green to kill roaches, and on the Sunday evening previous to her death she had called his attention to the effect of the poison upon these insects; he had never heard her threaten self-destruction; she was not low-spirited, and so far as witness knew had no cause for self-destruction.

Dr. John Beach, Deputy Coroner, testified that he had subjected the stomach to a chemical analysis, and found evidences of the presence of large quantities of Paris green; the witness coincided in opinion with Dr. Millard as to the cause of death.

Other witnesses were examined, but no facts other than the above were adduced, and the case was given to the jury. After a short deliberation an open verdict was rendered, "that the deceased came to her death by poison by Paris green on the 7th day of April, 1868: whether administered by herself or by some other person we are unable to say."

The jury was discharged and no contemplated action upon the verdict was announced by Coroner Rollins. The husband of the deceased woman, who was a native of Ireland, and had thus died at the age of 45 years, was present during the inquest, and seemed at times to be laboring under great excitement.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11.

The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England are published to-day over the signatures of its officers. The outflow of specie still continues, and the amount on hand this week is fully £279,000 sterling less than last week.

PARIS, Saturday, April 11.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. The bullion in vault is 19,000,000 francs less than at the last report on Friday, April 3.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11—11:15 A. M.

The holidays will continue up to Tuesday. The following prices of Consols and American Securities are, therefore, not the authorized quotations made at the Exchange, but merely curb-stone figures.

Consols at 93⅜@93½ for money and the account.
United States Five-twenty Bonds....72⅝@72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....93½
Erie Railway Shares....47½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 11.

United States Five-twenty Bonds opened easier this morning at 75¾ for the issue of 1862, coupon.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 11—11:15 A. M.

The day is everywhere regarded as a holiday, and there is no business doing.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 11—11:15 A. M.

Petroleum is dull at 43½f. ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, April 11—3 P. M.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

Erie shares....46¾
Illinois Centrals....93½
United States Five-twenty Bonds....72⅝@72¾
Atlantic and Great Western....32½

Sugar is buoyant, but quotations are still the same, viz.: 26s. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard:

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 11—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 75¾@¾ for the old issue.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 11.

The Easter holidays have checked business to a great extent. The following are the closing prices of merchandise this week: SUGAR, 7@7½ reals ℔ arrobe for Nos. 10 to 12, and 8½@9½ for Nos. 15 to 20. The market for MOLASSES is dull at 5 reals ℔ gallon in kegs for Clayed, and 6 for Muscovado. FREIGHTS—To Northern ports, $2@$2 25 ℔ box of Sugar; $9 50@$10 ℔ hhd. Sugar; $5 50@$6 ℔ hhd. Molasses; to Southern ports, $8 50 ℔ hhd. Sugar; $5 50 ℔ hhd. Molasses. Vessels are scarce and freights are firm. BACON, 14½c. ℔ lb. BUTTER is plenty at 18c.@30c. POTATOES, $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl. TALLOW is in good demand at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. PETROLEUM is scarce. HAMS, 15c. ℔ lb. for Salted, and 19c. for Sugar-cured. LARD is in good demand at previous quotations. EXCHANGE—On London, 11¼@11½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, in gold, short sight, ½ ℔ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

MUNSON'S NEW CLASSES IN PHONOGRAPHY.—See under "Instruction."

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 11.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss Zimmermann, C. F. Zimmermann, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Biggin, Mrs. E. Winslow, Boston; Mr. Dobell, New-York; Thomas Wylde, Capt. Ira Bursley, Alexander Ewing, Wm. Cunningham, Cuba; Lewis A. Hunt, Dr. Rufus S. Lord, Springfield, Ill.; Col. E. S. Johnson, Mr. Stanley, Coburg, Canada; Mr. Cruro, Coburg; Alexander M. Campbell, Detroit; Col. Morley, Detroit; Thomas Fawell, wife and 2 children, Albany; C. A. La Trobe, London; E. J. Seidens, England; A. J. Piute, J. H. Hawson, wife and child, Mr. Orps, John Stewart, New-Zealand, Jose Galindez, Cuba; Mrs. E. Kelly and child, England; Dr. Upler and wife, Baltimore; Mrs. A. D. Field and son, Boston; J. Curtin, George M. Sutton, Chicago; S. C. Force, John Pearson, John Roebuck.

APRIL 11.—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. A. Walker, Walter Ogilvie, Washington; T. J. and Mrs. Bonne, Cincinnati; W. W. Church, John Garren, Illinois; Robert Bell, Pittsburg; Mrs. A. Rae and three children, Wm. Pyott, John H. Buggetu, Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. J. Thompson, Miss J. Thompson, Robt. and John Thompson, Thos. and Miss Cumming, Miss J. Adams, Mrs. Wm. Brown, John Bain, Samuel Eder, Thos. McAllister, Jas. Donoghy, Robert and Mrs. Riel, Mrs. Wm. Urquhart, Elizabeth C. Kirk, Thomas Tasker, Robt. Kenison, Wm. Greenbes, Colin T. Greenbes, New-York; and other steerage passengers.

APRIL 11.—*In Steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Mrs. Robinson, Miss Alicia Robinson, Miss Mary Lousia Robinson, Rev. H. Kendall, D. D., Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Matheson, Thomas O'Brien, Charles H. Tugman, Mrs. Dargne, nurse and child, and 71 in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah, Ga.—Dr. Allen Wright and wife, S. M. Beard, wife and daughter, D. O. Connett, P. H. Pepper, George McLean, Edward Schell, J. C. Goodridge, Mrs. G. W. Hussey, Charles P. Miller, G. F. T. Reed, Mrs. H. M. Huntover, Miss F. Adler, Mrs. Alice Tibbs and infant, Miss Snuman, Mrs. H. F. Brooks, J. Fox, L. H. Ferris, Charles J. Williams, T. Thawman, W. Hartshorn.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—E. Carter and wife, Mrs. W. S. Elliott, child and nurse, E. Janzen, B. A. Lurn and wife, Miss A. Tucker, Miss M. Tucker, Miss Maggie Tucker, Master A. Tucker, sister and nurse, Miss S. Robbins, J. A. Van Bentheuysen Miss Van Bentheuysen, J. B. Cooper, J. L. McCreary, wife and 3 children, Miss E. Mulligan, A. Meyers, Mrs. Englebach and 6 children, J. L. Taylor, J. F. P. Johnson, C. Rassed, M. Taylor, M. Murphy, P. Kanuff.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—R. A. Fisher, R. T. Gibson, W. B. Donaldson, Mrs. Bailey, A. Moore, J. D. McGowan, P. Hammond, J. H. Barnes, W. T. Wardwell, E. B. Chipman, H. Hoffman, Samuel Stewart, Dr. L. Hines, F. E. Kondthaller, C. B. Blanchard, James Gurley, F. Ring, P. McLaughlin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 26 | Sun sets.....6 36 | Moon rises...11 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 17 | Gov. Island.12 06 | Hell Gate....1 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 11.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Japan, Bradbury, Yokohama, Panama and San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, Phillips & Brown; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lewden; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Vicksburg, Burton, Charleston, S. C., A. Leary; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Albemarle, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Barks Cuba, Lundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Highland Mary, (Br.,) Perry, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; A. A. Drebert, (Br.,) Ross, Gibraltar for orders, Boyd & Hincken; E. A. Cochran, Swazey, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs San Juan, (Mex.,) ——, Tobasco, Moller & Thebaud; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Scholtz, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Satinas, (Br.,) Lind, Para and Maranham, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Alex. Milliken, Weed, Boston, Thayer & Sargent.

Schooners J. M. Richards, Irving, Wilmington, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Rowan, Henderson, Provincetown, Mass., Crowell & Paine; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Oliver Cromwell, Hodges, Craney Island, Va.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Windsor and Cornwallis, Crandall, Humphray & Co.; Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, Richmond, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.; Helen, Perry, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; E. A. Cranmer, Cranmer, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Stampede, Stratton, Satilla River, Ga., Bryan & Pease; Setagawa, Bryant, Matanzas, J. B. Wenberg; J. L. Kirkpatrick, Cady, Philadelphia, Easton, McMahon & Co.; Lottie Klotts, Endicott, Sagua, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Sloop Agent, Chadwick, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow March 25, via Moville 26th, with mdse. and 554 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. April 6, spoke Pruss. bark Columbus, from Bremen bound to New-York, all well, 45 ds. out, in lat. 42 15, lon. 55. April 10, passed a Cunard steamer, bound east.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 8, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 9, 1 A. M., 10 miles S. W. of Lookout, signalized steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah. Friday noon, saw steamships Eagle, Manhattan and Herman Livingston, bound S.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston April 8, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. April 10, 11 A. M., lat. 37 32, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Electra, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Amazi, (of London,) Robson, Yokohama Nov. 21, with teas to Heinemann & Fayson. Passed Anjier Dec. 20, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 5, St. Helena Feb. 22; crossed the equator March 8.

Bark Chief, (of Boston,) Harding, Bordeaux Feb. 14, and Verdon Roads 22d, with mdse. to E. Cayius de Ruyter & Co.

Brig Alvarado, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Barratt, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with molasses to Chas. H. Brewer.

Brig Flora, (Br.,) Laprelle, Buenos Ayres Feb. 5, with hides, &c., to Henry, De Cordova & Co. April 10, went ashore on Rockaway Inlet; succeeded in getting off without assistance, in a leaky condition, and arrived at Quarantine at 5:30 this A. M.

Brig Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., via New-Haven, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Doughty, Mayaguez, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar to master. April 4, lat. 34 42, lon. 73 20, passed schr. Express, of Boston, with both masts gone and bowsprit out, with deck-load of lumber abandoned.

Schr. Mary Patten, (of Bangor,) Cummings, Arroyo, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar to Galway & Casado—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. April 3, lat. 32, lon. 73 26, was struck by lightning, which shivered the mainmast and foretopmast, and stunned the mate and seaman. Had northerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails. Anchored in the Lower Bay last night, and arrived at Quarantine this morning.

Schr. Angie M. Moffat, (of Rockland,) Glover, Black River, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to A. H. Sloman & Co. Had N. W. and N. E. gales on the passage. Ship Lydia sailed from Black River for Queenstown March 21. The A. M. M. anchored in the Lower Bay last night. Arrived in Quarantine at 1 o'clock this morning.

Schr. Jason, (of Machias,) Sawyer, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Son. Has had northerly gales the entire passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook the 10th inst., and was detained by the snow-storm; anchored in the S. W. Spit 10th inst., at 6 P. M. April 6, lat. 35 57, lon. 74, spoke schr. Pilot's Bride, from Demerara for New-York, with loss of the foresail and bulwarks stove in a gale from N. E. on the 4th inst.

Schr. Adelaide, Mayborn, Machias, with timber and fish to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Carroll, Bancroft, Machias, with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. C. H. Jones, Freeman, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Jackson, Jackson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. W. Benedict, Chase, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Math Holmes, ——, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mercer, Wanson, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Seneca, Watson, Rondout, with cement for Fall River.

Schr. Tabathi S. Green, Wheatly, Tompkin's Cove, with lime for Lebanon, Del.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, Newburg, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Northern Light, Harper, Wickford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Newport, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At sunset, light W.

Sailed.

Steamships Japan, for Yokohama via Panama and San Francisco, and anchored at Quarantine; City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Helvetia, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; Crescent City and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Tybee, for Galveston; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion and Vicksburg, for Charleston; El Cid and Eliza S. Terry, for Newbern; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.; Carrol, for Baltimore; E. C. Knight and Empire, for Washington, D. C. Ship Ellen Austin, for San Francisco. Barks Antelope, for St. Croix; H. L. Routh, for Bristol; Mequaticook, Cronstadt; Lucy & Paul, for Konigsberg; Konegin von Prussen, for Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 11—Arr. brigs Mary, from Ponce; Music, from Cienfuegos; Abbie Clifford, from Sagua.

Below—Bark Anna Walsh, from New-Orleans; schr. Hattie Baker, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, April 11—Sld. steamships Saragossa, for New-York; Equator, for Galveston; bark Arbitrator, for Liverpool; schr. Watinga, Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11—Passed up, bark Carrie Wright from Liverpool; brig Prestissimo, from Matanzas; schrs. Thomas Holcombe, from Malaga; Edna Harwood, from Cardenas; Ernst, West Indies.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 11—Arr. schr. Adeline Hamlin, of Bangor, with loss of foremast-head and foresail, and is leaking badly.

SAVANNAH, April 11—Arr. steamship City of Port-au-Prince, from Boston.

Sld. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 11—Cld. steamers Mary Sanford, for New-York; James A. Geary, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Aurora, Barker, from London Jan. 22, Portland Feb. 9, via Mobile March 27, in ballast to Howland & Frothingham, (not as before reported, which arrived the 9th inst., and anchored outside the bar, reports had fine weather up to Hatteras, and since that time has had heavy northerly gales.

RETURNED.—Bark Falcon, (Br.,) Linnell, hence for Shanghae, (cleared March 31,) returned in a leaky condition. Sailed April 4, struck bottom off the Battery, but did not stop; 5th inst., vessel leaking badly, was obliged to heave to to free her, and lightened her aft by throwing overboard five to ten tons coal from the run; found the leak around the rudder-post; 6th inst., leak continued; bore up for Sandy Hook; arrived off the bar at 6 P. M. of 11th, and towed to the City.

Spoken, &c.

Gertrude—bark, of Portland, for Matanzas, April 1, lat. 31 20, lon. 71 40.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, April 11.—The steamship Stars and Stripes, from Philadelphia, arrived to-day.

The steamship Morro Castle, Capt. Adams, sailed to-day for New-York. The U. S. steamer Gettysburg, for Pensacola; steamer Lodona, Capt. Hovey, for New-York, and steamer Alabama, for New-York, sailed yesterday.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 11.—The Royal Mail steamship Java Capt. Macaulay, of the Cunard Line, which left New-York on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, April 11.—The steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Smith, and the Columbia, Capt. Carnaghan, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York on the 28th ult., arrived in the Clyde yesterday afternoon, on the way to this city.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 11—3 P. M.—The steamship Allemannia, Capt. Meier, of the Hamburg-American Line, which left New-York on the 31st ult., arrived at this port about noon to-day, on the way to Hamburg.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
I WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF LADIES TO MY SPRING IMPORTATION, CONSISTING IN PART OF PLAIN SATINS, SILK, TERRY'S WORSTED REPS, BROCATELLE, COTELINE AND SATIN DAMASK FOR FURNITURE COVERING AND CURTAINS; CORNICES IN SOLID WALNUT AND STEEL DECORATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF WINDOW GALLERIES AT MODERATE PRICES; CRETONNE CHINTZES, STRIPED TWILLS, BAZINES AND COTTON AND LINEN DAMASKS, SUITABLE FOR SLIP COVERINGS FOR FURNITURE; WINDOW SHADES, IN PLAIN HOLLAND, MADE TO ORDER IN ALL COLORS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE SELF-ACTING SPRING FIXTURE; TASSELS AND CORDS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER IN SWITZERLAND; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS AT PRICES FROM $2 A WINDOW AND UPWARD; TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS, PILLOW CASINGS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 686 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, AND
NO. 719 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

GARDEN ADORNMENTS
IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
CHASE & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 773, April 11, 1868.
7, 25, 64, 5, 19, 52, 49, 73, 2, 75, 11, 14, 71.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 774, April 11, 1868.
14, 45, 51, 27, 38, 65, 74, 25, 1, 68, 15, 39, 6.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 225, April 11, 1868.
[illegible], 35, 14, 63, 67, 16, 11, 69, 60, 42, 5, 56, 50.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 226, April 11, 1868.
54, 53, 77, 72, 28, 76, 44, 41, 75, 45, 7, 38, 43.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway; after May 1, No. 200 Broadway.

THE SOUTH.

Letters from Our Correspondents in Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia.

The Approaching Elections in Georgia---The Candidates for Congress.

Political Tendencies in Louisiana---The Democratic Party.

Triumphal Reception of Sergeant Bates at Richmond.

GEORGIA.

The Coming Election—The Candidates for Congress—The Murder of Mr. Ashburn.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, April 6, 1868.

As the day of election draws near the contest waxes hotter, the belligerents become more bitter, and the masses display more interest, or perhaps I should more properly say, less apathy, as to the result. According to the Radical newspapers, BULLOCK's virtues, talents and charming qualities both of head and heart, are superlative in degree and countless in number, while IRWIN's vices, stupidity and generally odious character present a combination of unsurpassed repulsiveness. If what the Anti-Radical Presses assert be even partially true, BULLOCK should certainly be sent to Milledgeville, but instead of being lodged for four years in the executive mansion, he should be confined for the term of his natural life in another establishment which belongs to the State in the immediate vicinity of that attractive city where a number of comparatively innocent individuals now board and lodge at the public expense; and IRWIN should be immediately canonized, or made the inmate of a pantheon of which he should be the first deity.

Both sides profess perfect confidence of success. Accounts from the same place, on the same day, represent "a glorious upheaving of the masses for BULLOCK, relief and reconstruction," and the "unanimous resolution of the people of all parties to elect IRWIN and save Georgia from the rule of carpet-baggers and negroes." The truth is that the Irwin Party is gaining strength far beyond the expectations of his most sanguine supporters, and the Bullockites evidently regard him as the most dangerous opponent that could have entered the lists. They are searching diligently to discover some fatal flaw in his armor which the bright shaft of BULLOCK's loyalty can penetrate, but as yet, beyond the assertion that several flaws exist, and that BULLOCK's lance can transfix him at any moment, unless IRWIN proves his invulnerability, the "anti-carpet-bag candidate" stands erect and unscathed. Reliable and impartial accounts from Northern Georgia, where there are few or no negroes, represent the Irwin cause as certain to triumph, and this notwithstanding the unremitting zeal and daily stump-speeches of the once favorite of the Cherokee country, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The fear is spreading rapidly among those who would have supported BULLOCK only because he would secure to them all the blessings of the proposed relief and homestead provisions of the Atlanta Constitution, that Congress will strike out those provisions as unconstitutional, that "relief is a swindle anyhow," and that if they help to elect BULLOCK and relief is annulled, they will be in the condition of the negro who, in the exuberance of religious fervor, rolled on the ground in the dust and dirt under the influence of a sermon which he supposed was preached by "Massa WHITFIELD," but which he subsequently found out was delivered by circuit-rider JONES, when he exclaimed in sad disappointment, "Here I have rolled in do dirt and spiled all my new clothes, and all for nuffin'." The supposition is gaining strength that Senators FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL will certainly defeat the relief measures in the Senate, and Mr. BINGHAM's recent speech on the Alabama Reconstruction bill, though it did not refer specifically to relief, made allusions to the necessity of State Constitutions conforming to the Constitution of the United States, which are far from reassuring to the friends of relief, and cause many who were wavering between IRWIN and BULLOCK to say that they "will risk IRWIN anyhow."

Notwithstanding all this, my individual opinion is that BULLOCK will be elected, and that a majority of both branches of the Legislature will be of his way of thinking. Were the canvass to last a month longer, had IRWIN's friends the time to organize and arouse the people, and were not the Registers and all who control the list of voters and the polls devoted partisans of the Radical Party, I should feel confident of IRWIN's election. He is not a man to create enthusiasm, but with time, his irreproachable character, spotless record, Georgia birth, legal distinction and personal popularity, would insure his triumph over any opponent like Mr. BULLOCK, whose aspirations to be Governor of Georgia startled some of his best friends when his candidacy was first announced, as "aiming a leetle too high, p'raps." Mr. HENRY S. FITCH, the United States District Attorney for Georgia, and son of Hon. GRAHAM N. FITCH, ex-Senator from Indiana, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District to oppose Mr. CLIFT, from Maine, of the School Department of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. FITCH has considerable talent, is a forcible public speaker, a Democrat of purest ray, and personally very popular among the Conservatives of the State. In talent and force he is of Brobdingnagian proportions as compared with CLIFT, who is remarkably Liliputian as to capacity. Nevertheless, as the black electors will vote in a body for CLIFT as "de man who sot us free," and the man whose energies will sooner or later bring about the land and mule distribution, I think CLIFT's chances are the best.

The regular Radical candidate in the Second District is Major R. H. WHITELY, late of the Confederate sharpshooters. He is the gentleman who made so many suggestions and offered so many amendments in the Atlanta Convention, that it was said he would move to amend the Lord's Prayer by striking out all between the two first words and amen and inserting a substitute of his own composition. If he be elected, as I think he certainly will, there is nothing from Chaplain BOYNTON's "stump speeches with his eyes shut," to LOGAN's startling discoveries, on which, with outstretched forefinger, he will not offer suggestions, make amendments, and if he gets his seat before the impeachment trial is concluded, he will certainly present a score or two of additional articles. His opponent, Dr. J. E. BLOUNT, a Radical, too, but "running independent," can talk indefinitely without saying much, can bellow louder than all the bulls of Bashan, and whether the "motion before the House" be one to adjourn, or one involving directly life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, he can be equally impassioned and vociferous. He is no match, however, for WHITELY.

In the Third District Mr. W. P. EDWARDS is the regular Radical nominee. He is opposed by a late colleague in the Convention, one Dr. J. E. BLOUNT, a Radical, too, but violently opposed to the carpet-baggers. EDWARDS was a Confederate officer, was severely wounded in battle, hurrahs loudly for the Confederate army, worships negro voters, recently wanted to kill a United States officer at Atlanta, who sneered at his army service, shouts for BULLOCK, pays itinerant musicians to play "Dixie" for hours together, participates in negro festivities, and is generally the most radical of Radicals and the most confederate of Confederates. He is bitterly averse to soap and Democracy, affects unusual eccentricity of dress and manner, and when he speaks, does so with the playful purpose of "making the boys laugh," in which he usually succeeds. As he will be probably elected, I have been thus minute in my portraiture of him. His Democratic opponent is Mr. P. W. ALEXANDER, a journalist of some fame, whose letters during the war from LONGSTREET's army, to which he was attached, won him considerable distinction.

In the Fourth District Mr. SAMUEL GOVE, a member of the Atlanta Convention, is the Radical champion. He was born in Massachusetts, has lived in Georgia in the vicinity of Macon for many years, where he kept a small store, was elected to the Convention as a Conservative Reconstructionist, and until he was nominated as a candidate for Congress, acted with the Conservatives in determined opposition to the Radicals. Judge O. A. LOCHRANE, of Macon, is said to be his Democratic adversary. Mr. LOCHRANE is an Irishman. He came to this country as a young man intending to adopt the medical profession, and for some time acted as clerk in a drug store. The late Chief Justice LUMPKIN was struck by his smartness and ability, induced him to study law and aided him in preparing himself for the Bar. He has occupied a seat on the Superior Court bench, and is now a practicing lawyer in good business.

In the Fifth District, Mr. PRINCE, from Maine, of the Tax Bureau, is as yet unopposed, but who knows what a day will bring forth? A Democratic candidate will be sure to make his appearance. In the Sixth, ex-Color-Sergeant JOHN A. WIMPY, of Dahlonega, bears aloft the Radical banner, and Mr. JOHN H. CHRISTY, editor of the *Southern Watchman*, published at Athens, contends with him for the prize. Mr. CHRISTY was elected under JOHNSON's policy in 1865-6, but Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS' objection to his taking his seat prevailed, and he was enabled to occupy the chair editorial uninterruptedly. In the Seventh District Capt. ATKINS, of the Assessor's Bureau, is the Radical, and ex-Confederate Gen. PIERCE M. B. YOUNG the Democratic candidate. In the two last named districts, there being a decided white majority, the Conservatives have a good chance of success, but in the others my impression is that the Radicals will win the day, or rather the four days during which the election will last.

The assassination of Mr. G. W. ASHBURN, at Columbus, is still involved in mystery, although he was much disliked by the people of Columbus, and had made himself politically odious by his own violence and imprudent denunciations of all who differed from him, it is not believed that his assassination is attributable to political animosity. It is suspected on the contrary, that he was killed by some of his own associates. He was living in a negro boarding-house of more than doubtful respectability when he was attacked and killed. Large rewards have been offered by the municipal authorities of Columbus for the arrest of his murderers, and Gen. MEADE has taken steps to aid the civil authorities in their apprehension. The attempt will certainly be made to attribute ASHBURN's death to the lawless violence of his political adversaries, but as yet nothing has been developed to justify any such belief. He was a very prominent Radical in the Convention, and the author of the Bill of Rights, but was strongly opposed to BULLOCK, owing, it was said, to personal disappointment at not having received the nomination himself. He was upward of sixty years of age, was a native of Georgia, and was for many years an overseer on some large plantations in the neighborhood of Columbus. QUONDAM.

LOUISIANA.

Political Tendencies—The Western Grain Trade—Railroad Facilities—The Cotton Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, March, 1868.

The immediate and pressing necessity to secure a share for the white people in the administration of the State Government has suspended the action of the Democratic organizations here. No State ticket has been nominated, and the tendencies seem to be in favor of the most conservative Republican ticket, and this happens strangely enough to be the ticket of the colored people, or of a most respectable portion of them. This ticket is headed by Judge TALIAFERRO, an honest man and a consistent Unionist. The Republicans who dissent from the Conventional nomination prefer Judge TALIAFERRO because he is an old citizen, and commands the confidence of all who know him. The itinerant section of the Republican Party is headed by Mr. WARMOTH, of whom the colored citizens appear to be in great apprehension, as he, it is feared, will bring in an especially hungry swarm with him. The more radical section of the Republicans, however, appear to have been struck with the fear that the Conservatives, white and black, will center on this Taliaferro ticket. The *Republican* thus expresses these apprehensions.

"It is now probable that the rebels, Copperheads, flunkies and Democrats will all unite on a 'white man's' ticket for the city and parish, and make a gigantic effort to obtain control of the city and parish offices."

It goes on to quote from the New-Orleans *Times*, which says:

"It is possible that a conservative ticket may yet be set up as far as our municipal and parish officers are concerned, but it will not be extended to State officers or to representatives of the State in the Federal Legislature."

And adds:

"The plain meaning of all this is that the rebels are to be allowed to have the parish and city offices, provided they throw away their votes for CRANE and TALIAFERRO."

It is not known or believed that any such contract has been made, but the indications are that the new Constitution is inevitable, and it is natural that the conservative citizens should take any ticket that would promise them relief from the oppressive rule of political adventurers, and which would relax—perhaps repeal—the more obnoxious clauses of the Constitution, which would force all colors into the same schools, theatres, and hotels. You need not be surprised, therefore, to find the Conservatives withdrawing an unavailing opposition to the Constitution and falling back on the JOE JOHNSON policy of making the fight when there is most to be gained and less risk of loss.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

At this stage of affairs the State Democratic Committee makes a decided change in the programme. It nominates a state and municipal ticket composed of present incumbents, and calls on the conservative citizens to sustain it. This has occasioned great excitement, and has stimulated a protest, with perhaps a counter nomination. A few days will determine the action on this subject, and will determine the conservative policy of the State. It may be added, however, that one great complaint of the Democratic nomination consists in the fact that it galvanizes a good many officers who are not popular, and especially members of the past Common Council, who are responsible for the issue of city money, as well as for other transactions which have occasioned much unfavorable comment.

THE WESTERN GRAIN TRADE.

It became the agreeable duty of the writer to "assist," as the French say, at an entertainment given on board the *Crescent City* steamer, of the Merchants' New-York and New-Orleans line, on the occasion of her taking the first shipment of grain by any ship of that line. The event was one of signal importance to New-Orleans, as it published the testimony of practical men, who have conducted this experimental trade, that it is a perfect success. There were some most important facts thus developed. 1. Shipment of grain in bulk has been carried around to New-York in perfect order. 2. The shipment by this route is some thirty per cent. cheaper than by way of the lakes. 3. The cargoes being waterborne all the route, can deliver a larger quantity of grain than by any routes in whole or in part artificial.

The social—if you will, the political—effects of this new enterprise are very significant. To begin with the vessel: The *Crescent City* was the war vessel *Massachusetts*. During the war she was employed in doing as much damage to the South as possible. As she was built to bear a battery, she was very staunch, and thereby well fitted to the carrying trade. Thus this vessel, intended for our injury, is now employed for our advantage. Instead of sending bombs and solid shot into our cities, she is taking from them their surplus products. Instead of sending flags ashore to demand a surrender, she is inviting the friends of commerce, without regard to their past opinions, to celebrate the success of a common enterprise. The men convened in the cabin of the *Crescent City* presented the same encouraging evidence of sectional harmony. There were men from the Northwest who had invested their capital and made their homes in New-Orleans. There were Eastern men who looked to the carrying trade of the South for compensation. There were Southern men who had fought against the Federal flag and resisted Federal domination, now resigned to the inevitable, and trying to make an honorable advantage of the wealth and energy of other sections. Such sentiments were openly and sincerely uttered at the entertainment. The party agreed that the commercial reconstruction of New-Orleans could best be achieved by the common efforts and common interests of the merchants and mariners of all sections combined in such objects as opening a new route for the intercourse between the granaries of the great West and the bakeries and breweries of Europe. It is scarcely necessary to add that this New-York line is very popular here, and commands the confidence of all its patrons.

THE OPELOUSA RAILROAD.

The usefulness of this important route has been suspended by the inability of the Company to carry out its projected purpose. It set out to go to Texas. It broke down some ninety miles west on this side of the Achafalaya, about half way to a connection with the Houston Railroad. Heretofore it has been impossible for the Company to command the means to effect this connection. Congress has embarrassed the effort still more by suspending the act granting lands to the State of Louisiana for internal improvement purposes. So that we had begun almost to despair of seeing it completed. Two propositions have lately been under consideration, which look to the consummation of this work. The one of a loan by certain parties in St. Louis, adequate to the construction of the incomplete section. The other that the Illinois Central Railroad Company shall lend its endorsement upon bonds for the construction of the work. The great anxiety of Chicago to push its lines into this region, and especially the new cattle route opened by the Texas Railroad and the Mississippi River to Chicago, encourage the hope that the great corporation referred to will not permit this important section to fail for want of a little backing. There is very little doubt but that the work will be completed in some way or other, for the city of New-Orleans suffers so much from the want of adequate connection with her customers that she will find it cheaper to build this and similar roads than to lose money from the want of them.

GREAT MONEY THEFT.

Fifty thousand dollars in notes were stolen from the desk of a bank a few day's since under circumstances of much mystery. It is said to have been grabbed over a very high railing, and it is thought that very few men in the city are tall enough to have effected the feat. A list of the notes stolen has been published, and this may give a very practical effect to the frauds on Federal circulation alleged to have been perpetrated. It is said that many notes of the Federal issue have been duplicated. Now if a person should have a note corresponding in number with any one of those stolen, the question may arise whether it is an original and genuine note, or a copy? For the present, however, there seems no probability that the questions will arise, as the thieves keep very close, and have given the police no intimation except in regard to the probable height of the operator.

COTTON.

The recent "upward turn" in cotton has gladdened our holders, and will tend to stimulate productions. The Government will begin to see that our products are of great value in appreciating the national currency and securities. Whatever tends to convince the whole people of the United States that their interests are reciprocal promotes the political reconstruction of the country. This is an object to be desired by all men of all sections. W. M. B.

VIRGINIA.

Great Sensation—Sergt. Bates' Enthusiastic Reception at Richmond—The Mixed School Basis Defeated in the Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

The gallant Union flag-bearer, Sergt. BATES, arrived, according to announcement, at 4:30 o'clock, after having traveled thirty-six miles since 6 in the morning. The city was in a feverish state of excitement all day, and nothing but "Sergt. BATES" could be heard, whether in the parlor, in the office, in the saloon, or at the street corner; and as the hour approached when his arrival was to be looked for, the people began to gather on Mayo's Bridge, and in the vicinity of the Danville depot, until the bridge, the grounds surrounding it, and the depot, were crowded with a dense mass—mostly white people. The tops of the cars around the depot were also crowded. Major CARRINGTON, of the Exchange, and a party of gentlemen, had gone out with a carriage to meet him on the heights beyond Manchester, but somehow they were given the slip by the Sergeant, who disappointed the crowd on Mayo's Bridge by a flank movement, and took that of the Roanoke Valley Railroad. As soon as this was discovered there was a great rush for the depot at the Richmond terminus of the road, and your correspondent arrived just in time to see the flag-bearer pass at a "double quick" through the crowd, which opened to make way for him, and cheered him most heartily as he trotted on toward the Exchange Hotel. He was followed by the crowd, which gathered as he went, and but few could keep pace with him. There were thousands of people on the streets through which he passed, who cheered him on his way, while the ladies from the balconies and windows waved their handkerchiefs. I have not seen so much enthusiasm displayed in favor of a Northern man in the South, by either whites or blacks, since the war closed. The hotel was speedily surrounded by a throng of people anxious to get a sight of the "hero of the hour," but he was too much exhausted to show himself. It was, however, announced on the bulletin board of the *Dispatch* that at 6 o'clock he would display his flag from the top of the Capitol. Although but an hour's notice was given, at the appointed time the square in the neighborhood of the Capitol was well filled with people, most of whom were white and of the conservative persuasion. At 6 o'clock the Sergeant left the hotel in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. HANDY, of the *Dispatch*, and two other gentlemen, all formerly Confederate soldiers. They drove through the principal streets, with the flag flying, and entered the square at the Ninth-street gate. The crowd made a rush and a huzza, and as the Sergeant entered he was surrounded; but making another flank movement—which it was pleasantly suggested was one of the warlike ruses he learned while with SHERMAN—he evaded the eager throng and dodged into the Capitol. In a few moments he reappeared on the top in company with a number of other gentlemen, and, after waving the flag East, West, North and South, he descended, and again running the gauntlet of anxious curiosity, reached the carriage and returned to the hotel amid the cheers of the assembled multitude. The truth of history compels me to relate that the *old flag was not cheered* when he waved it from the Capitol. The Conservative masses of the South have, no doubt, as much of that inborn love for the Stars and Stripes as the people of any other section, but they do not feel that they are called upon to kiss the rod that smites them, or, rather, to cheer for a banner that is still to them an emblem of oppression. So soon as the rights which it guarantees are restored the old flag will again be cheered to the very echo. That is all they are waiting for, and God hasten the day.

I saw the Sergeant in his room at the hotel immediately after he arrived. He was very much exhausted, and remarked that the last five miles he had traveled hurt him more than the entire journey from Vicksburg, and he complained of his left leg. He spoke enthusiastically of the uniform courtesy and kindness everywhere extended to him on the route, every inch of which he has walked without money in his pocket, according to contract. Col. CARRINGTON extended to him the hospitalities of the house, and told him to call for anything he wanted. When asked if he would continue his journey in the morning, he replied he felt so much exhausted that he should lie over here the next day, and set out again on Monday for Washington, which place he desired to reach on the 14th. "The day of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN," suggested a gentleman present. "I do not desire to reach it on that account, but because it was the day Fort Sumter fell. As it went down then, it is then I wish to go up." The response produced a laugh. "Well," inquired another, "I suppose they will admit now that the South is reconstructed. "I hope that a good many of them will," said he, "especially people like me, working men and poor men. I don't care for the great men or smart men. I don't expect any good from them." As he evidently needed rest, his tormentors retired, to leave him to the care of his faithful groom, who has had altogether the best time of it on the route, as he has ridden on the cars free, while his employer has had to freely "foot it." He has been offered money along the line of his march, but always refused it, and declares that he has no bet made upon the result. Nobody has molested him in any manner whatever, and everything has been freely given him without money and without price. It is indeed astonishing that some rowdy has not assaulted or insulted him upon the out-of-the way portions of his road, where the object of his journey could not possibly have been known. All agree here that he is a gallant fellow and has a stout heart; for few would undertake such a trip, flag or no flag.

THE CONVENTION.

After two days of terrific battle over the clause to prevent the Legislature from making any law to create distinctions in the public schools between white and black children, the mixed basis question was finally settled to-day in the negative by a very decisive vote. All the colored delegates except BLAND voted for it, and advocated it in most violent language, threatening to break up the party if it were not adopted; but the white Republicans stood firm, and with the assistance of the Conservatives the obnoxious measure was defeated.

The "Homestead exemption" is now under consideration. KAPPA.

INDIA TO CHINA.

Calcutta to Madras—Cruise Along the Coromandel Coast—Ceylon and its Productions—Colombo—Kandy—Galle to Penang.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POINT DE GALLE, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

On the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 22, I took my last stroll through the Botanical Gardens, the favorite drive and promenade of the Calcuttese. My trunk was packed the same night, and at an early hour the next morning I was on my way to Garden Reach, where the English steamer for Galle was laying with her steam up ready for her voyage. If we were sorry to leave Bombay we were equally as glad to quit Calcutta. If it ever had any attractions for strangers, the Cyclone has certainly destroyed them all, and a dirtier, drearier, duller city would, I should think, now be difficult to find in either hemisphere.

My last ride was in every way calculated to impress me with the most vivid recollection of my early experiences. The distance from the hotel to the Reach is upward of four miles, and lay by devious, circuitous route along the bank of Hooghly. Whether the experiences which befell us in the course of the journey, the early hour at which we started, or to the neglect of the native driver to administer the proper allowance of feed to our team, will probably always remain a mystery, but it was a drive which I should be sorry to have repeated.

The stir and animation which mark the departure of the fortnightly steamers from India was in this instance increased by the presence of the Governor-General and party, who came down to see some friends off. A slight delay took place in the arrival of the mails, but shortly after 9 o'clock they were all on board, and we were soon steaming down the turbid waters of the Hooghly, the tall spires of the city churches alone remaining to remind us of the scene we were leaving behind us.

The Hooghly River, between Calcutta and its mouth, in appearance is not unlike the Mississippi between New-Orleans and the Balize. It presents the same muddy, turbid appearance—the same low banks, giving abundant signs of recent washing and caving, with the one-storied bungalows, surrounded by the extensive but dilapidated compounds and plantations; but here the resemblance ceases. In place of the flat boats or barges and the tall double-decked steamers which plough the surface of our Western waters, the *dhow*, (the native boat of the East,) its decks covered with hay to the height of ten or fifteen feet, and resembling enormous hay-stacks, with an occasional palm tree waving its fan-like branches from the bank, instead of the sturdy cottonwood or tamarac. The bamboo, the magnolia and the fragrant "tabbool," are also often seen here. The *Simla* proved a fast steamer, and one of the most comfortable in the service.

By 6:30 o'clock we had reached a point 130 miles from Calcutta. Here we parted with our pilot, and, contrary to our expectation and the almost universal practice of this line in leaving Calcutta, which is, to lay at the mouth of this river till the following morning, we passed right out through the Sundabund Channel to sea, thus luckily getting rid of the dreaded Magnitol territory.

MADRAS.

Twenty hours from the time of leaving Calcutta we dropped anchor in the roadstead of Madras, immediately facing the principal business centre of the city, and less than half a mile from the shore. Here, through the kindness of our worthy commander, Capt. CASTLE, Mr. MCKEEVER, Agent for the Company, and the editor of the *Athenæum*, I had every opportunity afforded me of visiting the several objects of interest in and round Madras, and of gaining some information as to the trade of the place.

Recent showers of rain had cooled the usually heated atmosphere, the roads were delightfully free from dust, and as we rolled along midst the dense, luxuriant foliage, for which this part of the coast is so famed, the "air heavy with the perfume" of *myriads of flowers*, in the calm of that Sabbath morning, on our way to the Myrtle Grove, we gave up ourselves to the full enjoyment of the scene.

Adjoining the Madras Club, a spacious and substantially-constructed building, occupying a pleasant site about three miles from the landing, we found the "Russian Hotel," superintended by a young but dark-visaged native of that country, who, during the preparation of "Tiffin," pointed out to me the several points best worthy of my visit. "Tiffin" discussed, the afternoon was agreeably spent in a run through the beautiful suburbs, &c. *Madras*, Madraj, or as it is called by the natives, Chennappatanam, (City of Chennappa,) is the oldest British settlement in India, its occupation dating back to 1639. It has a population variously estimated at from 400,000 to 425,000, of whom about 15,000 are Europeans. In appearance it is very unlike either of the other large cities—Calcutta and Bombay. It is prettily laid out, abounds in fine squares and public grounds, has several handsome bridges and public edifices, and over the whole it wears an air of great retirement and good taste which contrasts favorably with the tawdry display and cheap finery of its more pretentious rivals. Among its more prominent sights are the statues of Sir THOMAS MONROE and the Marquis of CORNWALIS. Hero worship assumes a most Quixotic form in Madras. Not satisfied with building monuments and erecting statues to leading public men, the inhabitants name their hotels and other popular places of resort after them. In driving back to the city I passed "Sir Thos. Munroe's" hotel, and "the Prince of Wales' Ice-house." Just beyond the former building stands the residence of the Governor of Madras, Lord NAPIER, whose estimable lady and son I had met during my short stay at Aden, and who many of your readers will remember during their residence at Washington, where His Excellency was British Minister during the war.

The Railway system of the Madras Presidency is thus far restricted to one line extending westward *via* Arcot, Bangalore to Beypore on the Malabar coast, a total distance of 400 miles. The Neilgherry Hills, the great Sanatarium of Southern India are reached from Cornibatoor on this line by carriage *via* Ostacamund.

Passing the night ashore with a party of friends, we reached our steamer shortly before 11 o'clock next day, and by noon were once more on our way Southward, but not before we had a taste of the native temper. Ordinarily the landing is effected at the pier, but as the steamer lay some distance out Capt. CASTLE decided it was best to take a boat from the beach. The surf rolled quite heavily and it was with considerable difficulty that the crew, which consisted of about twenty stalwart natives, got the enormous *Massullah* boat off the beach. These boatmen seem to have the upper hand of the Europeans in Madras and do about as they please. Nothing that I ever saw, either in India or elsewere, could exceed the cool audacity and impudence of these ragged rascals, except indeed, it be their laziness and filth.

The American negro is not only vastly his superior in point of capacity for labor, but much more his superior in intelligence and tractability. They have no idea of discipline and the lash is the only thing they seem to understand. By dint of threat, entreaty and promise of increased pay, we at last succeeded in getting them up to their work, and after an hours hard pull reached the ship.

CEYLON.

The whole distance from Calcutta to Point de Galle, Ceylon, is 1,328 miles, and the length of the voyage usually six days, exclusive of the day spent at Madras. Tonicomalee, with its beautiful harbor, three miles in circumference, completely land-locked and still as an island lake, presents to the eye a scene of singular beauty in passing down the coast of Ceylon. The Bay of Tonicomalee affords the finest harbor on the island. Its broad expanse of waters, its numerous beautiful islands and its rocky headlands, together with the well-wooded aclivities in its vicinity and the towering mountains in the distance, combine to form a most attractive and pleasing scene. The town is built on the neck of a bold peninsula, which stretches between the outer and inner harbors, rising at its southern extremity into lofty precipices, covered to their summits with luxuriant forests, and is strengthened at the narrow entrance to the inner harbor by the batteries of Fort Ostenburg, rising one above another for the defence of the post and the arsenal. Of Trincomalee and the adjacent coast towns of Jaffna, Tambukola, Manotte and Jaffnapatam, nothing need be said here, except of the last-named town, off which lies the Gulf of Manaar, famous in modern not less than in ancient times as the greatest pearl-fishery in the world.

Manaar appears to be the Island of Epiodorus, which, according to the *Periplus*, was the seat of the pearl fishery. At the present day its importance has greatly declined. The Portuguese, who wrested it from the Rajah of Jaffna, A. D. 1569, fortified the town for the protection of their own trade. And the Dutch, who siezed it in 1658, were too conscious of its value, strategical as well as commercial, that they designated it "the key of Jaffnapatam," and maintained in it, at all times, an effective garrison, under the apprehension that the Portuguese if they ever attempted a reconquest of Ceylon, would direct their first efforts to the recovery of Manaar. Those engaged in pearl-diving are chiefly Tamils and Moors, who are trained for the service by diving for chanks, and the apparatus employed to assist the diver in his operations are exceedingly simple in their character. They consist merely of a stone about thirty pounds weight to accelerate the rapidity of his descent. This is suspended over the side of the boat with a loop attached to it for receiving his foot, and of a net-work basket, which he takes down to the bottom and fills with the oysters as he collects them. At least seven years are required to furnish the growth at which pearls may be sought with advantage. The business has been very dull of late years indeed. No pearls of any consequence have been taken since 1854, and it is thought that many more years may elapse before they again return to these waters. The coast of Panama, in the meantime, monopolizes the trade formerly enjoyed by Ceylon.

POINT DE GALLE.

We landed at Galle on Thursday, the 29th of January, in company with Mr. SANDS, of the firm of A. B. SANDS & Co., of New-York, who is on his way home by Europe. No traveler fresh from Europe can ever forget the impression left by his first gaze upon tropical scenery, as it is developed in the bay and the wooded hills that encircle this charming place; for although Galle is surpassed both in grandeur and beauty by other places on the island, still the feeling of admiration and wonder called forth by its loveliness, remains vivid and unimpaired. The interest of the place is, however, by no means confined to the mere loveliness of its scenery. If we may credit the history of the island, it is by far the most ancient emporium of foreign trade now existing in the world. As it was the resort of merchant ships at the very earliest dawn of commerce among the Phœnicians, so it is, I believe, destined to be the centre to which will hereafter converge all the rays of navigation, intersecting the Indian Ocean and connecting the races of Europe and Asia.

The trade of the island is mainly carried on at Colombo, and the local prosperity of Galle is mainly dependent on the steam packets and merchant vessels which now make it their rendezvous, and on the travelers from all parts of the East who are carried there in consequence. The leading hotel, the "Oriental," has accommodation for one hundred guests, and on the arrival of the several steamers in port it becomes at once the general rendezvous ashore, and presents at such times a scene of life and activity to be found nowhere else on the island.

The fire-flies and glow-worms (Singalese lamplighters) were lighting their lamps of green and gold as we returned after sunset from our first drive on the island in the company of a jovial representative from the Old Diminion, Mr. KLITZ, son of Capt. KLITZ, United States Navy, of New-York, who we found filling the important position of city ice man, and drove through the fine gate of the fort and reached our hotel in time to partake of the first course at dinner, the delicious seafish, for which the Ceylon waters are famous.

The *Simla* sailed on the 30th, and on the 31st I was on the Royal mail coach rapidly traversing the road between Galle and Colombo.

In its peculiar style of beauty nothing in the world can exceed in loveliness the road from Point de Galle to Colombo. It is literally an avenue of palaces seventy miles long, with a rich undergrowth of tropical trees, many of them crimson with flowers, and overrun with orchids and climbing plants, whose tendrils descend in luxuriant festoons.

One of the most beautiful of these—the *Gloriosa Superba*—is abundant near Galle. Such is the splendor of its red and amber flowers, that even the most listless stranger cannot resist the temptation to stop and wonder and gather. Birds of gaudy plumage dart amid the overhanging foliage; bright green lizards dash over the banks and ascend the trees; gay butterflies hover over the flowers; and insects of metallic lustre glitter on the leaves. Where a view of the landscape can be caught through an opening in the thick woods it is equally lovely and impressive. But I have not room to display its wonderful profusion and exuberance of chorus, nor to describe the marvelous cocoanut palm tree, at once the pride of the Singalese and the glory of their island. A ride of ten hours brought us to the beautiful suburb of Colpetty, and by 4:30 o'clock we dashed across the Galle-face, the fashionable promenade and drive of the townspeople, and were soon snugly billeted in in our hotel overlooking the Government House.

A run over the Ceylon Railway, completed last April, to Kandy, seventy-four and a-half miles, and a visit to one of the largest coffee estates situate in that portion of the island, occupied the two following days, and on the 4th I was on my way back to Galle and the steamer once more. My sketches of Ceylon and its resources, and also of the principal towns and points of interest, must be deferred for a future letter.

PENANG, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

Leaving Galle in the *Emeu* on the 5th, we passed into the Strait of Malacca to the north of Pulo Brase, a small island which lies off the northwest extremity of Sumatra, and reached Georgetown harbor, Penang, shortly after noon to-day, having been six days steaming 1,206 miles; but the *Emeu* is one of the slowest boats in the line, and was moreover very heavily freighted.

Here we received files brought the day before by the steamship *Benares*, which left Hong Kong on the 1st inst., announcing the melancholy death by drowning, of Admiral BELL, United States Navy, which took place Dec. 11, while he was attempting to cross the Osaka bar in a small-boat. I reserve particulars of the sad calamity, as you have doubtless full accounts by Pacific mail-steamer, direct from Yokohama.

Penang is most charmingly situated at the northwestern entrance to the Strait of Malacca, in latitude 5° 24' and longitude 100° 31' east. It is about 13¾ miles long, with an extreme breadth of 10 miles and an area of nearly 70,000 acres.

As the tropical colony, which comprises the islands of Penang and Singapore, Province Wellesley and the town and territory of Malacca, (usually known as the Strait settlements,) have now attained considerable prominence as points of export and trade, I propose to give the readers of the TIMES a short account of them. I must, however, in order to catch the English mail before the *Emeu* leaves Singapore, close my present letter with a hasty review of the trade of Penang for the past few years.

When the settlement was founded 82 years ago it was without population or trade. In 1810 the value of the trade had reached £1,106,924, since which time it has been steadily on the increase. The imports for the past year are valued at £1,811,301—to $8,523,768, and the exports at £2,330,372—to $10,613,549, of which $438,703 was to the United States.

Under the new contract entered into by the British Government with the P. and O. Company, Penang is likely to be cut off from direct mail communication with Europe, and the merchants of the place have just memorialized Parliament on the subject. E. H. H.

PERU.

Political Affairs—Gen. Canseco as Dictator—Yellow Fever—Burial Ceremonies at Night—The Chincha Islands and the Guano Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, S. A., Saturday, March 21, 1868.

The revolution still remains in *statu quo*. Col. BALTA arrived from the North a few days after my last letter, and was welcomed by grand ovations, fireworks, draped arches, through which he passed from the boat to the shore, and a perfect *furore* of shouts, cheers, &c., both at Lima and Callao. The tide of popular feeling seemed to have set in overwhelmingly for BALTA as President, and Gen. CANSECO (who had all along been the popular candidate) was suddenly left in the cold by his allies. In about ten days after BALTA landed at Callao, Gen. CANSECO came from the South, but as he passed along the streets and took the train from Callao to Lima, there was very little applause, and only occasionally a faint cheer.

As he is destined to be ere long a leading spirit in this internal fighting, a word about his personal appearance will not be out of place. He is a thin, tall, dark man, with the small piercing eyes and swarthy complexion of the Spaniard, very silent, quiet and determined, yet possessing great cunning and diplomacy. The different clubs, political cliques and party men, immediately issued small tickets headed with the name of BALTA as President, which they industriously circulated about the streets, and thrust into the hands of every man, woman and child indiscriminately, in anticipation of the soon-coming election, and BALTA seemed to have things all his own way. Matters at the north requiring his attention, he left Lima for his home for a few weeks, when Gen. CANSECO declared himself Dictator, and took the reins of power in his own hands by virtue of his having been regularly elected by the Government Vice-President under PEZET. It was rumored that he intended to banish several of BALTA's followers; and MONTERO has already been sent away, and is now in Valparaiso and forbidden to return. Several other candidates have appeared in the field as opponents of BALTA and CANSECO, and when the election comes off, April 1, there will be another revolution on the *tapis* to decide which has won. BALTA will fight for his place; and until the time comes that shall decide matters, there is of course great feeling and rivalry.

YELLOW FEVER.

So much for the political aspect of Peru. A more formidable enemy than revolution confronts us just at present. The yellow fever, in a very malignant and obstinate form, has been raging in Callao and Lima and several other places on the coast, and the number of deaths daily average about 40. Physicians here do not agree in the opinion that it is yellow fever, but call it a malignant form of bilious remittent fever. But be it what it may, it has never visited Peru since 1854 and 1856, when it was not so fatal. The natives are the greatest sufferers, having little prudence about eating and drinking, and standing stoically in the fierce rays of the noonday sun to talk over matters political. The lower classes live in great filth and poverty, huddled in by dozens on the bare ground, and sleeping, eating and herding together in small, illy-ventilated rooms. It is not strange, therefore, that often eight and ten dead bodies are carried from one single habitation. A large number of Germans, Italians and French have become victims to this pestilence, and some few Americans and English. The health authorities are doing everything possible to purify the streets, moving the markets to the suburbs, providing hospitals for the sick and burying the dead. They have also forbidden the hawking about the streets of fruits, &c., &c.

BURIALS AT NIGHT.

As this is a Catholic country, there are witnessed here nightly now some sad and curious spectacles. The burials here are at night, and since the prevalence of the fever, a procession marches the streets at night to administer the last sacrament to the dying. This has always been the custom here, even before the ravages inflicted by this pestilence. Both sides of the streets are lined with a long file of men carrying torches, and in the centre of the street is borne a white awning, upheld by four priests. In front of the canopy slowly march two priests, swinging censers of incense, and underneath the awning held over his head walks the leading priest, chanting in a dirge-like monotone the chants and service for the dying. Those bearing torches respond to the priest, and as the procession files down the long narrow streets, every passer-by falls upon his knees until they have passed. The women in the houses rush to the doors with lighted candles and kneel in the doorways. Even at places where there may be dancing and singing going on, the dance is suddenly ended as soon as the clear, low death-chant is heard in the street, and every dancer kneels mutely down in his or her place on the floor, and joins in the silent prayer until the priests, torches, and melancholy company have passed the house. Truth compels me to say that dancing is resumed very speedily after. This is a very solemn sight, witnessed by night, and especially when the whole country is being so fearfully scourged by the fever, and when the same ceremony occurs several times in the course of a single evening, it is not calculated to elevate the spirits very materially. But the Autumn has set in, beginning yesterday, March 20, and all are hoping that cool weather may bring the fever to an end.

THE CHINCHA ISLANDS.

But I turn to a more pleasing subject. It has been my good fortune to make a short trip down the coast to the famous Chincha Islands. The enormous sums which the guano on these Islands has produced, since 1844, constitute nearly the entire revenue on which Peru relies to meet her expenditures. The products of Peru, bars of silver, hides, saltpetre, wool and cinchona, no longer suffice to balance her imports, and the return cargo of every ship, is, therefore, guano, of which there are immense deposits all along the coast. The Chinchas are the only islands that are yet opened. This group lies in the Pacific Ocean, reaching midway between Panama and Valparaiso, and consists of three small separate islands—the North, Middle and South Islands, in all about seven miles in circumference. The North Island, the largest of the three, has been entirely cleared of guano, so that ships lie only at the other two; but upon it are nearly all the shops, huts, dwellings and offices, English Consulate, Captain of the Port's residence, &c. In former days a fleet of a hundred to a hundred and fifty ships, from all parts of the world, used to lie there for loading, but since the war in the United States has in a measure stopped American ship-building, and since the Guano is giving out at the Chincha's, and from the fact of a great home supply, they are not chartering but few ships here at present, and the fleet numbers only about forty. The guano is loaded into flat boats, called launches, through a long canvas funnel-shaped arrangement, called a shoot, and after the barges are rowed to the ships, the guano is shoveled into baskets, and raised and emptied by tackle into the hold. This guano smells very pungently, a strong order of ammonia, so powerful at times as to nearly stifle one, and penetrating through the very sides of the ship. It takes a ship three months to load, and the panorama varies each day, by ships constantly coming and going. Loaded ones, spreading their white wings, for Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Cork, &c., and others taking their places.

It is a lonely place this little group of islands in mid-ocean, and at night, the low lapping sound of the sea against the ship, the dreary roll and break of the surf against the rocks, and the darkness which just outlines tall masts and spars against the sky, suggests thoughts of home, and of bright merry evenings long passed away. The penguins and sea-gulls hover over the islands in immense numbers, and short, fat sea monsters, weighing about a thousand pounds each, and called sea-lions, from their huge heads resembling a Newfoundland dog's, sport and splash in the briny billow, and nearly get into your very boat as you pass. The sea has worn the base of the island into innumerable caves and hollows, and the seaweed hangs in long festoons from the dripping sides of these caverns in true mermaid style. One can easily imagine these caves to be the homes of these fabled sea-nymphs. Upon the North Island the tide of life ebbs and flows as at any other place. There are drunken frolics and sprees, and wranglings and debates, and affairs of nation and of State discussed, *pro* and *con*. There may be bitter envy and jealousies among the sable sisters on the Island, but as there is but one white woman a resident there, she has no share in the anxiety over the latest style and most becoming Paris fashion.

Services on the Sabbath are conducted on board ship, and the singing of "Old Hundred" floats off on the breeze quite as majestically as if sung in some modern Fifth-avenue church. There is real sociability, friendliness and greeting on board the different ships. Many of the Captains have with them their wives, some of them educated and accomplished women. Good music is often found on board, (frequently a piano,) and singing, dancing and feasting is the order of the night. The rich tropical fruits of the country are brought daily to the islands, and one can buy these, the produce of the country, as well as in Lima. The morning a ship is to sail there is given on board a dainty and sumptuous breakfast, and the officers of all the other ships call and bid the departing ones a pleasant voyage and a "godspeed." This is the old established custom; and it is quite sad to watch the sails grow less and less, and to know that there is no more probability of meeting until the last great final day. X. Y. Z.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Dominion Expenses—The New Militia Bill—Legislative Retrenchment—Vacancies in the Cabinet—New Rifle Association.

TORONTO, Monday, April 6, 1868.

Preparatory to the Easter holidays, Parliament has been more than usually active in pushing through business. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Finance have had nearly all the legislation of the past week to themselves. Sir JOHN has introduced about a dozen bills, and Mr. ROSE a considerable number, besides submitting the estimates. As I intimated in my last, a rigid system of economy has been adopted, and the estimates show that the Government intend to be decidedly economical in future, the whole expenditure of the Dominion for the present year being put down at less than the expenditure for Ontario and Quebec, when they formed the Province of Canada. The estimated expenditure from the first July, 1867, when the Union act came into operation, to the 30th June, 1868, is $14,090,213, of which $4,877,158 is to meet the public debt, and $433,858 to provide a sinking fund. Militia and gunboats are to cost $1,458,547, and the public works, $1,906,655, with an additional item of $730,742 for some particular purpose. As $2,360,448 have to be paid in subsidies to the four Provinces, it follows that the total cost of government is $16,450,662. To this is to be added certain arrears, making the sum total $16,718,781. In the estimates the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors are set down at $30,000, being $8,000 each per annum for the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, and $7,000 each for those of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. The salaries, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, $351,545; Nova Scotia, $11,500; New-Brunswick, $5,725. For Volunteer reviews on Dominion Day there is the sum of $18,000; for barracks and barrack accommodation, $200,000, and toward the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, $1,062,250. The estimates are unquestionably much lower than was anticipated; but there appears to have been a necessity for it, as the Government see that the Confederation system is more costly than the old one, and they have done wisely to reduce the ordinary expenditure. It is not known when the Finance Minister will make his financial statement in the House.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

Hon. Mr. CARTIER introduced his long-expected Militia bill on Tuesday evening, with a speech of four hours' duration. It is by no means such a measure as was expected, it having been given out some time since that the Minister of Militia had left the framing of it entirely to the Adjutant-General. The original draft of the bill appears to have been Col. MCDOUGALL's, but Mr. CARTIER altered it to suit his own views, and, having received the sanction of his colleagues to the emasculated scheme, he submitted it in the confident hope that he had succeeded in meeting the wishes of Parliament. The contrast between the present measure and the one upon which Mr. CARTIER and his political friends were defeated in 1862 is very striking; this is to incur little more than half the expenditure of the first bill, and appears to be delusive, in so far that the objects to be secured by it cannot well be attained at the cost estimated by the Minister of Militia. The bill provides for a militia force of 700,000 men, of whom, however, only 40,000 are to be regularly drilled and paid. The militia will be divided into the following classes: First, single men between the ages of 18 and 30; second, single men between the ages of 30 and 45; third, married men between 18 and 45; and fourth, all men between 45 and 60; and they are to be called active and reserve militia. The former will consist of the volunteers, the regular and the marine militia. The Dominion will be divided into nine military districts, Ontario four, Quebec three, and Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick one each, with a Deputy Adjutant-General in each. The districts will be divided into regimental and company divisions, and each division is to furnish its quota of 40,000, or failing to do so voluntarily the draft will be resorted to. The only exemptions from service are the judges, clergy, professors and teachers, keepers of Penitentiaries and Lunatic Asylums. The regular militia are to turn out for drill sixteen days in each year, for which they are to receive fifty cents per day, and officers $1. The period of service in time of peace, is to be two years. Provision is to be made for instruction in military schools, and the formation of rifle associations. It is fully expected that Ontario will furnish its quota without any difficulty. The measure appears to meet with much favor, and is generally approved of, particularly on account of the small expense it involves. As a matter of course, some of the details may be found objectionable, but there is no doubt of its passing the House with little or no opposition. The proposed scheme can only be regarded as an extension of the existing system, and on that ground it meets with favor from the Reformers proper, who take occasion to taunt the Conservatives with objecting to the measure introduced and carried by Hon. JOHN S. MACDONALD after a previous one had been defeated.

LEGISLATIVE RETRENCHMENT.

The Senate has set an example which the House of Commons will be obliged to follow, in the matter of reducing the staff of officers and lowering the salaries. In some instances, however, they appear to have gone too far, and cast adrift old and deserving servants who have become unfitted for any other kind of service. The course taken by the Senate, with this exception, is a very proper one, and the saving of the public expenditure will be very considerable. It is understood that the Government have taken the hint, and are curtailing the expenses of the departments in a way to show that they are in earnest. The only fear is that this fit of retrenchment may in the end prove a detriment to the public service.

THE CABINET VACANCIES.

Nothing is known of the intentions of the Ministry with regard to the vacancies in the Cabinet. It is evident, from the fact of the salaries of thirteen heads of departments being provided for in the estimates, that the old number of Ministers is to be kept up. Mr. ARCHIBALD, who has nominally been Secretary of State since the formation of the Government, has resigned, but there is no word of his successor; then there is the place of President of the Council, vacated by the death of Mr. FERGUSSON; a Senator has been appointed in his stead, but nothing is known of his intended successor in the Cabinet. Rumor has assigned the place to Hon. JOHN ROSS, and even Mr. BENSON has been spoken of, but we must wait for a confirmation, as Ministers are in no hurry. Mr. ARCHIBALD they are to appoint a Railway Commissioner, and possibly Mr. MCGEE, but some half a dozen vacancies throughout the country have been waiting for months, so dilatory is the Government in making appointments where they are needed.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Delegates from various sections of the Dominion have been in session at Ottawa all the week, attempting to organize a general rifle association. There are organizations in different parts of Ontario and Quebec, but it is thought that it would better if they could be made more general, under one organization, with headquarters at the Federal Capital. Another reason is, that a strong desire has been manifested for a Canadian representation at the annual rifle matches which take place at Wimbledon, England. With an extended organization there would be more room for a choice of crack marksmen, and there are some good ones in this Province. The gathering of volunteer and militia officers on the occasion of the convention at Ottawa has been large. The organization was effected yesterday by the election of Hon. Mr. BOTSFORD as President, and Vice-Presidents, Mr. BRYDGES, for Quebec, Speaker COCKBURN, for Ontario, Col. LAURIE, for Nova Scotia, and Col. WILMOT, for New-Brunswick. A council of sixty-two members was also appointed, and it is understood that Government aid will be given to the Association.

EUROPE.

Letters from Our Correspondents in European Capitals.

The Opposition Members of the French Legislature.

Difficulties and Prospects of the Irish Church Question.

The Investiture of the New Cardinals at Rome.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The King of Prussia's Birthday—Royal Visitors to Berlin—Municipal Misgovernment—The Prussian Army—The Eastern Question—American Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, March 23, 1868.

The sessions of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation will be opened by the King of Prussia, in the usual manner, to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M. The members will only sit until a week after Easter, and will then adjourn. During that time the Zollparlement will meet, and it is expected that its work will be finished in about three weeks, after which the sessions of the Reichstag will again commence, and last until Whitsuntide.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Berlin is crowded at present with royal guests, who come to congratulate the King on the occasion of his seventy-first birthday, and to attend the baptism of the youngest child of the Crown Prince. This latter ceremony took place yesterday in the palace of the father, and was followed by a *cour*, or drawing-room, held by the Crown Princess. Among the most distinguished guests were the Crown Prince of Russia, the Crown Prince of Saxony and his wife, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the Count de Flandres. After the King had received the congratulations of the members of his family and household he went to church. After service he received the Ministers, Princes and Princesses and foreign Ministers. Then a drive was had, and the baptism subsequently took place. Dinner was finished at 7 o'clock, and an hour later the Court attended a musical *soirée* in the royal palace.

It seems to me that the birthday of the King was formerly celebrated by the people in Prussia in a far more enthusiastic manner than yesterday. In olden times it was a general holiday; all the shops were closed, the streets and houses were decked with all kinds of ornaments, and at night every house was illuminated from the attic to the cellar. Yesterday I only saw a few Prussian flags hanging out here and there, mere remnants of the celebration indulged in when the army returned after the glorious campaign of 1866. The streets were somewhat more animated than usual last night, but the illumination was by no means general, and quite ineffective. In some thoroughfares not a single illuminated house was to be seen. I am astonished at this, as the King is rather popular; and I can but suppose that this apparent want of interest is caused by a general sense of disquiet among the Berlin people. Business in all branches is very dull, and the working classes are in absolute distress.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The ill-humor and depression of the people of Berlin is vastly increased by the mismanagement of city affairs. The Municipal Government really seems to be as negligent and incompetent as that of New-York is frequently represented to be. There exists, of course, a considerable deficit in the Budget of the city, which had to be covered in one way or another. Many remedies were proposed, but none of them suited the moneyed men in the Council, excepting that increasing an already very unpopular tax on house rent, which bears with special severity upon the poor. A petition against this tax, signed by about 6,000 citizens of Berlin, was passed by in a most insulting manner. A tax on the houses themselves was voted down, but the increased tax on rent, ranging from 6⅔ per cent. to 8 8-9 per cent., was agreed to. As most of the Councilmen are owners of houses, they felt that their selfish vote would create a storm of indignation, and being afraid that it might cause great annoyance to the members who voted for the increase of rent tax, their names were not published in the usual manner, and when the editor of the *Staats Buerger Zeitung* requested a copy of the records, it was denied him, under a most futile pretext. Mr. HELD, the editor of that newspaper, thereupon organized a mass meeting, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of a thorough lack of confidence in the City Council, and calling upon the Government not to confirm its decisions in regard to the house-rent tax. A very curious feature of these public meetings is the compulsory attendance at them of several police officers. On the occasion to which I refer, an officer, seated on the platform and facing the four thousand persons constituting the assemblage, took notes of the proceedings throughout, quite unabashed by the ironical cheering which marked his appearance.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

On Saturday last a great review of the infantry of Berlin was held. The last reviews I had previously seen were those of Gen. SHERMAN'S brave troops, and it was very interesting to compare our men with the soldiers who thrashed the Austrians. It is true there was a great difference in the outward appearance of the men, but our troops had just returned from the field, and the Prussians were in their best home uniforms. Thinking, however, of the martial and sunburnt faces and of the elastic step of our soldiers, I really think more of them than of the Prussians. The Guards are all picked men, but they are very young, and do not look as if they would be able to withstand a march like SHERMAN'S "Bummers." About one-third of them wear the medal of the last war; the remainder are men enlisted since then. Their uniform looks extremely well, and they are as proficient in drill as any martinet could wish them to be.

At this review the troops were drawn up in line on both sides of the Linden, and almost reached from the King's Palace to the Brandenburg gate. The colors of the regiments are kept in the Palace, and were brought forth with great ceremony by an escort. When they were unfurled in presence of the troops, these presented arms and the bands struck up.

The place before the Palace was kept clear by the police force, and the spectators confined to the middle walk of the Linden. One after the other the Princes arrived at the King's Palace, in front of which were assembled all high officers whose troops were not parading. All formed a *cortège*, and followed the King, who marched along the line in company with his noble guests. Close behind him followed, at the head of the suite, old Field-Marshal WRANGEL. The promenade was quite long for the old King, who was in full dress, and looked very fine, indeed. His deportment is still that of a young man. The uniforms of the Generals and of the officers of cavalry were magnificent, especially those of the Life Guards, white, with high boots and golden helmets, on the top of which sits a silver eagle, with spread wings. The good folk of Berlin, however, are too familiar with such military spectacles, and with the visits of foreign Princes to be mustered in force for such a show. Saturday next the cavalry will be reviewed, but not on horseback.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

There is very little political news to report this week, but plenty of rumors in reference to the journey of Prince NAPOLEON, and especially in regard to the Oriental question. The Government and diplomatic circles in Paris treat the journey of the Prince with great indifference; may be to hide its importance. MOUSTIER, however, did not deny that he had a special mission to Berlin; in the Foreign Office great activity is apparent.

It is strange that all the world is speaking about the peaceable intentions of France, and that she is still increasing her armaments. Russia also gives peaceable assurances, but keeps her troops in readiness, while the Sultan is said to be armed *cap-a-pie*. The *Pesth Lloyd* is quite certain that Roumania will declare its independence very soon, acting upon the advice of the Berlin Cabinet. BISMARCK has said that he would get the consent of France. According to the same paper, a plan is being hatched in Berlin to create a Danubian Confederation, consisting of the independent countries of Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Greece, inclusive of Epirus and Thessaly. But, on the other hand, we hear complaints from Bucharest to the effect that France seems to favor the Austrian policy and to advocate the preservation of the integrity of the Turkish Empire. All this is mere guesswork, and we shall have to wait quietly a few months longer.

AUSTRIA AND THE CONCORDAT.

Most interesting events are occurring in Austria. The questions about the Concordat and the civil marriage are being treated in the Austrian Reichsrath in accordance with the wishes of the people, and the bill in relation to the latter subject will, without any doubt, be passed to-day. After a favorable vote in the Herrenhaus on the 20th inst., the people received the Ministers and members with great cheering, and went even so far as to take the horses from the carriage of GISKRA and harness themselves to the vehicle. When the Bishops left the house silence was ordained, and they quitted the premises without being subjected to any annoyance. The city was illuminated on that evening. The Pope is said to be furious because of these proceedings in Vienna, and is said to have sent a note threatening to break off all diplomatic intercourse if the Civil-marriage bill should be adopted.

THE HANOVERIAN DIFFICULTY.

The King of Hanover has protested against the sequestration of his fortune, and says that he never yielded up his rights, and would never do so. He seems to intend abiding in Rome. Baron ARNIM has been instructed to inquire in Berlin whether the granting of the privilege of residence in the Eternal City would be taken ill by Prussia, but BISMARCK gave assurance the Ex-King was quite welcome to go wherever he pleased.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The news from America excites much interest here. Our friends say that the whole proceedings in reference to the impeachment of the President impair vastly the regard which the United States had won for itself during the last war. People do not know how to take speeches like those of Mr. STEVENS, and hope that the Senate will act without party feeling, and not be frightened by the threats of demagogues. Moneyed men feel quite uneasy, and the repeated resolutions of influential bodies in different States favoring the payment of the interest of the public debt in currency, are well calculated to damage the credit of our Government in Europe.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. PETERSEN, of Gotha, is about to depart on an Arctic expedition, and to follow up the discoveries of GRAAH, SCORESBY, CLAVERING and SABINE.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

Further Sketches in the Corps Legislatif—Heads of the Opposition Members—MM. Thiers, Garnier-Pages, Glais-Bizoin, Berryer, Favre, Olliver and Simon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 27, 1868.

The terrible Left is the centre of all eyes. It has singularly grown since the famous Five stood alone, the sole representatives of liberal ideas in the Chamber. It has now become the *bête noire* of the Government. People frighten their children into good behavior with it, and timid old fogies watch its swelling ranks with the same nervousness they would the coming of a storm that was going to envelop the earth in a general cataclysm.

The Left exercises the same attraction on the rest of the Chamber as it does on the galleries. The best speakers on the Government side, and all the conservative members, cluster together toward the Left. The intelligence of the House gravitates that way. If you were to draw a map of the talent of the Chamber, making those parts the blackest where the talent was thickest, the upper right corner would be white paper. If any man should ever get up to speak in that part of the House, he would be arrested as a madman. It is literally the fool's corner, and the member who takes a seat there must have a robust courage.

Adversity makes strange bedfellows, for near the bottom of the opposition benches we see M. THIERS, mixed up in the most comfortable way with the Republican elements of the Chamber. After twenty years of eclipse, the old parliamentarian has returned to the scenes of his former triumphs, and has made a *rentrée* as brilliant as a successful actor after a long tour. He is going to speak, and the Chamber resembles, in fact, a first representation at the theatre. Every member is in his seat, every gallery is gorged with spectators. You could not add a shadow to the crowd. See the little old man arranging his papers, preparatory to mounting the tribune—that terrible tribune which he, like all truly great men, shrinks from ascending, but which he is hard to get out of when once there and fairly started in one of his wonderful improvizations.

M. THIERS is a short, thick-set man, with a round head, sparsely covered with short white hair. He wears no beard of any kind; his face is white, round and full, and he carries gold spectacles. He adopts for his coats the most modern cloths and modern cuts, and—a detail not without value—likes still to be called ADOLPHE by his family! His voice is growing shrill and shaky from age. He is fond, in speaking, of appealing to his advanced years; but beyond this metaphor he plays in everything the young man. There is nothing remarkable in his person nor in his delivery from the tribune. At rest, his manner is quiet and contemplative; he appears wrapped up in himself. His rare bursts of passion are perceived more by the shrillness of the voice than by the movements of the body. He is the purest type of the *bourgeois* in all Paris, and the Monarchy of July borrowed, probably, more of its *bourgeois* element from him than from LOUIS PHILIPPE.

In the tribune he has the power of the charmer to a high degree. His set speeches are orations, his argument treatises. He is so stuffed with facts that he need only hunt for language. His speeches are, therefore, as perfect in their style as in their reasoning. He is not provocative in his language, and rarely raises a storm in the Chamber. While beating his adversaries by the conclusiveness of his facts and his close reasoning, he yet does not disdain an occasional *sortie* into the field of sarcasm and anecdote. One of these *sorties* even cost him a duel under the Republic of 1848, with M. BIXON, and he came very near going to the field with M. LAMARTINE.

Nevertheless, M. THIERS is old, stationary and retrograde in his ideas. He appears the most lucid of men, and yet a long time ago he predicted that if the Bank of France reduced its notes to a denomination of one hundred francs, the country would be ruined; and he maintained, when railroads were first proposed, that a locomotive might perhaps arrive out of breath as far as Versailles, but that it would never get any further! With a certain power of adaptation to the things of the day, he may yet be ranked with that class of men who sit down at a certain period of their life, because they are tired, and declare that they are going to stop there, and that humanity therefore can go no further.

Near M. THIERS sits the most striking man on the Opposition benches, M. GARNIER-PAGES, Minister of the Interior under the Lamartine administration of 1848, and now Representative of one of the Paris Districts. Imagine a tall slim man, 60 years of age, with a great mass of long gray hair falling upon the coat collar, and turning up outwardly, with a pale, intellectual, aristocratic face, and a febrile movement of the body. Never did a more revolutionary type of individual sit in that Chamber. When you see him in the tribune, his long bony frame swaying back and forth in the convulsions of passion, and his long upturned locks shaking defiance at the audience, you see the impersonation of the high-bred *revolutionnaire* of '93, or of the *frondeur* of the seventeenth century. When you hear that shrill voice, and your eyes fall on that convulsive form, and on those long shaggy locks, stroked behind the ears, you are seized with a shudder, and you look around instinctively for FOUQUIER-TINVILLE and SIMON, and the horde of *sans-culottes!*

M. GARNIER-PAGES professes the most advanced Republican doctrines. He is radical in everything. He believes in arriving at the most radical reforms by the stroke of a pen. He would be a despot, but a despot by the will of the people and for the greatest good to the greatest number. Under his revolutionary and aggressive air he carries a strata of benevolence and of good-will to mankind, which perhaps is the principal mainspring to his love of liberty and liberal institutions. But he is utterly impracticable in his radicalism, and as a Minister made himself unpopular. At the commencement of the late rebellion in America he said one day to the writer, with a movement of impatience, "Oh, why don't you do as we did when we came into power in 1848? With a stroke of the pen we liberated every slave under the French flag!" Poor man! In his generous and impulsive radicalism he forgot that in one case there were only thirty-seven thousand men to liberate, and in the other four millions.

On the lower row sits a famous character, M. GLAIS-BIZOIN. He is the "interrupter" of the Chamber, and an odd sort of humanity in his person. Thin, bony, full of "angular rectangularity," with a face covered up to the eyes by a short, bristling black beard, with a head flat on top and innocent of hair, he looks bilious and sleepy and spiteful. But, like M. GARNIER-PAGES, M. GLAIS-BIZOIN belies his looks. He is neither bilious nor spiteful. At home he is looked on as a father to the poor, for he spends the surplus of his large income in charities, and in the Chamber there is as much honey as vinegar in his interruptions. He is a man of quick intelligence and ready wit, but with no tenacity, no chain of ideas. The other day he talked well in the tribune for twenty minutes, and then broke down at the end of his string of ideas. But he is a man to listen to, and not to look at. In the tribune there is something absolutely sinister and diabolic in his appearance. The bald, crenulated, four-cornered head, under which shine two piercing black pupils, sunk away at the bottom of the orbits, like two lynxes in a cavern, the face covered and concealed by the most hostile of beards, his arms and hands long and bony, and nervous, he is, in his moments of excitement, almost frightful to look at, and his moments of excitement are not rare; any one who reads the minutes may satisfy himself of it. He is rarely quiet; if he sees no chance for an interruption, no chance for harassing and skirmishing, he is urging his friends around him to go to the tribune. He often stands close up to the President, leaning against the railing of the area, and from there launches his interruptions with a certainty that never fails to tell. His points of criticism or of sarcasm are nearly always well taken, and it is his delight, when he can get the aid of his friends BETHMONT and PELLETAN—two other wicked spirits—to worry some of the weaker of the Government members out of the tribune.

M. GLAIS-BIZOIN is without influence in the Chamber, but he is not without usefulness, for where is there a chamber that gets on well without an "interruptor?"

Near the Opposition, and cooperating with it, sits M. BERRYER, the first lawyer of France. He is now an old man of more than 70, but is slim, stands erect, takes great care of his person and looks good for many more years of hard work. M. BERRYER has the forehead low and receding, but broad and over-hanging at the orbits. The eyes are large and not crowded, the nose prominent, the lips thick. The top of his receding but still massive head is bald, his hair is white and he wears half side-whiskers. Analyzed, thus, his features appear gross and not at all *distingué*, but the totality of the man is just the contrary, and he would be picked out of any crowd as the finest type of the gentleman and intellectual man in it. More than that, there is a certain chivalric bearing about the man which speaks of history and the pride of race.

See him as he walks in, proud and erect, from a side door. He wears light cassimere pantaloons, black frock coat, black silk vest, and appears as if every hair of his little patches of cheek-whiskers and every hair on the sides of his head was placed exactly where he wanted it. He bows right and left—everybody is glad to get a nod from him—and M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, in order to shake hands, stoops further forward over his desk by several degrees than he does for the ordinary mortals who pass before him, showing that the geometrical law of genuflexions is the same in all countries.

In the tribune M. BERRYER has a clear, ringing voice, and a tone of self-conviction which carries conviction to his audience. He gets thus the reputation of an honest man. No jury can listen to him and not believe him. He is as full of the dodges of the law as other men, but he rarely uses them, preferring to soar in the "higher law" regions. His self-convinced manner and his chivalric bearing lend him an irresistible aid in this line of argument. In a late criminal trial he defended a rich widow, living in the country, who had ordered her forest guard to go out at night and watch for and shoot a rich neighbor, a married man, who was in the habit of coming at night to leave *billet-doux* at the root of a certain tree, for her unmarried daughter. The man was shot by the guard and was allowed to lie till morning before any one went near him, when it was found he must have lived some hours in great agony. M. BERRYER in this case, notwithstanding its gravity, proclaimed the higher law doctrine—the law above the common law—the right of the head of a family to protect the honor of his or her household, and he proclaimed it in such tones of passion and of eloquence, with such an air of honest conviction, that the prisoners were acquitted with a sort of triumph—almost as if the killing and cruel abandonment of the dying offender was a meritorious act.

M. BERRYER is a legitimist, who holds to the elder branch of the Bourbons. But while holding to the elder branch he is more modern and more liberal than M. THIERS, who holds to the younger branch. When he speaks in the Chamber he is listened to with profound attention, for he does not mix in a promiscuous way in the debates of the house, but rather reserves his strength for set speeches on subjects the most familiar to him. His speeches on interior questions of reform, and especially on modification of the civil or criminal code, are invaluable to the House, and are even courted, although in opposition, by the Government orators.

M. JULES FAVRE, the champion of the democracy, the leader of the Left, the man around whom the country would rally in the event of revolution, is a man of a different stamp from any of his notable colleagues. He is a rough-looking customer, and one's first exclamation on looking at him is: "Why, why don't the man go to see a barber?" All over his head a great mass of curly, gray, untamable hair; encircling his side face and throat another mass of the iron-gray hostile stuff; a straight up-and-down face, with nothing noticeable about it but a thick, slightly overhanging under lip; a tall, slim, iron-muscled frame; new clothes, cut oddly, with an eye no doubt to effect, but with the effect completely lost, as might be expected; these are the first impressions on looking at M. JULES FAVRE. Every movement of his body, every line of his features, every expression of his face, indicates the man of energy and of action.

In looking at a man with such a physical outline, it is difficult to imagine to one's self that he is also an orator. One can see that he is full of passion, and he wonders how his passion does not mar the beauty of his oratorical phrases. But never did a man control language better than he. Whether prepared or unprepared, whether before a quiet house or in the midst of storm, whether in the smooth development of an idea or in a biting sarcasm hurled at the Government benches, his elocution is always perfect. He stumbles neither at his words nor his ideas; every i is dotted, every comma in its place. His long experience in debate enables him to dominate the situation, and to place his arguments, his sarcasms, his bursts of passion, exactly where they will tell best. When he wishes to utter something more than unusually violent against the Government, he puts it at the end of his argument, so that if he is crowded out of the tribune he has nothing to regret. The Ministers, in fact, have learned to look for something terrible in his last words.

In the tribune M. JULES FAVRE has the same air of self-conviction as M. BERRYER. To see his violent action, his earnestness, his "vehemence in well-doing," no one would charge him with being a charlatan, or a man of empty parade. His patriotism appears pure and fervent, his conviction profound and honest, his aims the well-being of the people of France. He serves thus as a beacon-light to the Government, for he is a representative man, and from his mouth the Government learns the sentiment of the people of Paris.

M. JULES FAVRE remains on the best of terms with all his colleagues, even with the ministerial benches. He has sufficient command of language and of himself to say biting things without ever descending to personalities. He is above using epithets or incidents of private life to confound his opponents. He is fond of surrounding himself with documents, which, however, he rarely uses while speaking, and which give one the impression that he is trying to frighten his opponents by an array of evidence. He is the man on the other side that the Government fears most.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER, one of the original Five, is a tall, slim man, 45 years of age, who wears spectacles, is slightly bald, has a pale face, and is neither a handsome nor a striking man, personally, in any sense. He is nevertheless a most powerful extemporaneous speaker, and his speeches are models of gracefulness in form and solidity in argument. But for his extraordinary ambition—perhaps it would be better to say his extraordinary opinion of himself—he would be the most influential man of the Opposition. But M. EMILE OLLIVIER parades too much before his looking-glass; he is too anxious to guide personally and in his own way the ship of State, ever to obtain the confidence of the masses of the Republican Party. His ambition has betrayed him into changes of policy, and even into a coquetting with the Government, which has almost proved fatal to his reputation. His principles are nevertheless solidly liberal, and a serious advance on those of the Government, so that if he should ever become a member of the Emperor's Cabinet, it would be because he hoped to accomplish a thing we have heard much about and have not yet seen realized, the "crowning of the edifice." But as M. OLLIVIER'S own political friends say, if he gets into the Ministry the edifice will be crowned as most edifices are—with a weathercock!

M. JULES SIMON is a man listened to by everybody. He is a large man, about 50, with black side whiskers and moustache, large, full face, black, frowsy hair, slightly bald, and has a sleepy look at repose. He is more prosy than any of the orators mentioned above, but he is so stuffed with facts, his policy on all questions is so healthy and conservative and statesmanlike, and his delivery is so clear and easy, that he never speaks without making an impression on the house. He seems freer from partizanship than his colleagues of the Left, and the President of the Chamber treats him with more respect than he does the others. M. ROUHER goes so far in his respect for the talent and opinion of M. SIMON as to request him often to continue his developments of certain questions—a complement, as you may well imagine, which comes but rarely from the ministerial benches. But then I should add that M. JULES SIMON, while always ready to engage in any debate in favor of liberal measures, yet devotes his special attention to the questions of education, to the extension of common schools, and to the elevation of the female working classes. If NAPOLEON III. is ever brought to the point of creating a liberal Cabinet M. JULES SIMON will be his Minister of Public Instruction. Final detail: M. SIMON will talk six columns of the *Montteur* without repeating himself, and without resting.

M. PICARD, a fat, jolly, handsome Paris lawyer, with a round smooth face, and curly brown hair, is another of the able debaters in the opposition ranks, with whom the Government people have to count. He is frank, honest, good-natured, and as much respected on one side of the Chamber as the other. He is one of the readiest debators in the House, and is perfectly irrepressible on points of parliamentary law. He is charged specially by his colleagues of the left with the duty of taking care of the interests of the Parisians, in their conflict with M. HAUSSMANN and the State. He is, in fact, M. HAUSSMANN'S *bête noire*.

MALAKOFF.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Expected Dissolution of the Corps Legislatif—The Law on Public Meetings—A Reception at the Academie Francaise—Montenegro and Turkey—The Paris Press—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Paris Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 27, 1868.

The question which excites most interest here just now is that concerning the dissolution of the Corps Legislatif. It is being discussed by the organs of the different parties with an earnestness which proves the importance that is attached to it. The results of the recent debates on the new Press law and the law on public meetings have demonstrated the obstructive and reactionary tendencies of the majority. If it be the Emperor's desire to enter upon a frankly liberal course, and the indications all point in that direction, it is obvious that he cannot carry out his views with the Chamber as at present constituted. Cautious as he is in the initiation of liberal measures, the majority hamper even this prudential disposition. His Ministers having to deal with a Chamber thus constituted are compelled frequently to stop short of his intentions. He is therefore placed in the equivocal position of appearing desirous but afraid to advance in the path which he traced out for himself in his famous letter of the 19th of January. He naturally chafes at this, for he is too sagacious not to perceive that there is more danger in such a state of things than in bold concessions or even stern resistance. All these facts taken into consideration, I think that a speedy dissolution of the Chamber is probable. The vehemence with which the *Pays*, M. DE CASSAGNAC'S journal, opposes it would go to confirm the belief that the Emperor has the matter under serious consideration. When a journal like *La France*, whose devotion to the Imperial dynasty is very different from the selfish partisanship of the *Pays*, asks for a Chamber "which will be placed beyond the influence of the exaggerations of the Left, the resistance of the Right, and the aspirations, too often vague though generous, of the *Tiers Parti*," it may reasonably be concluded that any doubts which he may entertain on the subject will give way before the advice of those who have proved themselves his disinterested supporters.

THE LAW ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I mentioned in my last that article 9 of the new law on public meetings, which had been sent back to the Commission for reconsideration, had been greatly modified as to the punishments prescribed, and much improved in other respects. On Wednesday the article was submitted to the Chambers and adopted in its amended form. The law was then put to the vote in its *ensemble*, and was passed by a majority of 209 votes to 22. It is worthy of remark that the most advanced members of the Right and Left abstained from voting. Twenty-two members put blue bulletins in the voting urn. Several belonged to the majority. M. M. THIERS, BERRYER, OLLIVIER, PELLETAN and JULES SIMON voted against the law. M. M. GUERAULT and HAVIN voted for it. Nothing could demonstrate more forcibly the absence of discipline and the want of what are termed in England "Parliamentary whippers-in," than the vote on this bill. Even the "Arcadians" were divided in their views and action respecting it. You may imagine how penal the 9th article was in its original form when I tell you that, as improved, it inflicts 3,000 francs fine and six months imprisonment on the three following classes of offenders against its provisions: 1st. The seven persons who organize and convene a meeting. 2d. The individuals who lend or let the locality in which it is held; and 3d. The President and assessors who constitute what is called the Bureau of the Assembly. In view of the dangers thus incurred, no one will be foolhardy enough to place himself in any one of these three categories. The law will therefore be a nullity so far as progress is concerned, and as it renders electoral meetings in the rural *communes* impossible except for Government candidates, the worst consequences may be anticipated from it.

THE LOAN.

The postponement by the Corps Legislatif of the discussion of the bill authorizing the loan, has given rise to a good deal of uneasiness. An impression prevails that it has been caused by some unfavorable indications from abroad, which will render it necessary to largely increase the amount. No other hypothesis would account, according to some, for the delay in considering the measure. However this may be, it certainly does not look well to present a bill of this importance and then allow it to hang fire. So many interests are affected by it, that the suspense occasioned by a postponement should always be avoided, unless there are potent reasons for deferring its consideration.

A RECEPTION AT THE ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.

The reception of the new academician, Rev. Father GRATRY, at the Palais Mazarin is the prominent event of the week. The greatest interest was manifested in regard to it, and long before the sitting commenced every seat appropriated to the public was filled. Shortly before 2 the academicians began to arrive, and on the appearance of M. THIERS and M. BERRYER they were received with triple salvas of applause. M. DE MONTALEMBERT, looking very feeble after his long illness, followed soon after, and was equally warmly received. Among the other notabilities present were the Princesses CHARLOTTE and JULIA BONAPARTE, the Comtesse SAINT AULAIRE, the Duchesse DE REGGIO, the Comtesse D'HARCOURT DE ST. PRIEST, the Comtesses D'AUDIFFREY and SALVANDY, the Baronne DE CROZE, the Duchesses DE LANGEAIS and MANFRIGNEUSE and the Comtesse D'ESPARD.

On Messrs. VITET and VILLEMAIN taking their seats at the bureau, the candidate was introduced supported on each side by his academical sponsors, M. DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, and M. DE NOAILLES. He was attired in a soutan, and although upwards of sixty looked at least ten years younger. His countenance gives at once the impression of mildness and firmness. In reading his speech he exhibited in the commencement some evidence of emotion.

He began by disclaiming any title to the honor which had been conferred upon him. It was the clergy the sorbonne and the oratory that were sought to be honored in his person. Then speaking of VOLTAIRE, who by a curious chance had had for predecessor at the Academy, MASILLON, and whose place he now occupied he said:

"VOLTAIRE, gentlemen, who occupied the same *fauteuil* thus finds himself in your annals between two priests of the oratory, and his sneer at the human race is shut in between two prayers for the world, as his century itself will be shut in, in our history, between the grand seventeenth century and the century of luminous faith which will love God and man in mind and in truth."

The Reverend Father then passed to the usual eulogium of his predecessor, M. BARANTE, whom he described as a man of the century to come, when hatred would diminish, when contempt and sneers would fall harmless, when the evil of dissension would be feared like death, when the crime of war would be judged and condemned, and when liberty, hitherto swamped in the struggle, would at last be possible in union. I shall not attempt to follow the Reverend Father through his long and carefully-elaborated discourse. It is sufficient to say of it that it disappointed those who expected a brilliant oratorical effort, or the confirmation of the liberal political sentiments attributed to him by a portion of his admirers. In the sentiment that "Catholicism alone can lead to the full government of the nation by the nation" all the liberality of his creed may be summed up.

"How does it happen, then," says the *Siecle*, commenting upon this portion of the Reverend Father's discourse, "that the Pope, who, thanks to our bayonets, is still a temporal sovereign, does not apply this fine theory in his States? Why does he not give to the world this good example of the full government of the nations by the nation? Evidently M. GRATRY did not mean to be serious; he treated lightly the learned society which had admitted him into its ranks."

THE CESAREWITCH AT NICE.

The Grand Duke ALEXANDER arrived at Nice on Wednesday last, and presided yesterday at the inauguration of the chapel raised to the memory of his brother. The military and firemen of the town assisted at the ceremony by desire of His Imperial Highness, who returns to St. Petersburgh to-morrow evening.

This hurried visit and avoidance of Paris has given rise to unfavorable comment here. It is argued that if the relations of the two Courts were not of the coolest character nothing would have prevented the Cesarwitch from coming here to pay his respects to the Emperor. To this it may be replied that the journey from Nice to Paris is a long one, and that the Grand Duke, like any other individual, may be pressed for time. The sensation-mongers, however, will not be satisfied with so simple a solution of the motive of His Highness's precipitate departure.

RESUSCITATION OF THE KINGDOM OF POLAND.

If we are to believe some of the German papers the French Government has intimated to the European Cabinets that it is desirous, in concert with the other signers of the treaties of 1815, to examine whether it would not be advisable to take certain steps in common in regard to the acts which extinguished the Kingdom of Poland. What the precise nature of these steps are, is not stated, but if there has been any diplomatic communication made on the subject, which I very much doubt, they can only have reference to one result—the restoration of Polish independence. It is probable that a move of this sort may have been resorted to in order to compel Russia to desist from her intrigues in the East. Just now, however, it is not very probable, because at no period has the French Government had so strong an interest in persuading people of its pacific disposition.

In the meanwhile the Russian Government is pushing forward the remainder of the measures having for object the fusion of the Kingdom of Poland with the other portions of the Russian monarchy. These measures consist of the suppression of central administrations and of the organization of a new system by which all the affairs on which the local administrations formerly decided will fall within the jurisdiction of the ministers of the Empire.

THE MONTENEGRIN DEMANDS.

It is now ascertained for certain that the demands made by Montenegro have been reported by the Porte. These demands it appears embraced the demolition of the Turkish block-houses on the frontiers, the abandonment of a strip of territory on the borders of the Moratcha and a port on the Adriatic, with a view to open up markets for Montenegrin products. There was some justice in the representations made in support of them, but if any one of them had been conceded the Porte would have been assailed on all sides by similar demands. At the present time its only policy is to stand firm, and resolutely resist all attempts to bully it. When it has strengthened itself by internal reforms, it can afford to take into consideration the measures which are necessary to improve its relations with its dependencies and its neighbors.

THE PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

The appeal of the ten journals against the sentence of 1,000 francs fine for the publication of reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif, has been before the Chamber of Appeals of the Imperial Court yesterday and to-day. The journals are represented by the same advocates who defended them on the first hearing of the case. It is not probable that judgment will be given for a day or two.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME AT DARIEN, CONN.

Mr. FITCH, the founder of the home for disabled soldiers and the orphans of soldiers who lost their lives in the late rebellion, is now here collecting pictures for the "National Gallery" and Academy of Fine Arts, which he intends to connect with that institution. He is laying out a large sum of money in carrying out this art idea, and has purchased a number of pictures of unquestionable merit. Amongst these are some fine specimens of BOUGEREAU, GIRARDET, VERNET, LACOMPTE, GIACOMETTI, MOULIGNON, &c. Darien seems rather an out of the way place for a "national gallery," but there is no knowing what the zeal of a philanthropist and enthusiast may accomplish.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The *Liberté* this morning contains a long and able article on President JOHNSON'S trial. It sustains the Republican view of the case.

PERSONAL.

On Wednesday the Emperor and Empress gave a private audience to Mr. GEORGE PEABODY. Mr. PEABODY was presented to their Majesties by Gen. DIX.

The Constantinople papers announce the death of Mrs. MORRIS, wife of the United States Minister to the Porte.

The death of Mr. LEON PILLET, Consul-General of France at Venice, appears among the obituary notices of yesterday. This gentleman was formerly Director of the Opera.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

American Topics—The Irish Church Question—Liberals and Conservatives—Fenianism—Mrs. Disraeli's Reception—The Suez Canal—Abyssinian News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28, 1868.

I know well that all eyes in America are now turned to Washington and the great drama now being enacted there. Englishmen are also interested in it, but they are profoundly puzzled with the whole proceeding. If the President of the United States were like an English Prime Minister, then an adverse vote—a mere majority—might any day cause him to resign, or lead to a dissolution of Congress and an appeal to the people. But if the President fills the place of Monarch as the executive officer of a constitutional Government, his solemn impeachment, trial, conviction and sentence are very different matters; for of course no one doubts his conviction. It is expected that with some decent formalities the deposition of the President, like his impeachment, will be decided by a strict party vote. He was voted into the place he occupies by a Republican majority, and the same majority will vote him out. It is very simple, but so different from the slow, formal, antiquated ways of not doing things in this country that people stand in open-mouthed wonder as on the brink of a democratic Niagara.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

But England also is in the turmoil of a revolution. Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, on Monday night opened the flood-gates of sectarian animosity. Mr. DISRAELI has appealed to the Protestant and conservative feeling of the country. Great meetings are called, there are hurried petitions, the mails are filled with letters of remonstrance. Never was a nation more strongly pledged than this to the maintenance of the Protestant Church establishment in Ireland. It has been maintained for three hundred years by the hand of power, the exercise of a simple despotism over a conquered race and a persecuted faith. In the act of union between England and Ireland, it was solemnly declared that the established Church in Ireland should be continued as a portion of the Church of the United Kingdom "forever." And now Mr. GLADSTONE, the Liberal leader, brings in a resolution declaring that it must be destroyed.

The English Church conservatives are alarmed; the Irish Protestants are outraged. It is a breach of faith; it is truckling to Rome; it is the triumph of Popery, and they do not hesitate to threaten armed resistance. Rebellion, secession, anything but the triumph of those whom they have so long trodden under their feet. All Orangedom is up in arms. In England it is the beginning of the end—the swift rapids down which all are rushing.

For if the Irish Church may be disendowed, despoiled of its immense property because it is a small minority—twelve per cent.—of the nation, after holding it by the same tenure for centuries, what vested interest is safe with a majority against it? The Anglican Church is in a minority in Wales; why not disestablish it there? It is a minority in Lancashire. There are those who insist that it has not an actual majority in England. At all events the time may come when it will not have, and when, therefore, it will have no right to its endowments.

Besides, as Mr. MILL and the philosophers contend, no man can be deprived of his rights because he is in a minority. If he is but one man and the entire nation against him, he must not be robbed or persecuted, but have his rights intact.

In this threatened disestablishment and disendowment, also, other vested rights are menaced. Here is a property of millions to be taken from those who have held it so long by legal right, to be given to no one knows who. It may be used, as Dean O'BRIEN says, to buy land for the landless, to purchase the Irish railways, to educate the people,—for anything except to endow the Catholics. They will not touch it. Carry Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution, and never more would you see Irish Bishops leaving to their children properties of from half a million to five millions of dollars, or clergymen with livings of three or four thousand dollars a year and thirty or forty parishoners. But if the Church can be destroyed as absurd and useless, no institution which may be considered unjust or iniquitous is safe. The Churchmen of Ireland say they have as good a right to their revenues as the landlords have to their rents. They hold them by the same title. If there were confiscation and spoliation in one case, there was no less in the other. If it is unjust that the people of Ireland should be made to support a clergy which is of no use to them, is it not equally unjust that they should pay ten times as much to absentee or resident landlords, for whom they have no special liking, and whom they would cheerfully dispense with? The Established Church in Ireland is not more unpopular than the established landlords. There is as much usurpation in one case as in the other. The parsons, as a rule, live in their parishes, and are good customers for eggs and chickens, while a large portion of the landlords spend their money abroad. Of the two, the Irish would rather be rid of the landlords. They would cheerfully pay one-tenth of their produce to an alien Church, if they could save the other nine-tenths from alien proprietors.

Thus property is threatened as well as the Church, and all England and Scotland are in the same boat with Ireland. Mr. FAWCETT has given notice of a resolution for the reform of Trinity College, Dublin. The English Universities are called upon to abandon their tests of orthodoxy, so that they may be governed by Unitarians or Atheists as well as believers in the Thirty-nine Articles. Thousands of institutions which have grown up with the country, a large portion perverted and corrupted, may be disendowed. More than all, it may happen any day that some leader of the Opposition, anxious to become Prime Minister, may rise in his place and move a resolution calling for a Royal Commission on the distribution of property, and the right of thirty thousand persons to hold all the land in Great Britain.

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

The great battle between Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI—between Liberals and Conservatives—begins on Monday in the House of Commons. The debate will last through the week. The resolution, declaring that the Irish Church ought to be disendowed, and asking the Queen to surrender her right to appoint Irish Bishops, is Mr. GLADSTONE'S cartel of battle. In answer the Premier has appealed to the general principle, always acknowledged in England, that the State should support religion by endowments. In a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth he says:

"We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of England is rather at hand, for the purpose is now avowed—and that by a powerful party—of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilization, and is the only security for our religious liberty."

This is the ground that up to within a few months has been held by Mr. GLADSTONE. A few years ago he wrote a work on *The State in Its Relations to the Church*, in which he held that the Irish Establishment was to be sustained, because it was the duty of the State to propagate the truth, because we are bound to maintain it as an existing legal settlement, and because it is a means of binding to England the Irish Protestants. The Conservative and Church Press is much excited. You would suppose that if the resolution were passed half England and a quarter of Ireland would fly to arms. A leading Conservative organ says:

"Only the overwhelming force of England could abolish the Irish Church; were Ireland left to herself, history tells us how well the Protestants can hold their own. The proposal of Mr. GLADSTONE is that England shall forcibly despoil the Protestants of Ireland of that which she solemnly guaranteed to them in 1800. And this is called an act of justice! The repudiation of the national debt would be a less shameless, less flagrant violation of parliamentary engagements and national honor."

A correspondent of the same journal says:

"No church, no property, ever stood on securer foundations. If this should be robbed—if this should be confiscated—if the most loyal of the whole population of Ireland should be despoiled of the means of worshiping God—which would be the effect in many parts of Ireland if the endowments of the Church were taken away—no property of any kind would be safe; the most intense hatred would be generated between the two creeds. Nor would it end there. A revolution and not a bloodless revolution, would be the inevitable result of so extreme a case of injustice and robbery."

If the Liberals can muster a majority, not to disendow the Church, but only to resolve that it ought to be disendowed, Parliament will be dissolved, for a moribund, self-condemned body, as the Premier says, has not the moral competency to deal with such a question. But here comes another difficulty. The constituency that will be appealed to has been equally condemned. The question should go to the enlarged constituency of the reformed Parliament. But I have no belief that a majority of the Commons will give themselves the trouble and cost of a general election, and throw the country into the excitement of a religious war, merely to give a barren victory to the Liberal leader. "On the other hand," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "if Mr. GLADSTONE is beaten, he leaves his rival master of the field. He will establish Mr. DISRAELI as the Protestant champion, the defender of the English faith, and the idol of half England and a third of Ireland."

The threats of bloody resistance to disendowment in the North of Ireland are clear enough, and apparently earnest. The threatened clergy are holding great meetings, and to universal cheers and Kentish fire declaring that "Popery must be kept down;" that "a Roman Catholic dying as such is lost forever;" that "if Parliament and the Government dared lay unholy hands upon the Church of Ireland, 200,000 Orangemen will tell them that shall never be." The Queen is bound by her coronation oath, they say, to maintain the Protestant religion. If she renounces her duties they will renounce their loyalty. One of her ancestors forgot his oath, and his crown was kicked into the Boyne. Let them know it is by blood they must take away the blood-bought rights of the Protestants of Ireland. And so on, any quantity of Orange vaporing and Kentish fire, in defence of the right to persecute and plunder their Catholic countrymen forevermore.

The Ritualists are not afraid of disendowment, only it must be general. They are for taking this opportunity to cut loose of State trammels altogether. The *Church Review* eloquently exclaims:

"Let us now accomplish our exodus. Let us march out together, Irish and English churchmen, shoulder to shoulder, with drums beating and colors flying, under the Glanstonian lead, with our churches and our benefices; where Romanism flourishes and where Dissent prevails let us yield up church and benefice; and where the Church still is strong let her retain her position. Only let the disestablishment be complete in England as in Ireland, and the Church may cry out in exultation, 'The snare is broken, and we are delivered!'"

The Government, after some deliberation, has concluded not to meet Mr. GLADSTONE'S resolution in the chivalric fashion proposed by Mr. DISRAELI. Lord STANLEY will move another resolution, declaring that some modifications of the Irish Establishment may be necessary, but that the whole matter must be referred to a new Parliament. Mr. LAING has also opened a new cave with an amendment of a similar procrastinating character.

FENIANISM.

Fenianism is not extinct in Ireland, but it is tolerably quiet. The hero of Cork, MACKAY, the most enterprising and daring of Fenian leaders, after a really thoughtful and eloquent speech was sentenced to twelve years penal servitude, leaving a young wife to whom he has been but a few months married. It was falsely reported that the Manchester Police have captured Capt. DEASEY, and that, in spite of the large reward, he had been concealed in the neighborhood since his rescue in September. Here we are waiting for the trial of the Clerkenwell conspirators and Col. BURKE. But Fenianism is believed to be dead, and is feared no longer. The Repeal Association of Dean O'BRIEN is considered a much more formidable organization.

EDUCATIONAL.

The debates this week have been of very slight interest, but the proposal of the Government to appoint a Minister of Education is a move in the right direction. I nominate MATTHEW ARNOLD for the post. His report of the state of education on the Continent proves his fitness for the most important office under Government. Mr. ARNOLD found one Swiss Canton, that of Zurich, which, with the population of a small English county, has a University, a School of Agriculture, a Veterinary School, two great classical schools, a normal school for teachers, 57 secondary schools and 365 primary schools, many of them the best in Europe. Besides endowments and payments, one-third of the revenue is devoted to education. Here is a lesson for English stinginess in this particular, for the English are profuse enough in other directions.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURES.

Lord R. MONTAGU made some curious statements respecting the relative progress of English and Continental manufactures. Twenty years ago the Continent had few railways or manufactureer now it is covered with them. Five years ago no one came to England for wool; now 5,000,000 pounds a year goes to the Continent to be manufactured. At Rheims they beat English woolens, with an inferior Australian wool, by better workmanship. English manufacturers send their goods to France to be dyed. Fifteen years ago only one-tenth the silks sold in England came from France; now nine-tenths come from there, finish and color being superior. Foreign laces are destroying the Nottingham trade by superior patterns. French lace is shaded like a picture. Gloves are largely imported, so are iron girders for buildings and the best machinery, brass glass, hardware. English manufacturers are obliged to get managers, designers and educated workmen from the Continent. And all this shameful state of things because England has neglected the education of every class but the gentlemen, who learn to make Latin verses at Eton and Oxford. If the Government would spend as much on education as it wastes on useless iron-clads no country in Europe could compete with England as a manufacturing Power. As it is, the Continent, which only fairly began to manufacture when England was under full headway, has now passed her in the race with an impetus that must bear her out of sight unless she wakes up; but, in any case, she is a whole generation behind. Free trade, as Mr. CARLYLE says, and free competition have brought us in everything to the rule of cheap and Nasty. English houses last but 70 years; bricks that ought to last 5,000 years are dust in 100. If England were only well built, it might cost a third more, but it would last forever, and the saving would pay the national debt, as a premium for national honesty. Some people have just been prosecuted in Liverpool for building houses without mortar—laying up bricks with mud from the streets. Something, however, is being done. In May, 1860, there were in England five schools of science and art, with 800 pupils. In 1868 there are 283 male schools and 12,000 pupils. Many Workingmen's Colleges have been started. Industrial schools for pauper children have also been commenced with encouraging results. It is probable that they will be established in every Union in the United Kingdom.

MRS. DISRAELI'S RECEPTION.

A few weeks ago Mrs. DISRAELI, the wife of the Prime Minister, gave her first reception since her

husband's elevation to his new dignity. It was very large and very magnificent, and was held in the just finished buildings of the State Department. The spacious rooms gleam with colored marbles, tesselated pavements, and were brilliant enough for the festival of an Assyrian King. The company arrived at 11 o'clock, at 12 they sat down to supper, and everybody went home bright and early at 2:30 o'clock. The mere names of the visitors, closely printed, fill more than a column of the *Times* and *Post*. The *Corps Diplomatique* was fully represented, and the American Minister, Mrs. Adams and Miss Adams were not kept at home by those dreadful "unavoidable circumstances." The new Premier was honored with the company of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince and Princess Teck, Duke of Cambridge, &c. Think what a moment was that in which Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, author of *Vivian Gray*, whom Mr. Willis said he knew when he lived in a garret, before he had gobbled up a widow with a million, gave his arm to the Princess of Wales, while the Prince graciously gave his to the widow aforesaid, and they led off that long and illustrious procession through those halls of dazzling light. The scene was historic, and encouraging to gentlemen of the Press and dealers in light literature. Mr. Gladstone was there in his Windsor uniform, and the Premier that is, and the Premier that means to be, shook hands with edifying unction at the top of the great staircase. The Princess of Wales has recovered much of her exquisite beauty, and will soon make another addition to a royal family which bids fair to be as numerous as it is exemplary and illustrious.

"The Princess wore white silk, looped up with bunches of violets, and trimmed with black velvet and black lace. A dozen rows of large pearls hung on her neck, tied with cerise ribbon, and a tiara of large diamonds was her simple head-dress. Shaking hands cordially with Mrs. Disraeli, the Princess paused for a moment to enter into conversation, and then, taking the arm of the Premier, she moved toward the large reception-room, returning, with that charming smile that is so well known, the warm greetings of those grouped on the sides of the staircase and the corridors."

This magnificent and triumphal assembly reminds me of a delegation, headed by the Archbishop of York, a few days ago, to Lord Devon, the President of the Poor Law Board, to lay before him the horrible and disgusting condition of the workhouse infirmaries in various parts of England, and to tell him, while royal, noble and right honorable Dives is enjoying the splendors of the London season, what is the fate of his brother Lazarus in the workhouse. His Grace of York made such a presentation of the case as a Bishop or overseer ought to make, and to have made long ago. He did not allow the disgusting character of the details to stop him, and he was backed up by an active philanthropist, who bears the appropriate name of Ernest Hart, whose earnest heart has led him to make the most perilous investigations into the case of our poorer brethren, when they fall into the hands of the guardians of rate-payers' pockets. Lord Devon promised better fashions, and it is time.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Admiralty has a new gunboat, a small turn-screw, with six feet draft of water, light and handy, and just large enough to carry our nine-inch gun, which can be lowered into the hold, raised and managed by six men with machinery, the boat serving as a floating carriage. A whole fleet of them will cost less than a very doubtful iron-clad. Our English friends are thinking a great deal about torpedoes for coast defence. The French have applied them long ago.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Duke of St. Albans has been to Egypt and visited the Suez Canal. He describes it as almost an accomplished fact. A ship canal twenty-six feet deep at low water is nearly completed and may be opened by the Emperor next autumn. The English have denied the possibility of such a work; then they insisted that it would not pay, which is another way of being impossible; then they opposed it tooth and nail as long as possible. Next year they must use it and pay toll or give up the whole India and China trade to French steamers. At the Red Sea terminus of the canal is already a French city of 20,000 inhabitants, with its theatre, cafés, police and all other Parisian institutions.

ABYSSINIAN NEWS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a curious letter from Abyssinia. It is incredible, but characteristic. The writer says the Turkish and Egyptian mule drivers were placed under officers who did not know their language, left for days without food or water, flogged by fifties when they complained. Then Capt. Annesley, who could talk with them, took them into his division, and "they worked like slaves, happy and contented." Suddenly down came an order to take off their clothes and send them home. Taking their clothes left them naked in very cold weather, and some were allowed to keep their trowsers. One day one hundred and fifty of them came up to an officer, who could not understand them but reported a mutiny. Two companies of infantry were sent who tied up sixty Turks and gave them fifty lashes each. It came out that they had been three days without rations and were complaining. English *prestige* must be rising in those parts—if this story is true; but, as I said before, though very characteristic, it is incredible, and I should hope impossible, for the English are the kindest-hearted people in the world, except to soldiers, sailors, East and West Indians, and colored people generally.

RELIGIOUS ADVERTISING.

And they have queer peculiarities of various sorts, especially religious ones. Thus, an evangelical newspaper of what the *Pall Mall* calls the Shaftesbury pattern, contains the following advertisement:

"WANTED, by a thorough, earnest, converted Christian young preacher, a situation as layman or missionary; willing to spread the truth through the blood of the Lamb as in Jesus, as it is so much needed in these dark ages of Ritualism and Popery; can preach extempore, and draw sinners to the foot of the cross through the blood of Christ. Address M. A., ——, Hackney."

Did any American newspaper ever contain such an advertisement? I never saw one like it. But then I never saw an American "Stiggins," or a "mawworm." Anything more exquisitely tasteful and refined than an educated English High Church Vicar or incumbent, Dean, Archdeacon or Prelate, no one need wish to see or expect to find this side the golden-gates; but, as you go down along you come to coarse bigotry, ignorance and what you might expect to find by answering the above advertisement.

MONADNOCK.

ROME.

The New Cardinals—The Ceremony of Investiture—Speculations as to the next Pope—A Bonaparte in the Chair of St. Peter.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, March 19, 1868.

On Monday, the 16th, in a public consistory, the Pope presented to the six new cardinals their red hats, and the ceremony was an imposing one. The Sala Reggia, one of the handsome rooms of the Vatican, had been prepared for the purpose, a raised balcony, covered with red and gold, being placed across one end for the reception of the ladies, who, in black dresses and veils, filled it entirely. On each side were similar enclosures; one for the King of Naples, who was present with his sister-in-law, (the Queen had gone to attend the accouchement of her sister, the Empress of Austria,) and with his suite in court dress; the other for the diplomatic corps, which was numerously and brilliantly represented. Underneath were boxes for a princely Russian family and for some of the Italian nobility; among whom I noticed, from her likeness to the new Cardinal Bonaparte, his sister, the Countess Campello. At the extreme opposite end was the raised platform on which was placed the chair for the Pope; on each side of which were high seats for the Cardinals. The lower portion of the room was densely filled with spectators, kept in place by the Swiss Guard, two of whom were stationed at the entrance to the Cardinal's seats; behind which, and close up to the Pope, I had the good fortune to be placed, with some few other privileged spectators.

From the door at the lower end, opposite the Sistine Chapel, a procession soon appeared, with cross-bearer, servitors, minor ecclesiastics, and a number of Monsignori, who ranged themselves, standing, on each side of the Pope's chair. Then followed the Cardinals, all in purple, (it being Lent,) each with two train-bearers, to the number of twenty-eight, and after them the Pope appeared, carried in his chair of state, with the peacock-feather fans; every one—except the Cardinals, who remained standing—kneeling as he passed. As he reached the platform the chair was lowered to the floor, and he stepped from that to the one prepared for him on the platform—Cardinal Antonelli and another whose name I did not catch being seated on each side of him. The Cardinals, in turn, made their obeisances to the Pope, kneeling before him, kissing his hand, and, as they rose, bowing to him and to the Cardinals with him. The lawyers in their gowns then advanced, knelt, and read the form of appointment for the newly-created Cardinals, after which twelve of the old Cardinals withdrew to seek their new colleagues. The first to appear was the Buonaparte, escorted by Antonelli and ——, and, as they left him at the entrance to the enclosure, he stood a few moments, the observed of all observers; for what may not be his future?

Superbly dressed in purple moire antique, with the Napoleon brow, eyes, complexion and mouth, (the nose, though finely chiselled, apparently not in line with the centre of the chin,) in the prime of life but little over 40; he bowed low at the entrance, repeated the same salutation, half way up, and then a third time, as he reached the platform where sat the Pope. Mounting this he knelt, kissed first the foot, then the knee and then the hand of the Holy Father; who thereupon placed his arms around the Cardinal's neck and saluted him on each cheek or shoulder. The five other Cardinals, Gonella, Berardi, Monaco, Borromeo and Copalti, went in their turn through the same ceremony; after which they knelt, in the same order, before the Pope, again to receive the red hat, which was placed by a Monsignore on the head of each; the Pope, reading from a large book which was held before him, what I supposed to be the form of appointment. This finished, the six new Cardinals made the rounds of the other twenty-eight; receiving from each one the same kiss of peace and brotherly love, as from the Pope, accompanied in many cases by hearty congratulations and hand-shakings—making altogether quite a jolly party of jolly old gentlemen. The procession was then formed—the Pope last—and proceeded to the Sistine Chapel, where a grand *Te Deum* was sung by the Pope's picked choir, whose extraordinary voices gave the famous music with great effect—and so ended the ceremony of the morning. Three of the newly-created Cardinals not being present, their red skull caps (the hats they can only receive at Rome) were sent to them, at Lisbon, Madrid and Valladolid, by three of the Pope's Guardia Nobile, and this opportunity for a journey in style is always sought for by these gentlemen, as they are treated, of course, with great distinction, in their capacity of representatives of the Holy Father and bearers of such coveted appointments.

In the afternoon, all the Cardinals repaired in state to St. Peter's, where they made their devotions and knelt at the different shrines; the grand old church being filled with spectators, of whom our countrymen formed no inconsiderable portion—and as we have no American Minister here, it was pleasant to see some official representatives of the country in the shape of army and navy uniforms. The procession from the church was very gorgeous, for the Cardinals came in their carriages of state—mostly red and gold—with coachman and five or six running footmen, all in rich liveries, to each coach, and with a guard of Papal Dragoons. The Bonaparte equipage was especially magnificent, and it was noticed that his attendants wore the green liveries, with the Imperial eagle in gold on their sleeves, which marked their master as a member of that Imperial house. The evening was given up to visits of congratulation to the new Cardinals, whose palaces were brilliantly illuminated and the visitors numerous. I will send, in another letter, a sketch of the past lives of these newly-created Princes of the Church, with, possibly, some speculations as to the future that may not be without interest. The appointment, at this juncture, of a Bonaparte Cardinal, while Louis Napoleon retains the sceptre in France, recalls vividly the dream of the First Emperor, whose ambitious views for Cardinal Fesch are matters of history. A Bonaparte on the Imperial throne of France, with a Bonaparte in the chair of St. Peter—and Pio Nono, having reigned twenty-two years, has, according to all tradition, but three more years to live—the union of the great military with the great spiritual sovereign of the world; what may not such a future bring forth?

W. G. K.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Ludwig II. of Bavaria meditates abdication. His Majesty is ardently devoted to the fine arts, and too honorable to be indifferent to the possibility of the public business suffering from his musical predilections. It is thought he would have taken such a step before this had he not been deterred by the consideration that Bavaria, while his grandfather was alive, would then have had to maintain three kings. If his intention is carried out, the throne will devolve on his brother Otho, a young man of 20, who has hitherto paid no attention to politics."

The preacher of Paris, now that Father Hyacinthe has gone to Rome, is Monsignor Bauer, a converted German Jew. Monsignor Bauer has been lucky enough to please the Empress, and through her influence a pulpit in the Madeleine has been placed at his disposal. He preaches in that church twice a week, on Thursday and on Sunday, and he so times his sermon as not to prevent his hearers from enjoying their usual drive in the Bois. His frame and his voice are powerful, his language idiomatic, sometimes almost coarse, and yet he is a great favorite with the upper classes.

An interesting and important sale of books and works of art has taken place at Milan. The collection sold belonged to the late Duke Litta, and was sold by auction in the Litta Palace. The library, said to have cost 500,000f., was sold to a speculator for 50,000f. It is stated to comprise a quantity of rare and precious works and old manuscripts. A Russian decoration in brilliants, which belonged to Admiral Litta, was purchased by a jeweler for 33,000f.

The *Terrible*, having been detailed to the coast of Asia Minor on transport service, and attached to the expedition of excavation which has been for some time laboring at Ephesus, has arrived at Veletta with the monster Turkish gun so famous in the history of Stamboul, which has been obtained for the English Government in exchange for two Armstrong pieces of cannon.

It may be remembered that Baron Rodolphe de Meyendorff, recently made an attack on Baron de Budberg, at the Verviers railway station, which was fully described at the time, and set down to a fit of insanity. The first named gentleman now writes to the journals, requesting the publication of a certificate of his perfect sanity, signed by Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Thorne.

Mr. Algernon Swinburne is composing a poem on Tristram and Yseult; and is also to write, next year—if rumor is not mistaken—an essay on the Women of Arthurian Romance, for the Early English Text Society's edition of Malory's *Morte D'arthur*, in which Mr. Tennyson's view of Guinevere, Vivien, will not be adopted.

A letter from Rome in the *Italie* of Florence, says: "The Pontifical army is losing in solidity what what it is gaining in numerical importance by the arrival of reinforcements. Not fewer than 112 desertions have taken place in the Legion of Antibes, Zouaves, Carbineers, or Artillery, within the last 20 days."

The London *Times* understands from good authority that the services of Lord Chelmsford having been thought deserving of some public recognition, he was offered the grand cross of the bath, which he declined, upon the ground that it was a distinction wholly unsuited to an ex-chancellor.

The editors of the *Figaro* and the *Situation* have been sentenced, for writing articles disrespectful to the Legislative Body, the former to a fine of 1,000f., the latter to two months' imprisonment and 5,000f. fine. Unfortunately, these judgments come too late for incorporation with *The Titles of the Dynasty*.

The Naples journals record the death there of a man named Carlo Felice at the age of 105 years; he had a family of 20 sons, one of whom is at present 83 years old. A few months back the deceased centenarian visited Mount Vesuvius to witness the eruption.

Some further discoveries of lacustrial antiquities have recently been made in the environs of Eaux-Vives, near Geneva, situated on the banks of the lake. Several ornamental objects have attracted special attention.

A recent circular from the French Minister of Marine draws attention to the regulation which forbids all persons belonging to the French navy to wear moustaches or imperial, and only permits whiskers.

The Bavarian Government has just instituted proceedings against a journal of Vienna and another of Frankfort for offensive biographical articles on the late King Louis.

A Revolutionary Relic.

From the Evening Post.

The widening of the Bloomingdale road into the new Boulevard, soon to be begun by the Park Commissioners, will cause the removal of several old landmarks. One of the most remarkable of these is an old house on Broadway, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, which possesses greater historic interest than is generally known even to those living in its immediate vicinity. It was here that Louis Philippe, of France, taught school during his residence in America, and the room in which his classes were held remains in nearly the same condition as during his occupancy of it. This quaint old house was erected some time previous to the Revolution, although no accurate record of its age can be found. The original deed of transfer was executed in 1796, but the house is known to be considerably older than this, as it was standing several years previous to the sale of the farm.

It is a very low two-story frame house with brick ends, covering a space fifty by eighty feet square, substantially built and still habitable, though it has been unoccupied for the past thirteen years or more. A steep sloping shingle roof extends from the eves of the porch in front to the extreme rear kitchen, with dormer windows to light the upper rooms. This venerable mansion, which is probably the oldest in the City, was formerly the homestead of the Somerindike family, who once owned nearly all the surrounding part of the Island not included in the extensive Harsen estate. About 1846 it was purchased by the late Edward F. Cullen, a well-known and wealthy Irish citizen, and is now owned by his heirs. Of late the old house has been neglected, and no attempt has been made to restore it. Murat's home, which is close at hand, is a much more modern house, and possesses no interest except the fact of his residence in it. We are glad to learn that the artist Carlin is making a picture of the old mansion.

CHILDREN ON THE STAGE.

Theatrical Life of Children—How They Are Educated for the Stage—Precocious Actors and Reciters—Painful Episodes of Child-acting.

The only thing about the drama which is not mimicry, nor a fleeting shadow, nor a mockery, is the part in it alloted to the feeble capacities of children.

Whatever the child is naturally, the child is before an audience. The forward one is confident and bold, the modest one is backward and retiring, the stupid one is stupid, and the bright is bright.

The grown actor has two worlds: one in which he sleeps, studies and dawdles; the other in which he is active, progressive and impressive. But the circumscribed world of the child-actor is yet wide enough to comprehend its public and private existence. It does not discriminate between the existence of the stage scene and that of the home scene. It believes in both. Both are realities. When it utters by rote the lines of the play it does not disconnect them from the language of nature. When it points to Heaven in the painted canvas, it imagines the sky beyond the moving clouds. The rant of the players is terribly earnest to its mind. It yields to the orders of the stage-director as it obeys the commands of its parents and superiors. Tell it to go to the right or to the left of the scene, and it conceives no less a mandate than that requiring it to do good or to do evil. It is as passive and as awe-struck in the whirling tumult of the tableau of the stage, as it would be in moments of actual danger in the street or in its own home.

For these reasons children never smile nor simulate pleasing emotions on the stage with any degree of success. All around them is too terribly *real* to permit that.

After the first few years of infancy, it is a curious fact that children—like animals—never laugh. If they are elated it is always with expectation, which is naturally mixed with undefined apprehensions; or it is with possession of a coveted prize that is too absorbing to permit mirth. Children do not appreciate jests, nor humor nor wit. They listen, and then inquire and question; they are pursuing knowledge; it is only when they have grown up that they can find time to be gay. The age of adolescence is the age of seriousness. I know the contrary is generally believed, but the belief is unfounded. It is the age of the pursuit of the knowledge of human nature. That is the reason why children hate books and book knowledge. The idleness of children is when they are hardest at work at the school of nature, and hate to be bothered by artificial things. When we begin to love reading we begin to be so foolish as to laugh, and to love the causes of laughter. So the child bred up to the stage is awed by the seriousness of what we deem a mimicry, an unreality, a pastime.

The exact date when children were first called in to add interest to the mimic scene is not known, we believe. However, ever since the resuscitation of the stage, after its decay in old Rome, writers who have recorded the progress of the drama have mentioned some share which children have had in plays. Not always to personate children have they been used, but in other parts. The employment of boys to enact the female characters in Shakespeare's time is historical; and the *dramatis personæ* of the old dramatists seldom omits its "boy," or "page" or other character especially designed for some child actor—*Prince Arthur* and the *Duke of York*, for example. In the pageants which preceded the rise and growth of the regular drama children also had their important places. Indeed we should have been greatly surprised had the monkish predecessors of Shakespeare and Moliere neglected to use so important an auxiliary in their scriptural masques as the child-actor. At the present day some of the most effective tableaux on the stage have been worked to their highest pitch by the introduction of a tender infant, or a docile child. What would *Madame Vine* or *Leah* have been if the creators of those heroines had been brutal enough to deprive them of children? Did the spectator, who may have wept over the sorrows of those unfortunate ladies, ever ask himself where the precious infants come from, over whom *Leah* and her contemporaries shed such profitable tears, or how they are taught to act their parts, or what they get for acting them?

There are some little ones whose existence is pledged to a theatrical life while that existence is, at the most, problematical. Some, who inherit the pasteboard crown and the canvas domains through a lineage as remote as that which dignifies real princes and real heirs,—whose fathers and mothers were the children of actors' sons and daughters. No profession is inherited so easily as the theatrical, and no inheritance is so nearly inalienable. The lawyer, the merchant and the clergymen most frequently seek openings for their children in professions whose difficulties and disappointments they know less of than their own. But, as a general thing, the actor is tempted to bestow his babe on his own profession while it is yet incapable of walking or talking. Mrs. Siddons came to the stage in this way, so did Mme. Ristori. The latter made her first appearance on the stage when scarcely four months old, in a basket, brought on the scene by one of the characters of an Italian harlequinade. Sometimes, however, it happens that actors who may be parents are more jealous of the future of their offspring; Macready, we are told, would seldom permit his children to see him act, or attend him to the theatre. In contrast to this, some parents devote their entire progeny to the uses of the stage, from earliest infancy. There was a wedded couple named Parker, living in a city not far from New-York, that at one time supplied half a dozen theatres regularly with infants of all sizes and talents—all from their own talented tribe of youngsters. If the exigencies of a drama required an infant-in-arms, or a *Duke of York*, or a *Puck*, all the manager had to do was to write to Parker *pere*, and the article was forwarded, ready taught and rehearsed. This sort of business is carried on still to a greater extent than most people imagine, too. It is not without its profits either. For the use of his child-in-arms in a play the father receives from $1 to $1 50 a week. The little one who undertakes a part in which any lines are to be uttered gets, perhaps, $3. Particularly bright children, such as act the little girl in "Leah," or the *Duke of York*, in "Richard III.," receive $5 or $6. The little group of ragged cherubs who were suspended for 475 times in the last tableau of the "Black Crook" were paid $1 50 a week per cherub. When the juvenile military battalion was introduced in the third act of that play, the pay of each child who did the double duty was slightly increased. The Lilliputian commander of the battalion received as much as $6 a week. This little fellow, Master Willie Hearn, happened to be acting a part in "Under the Gaslight" at the same time, and received for that service $4 a week. But this is extraordinary pay for children. The supply of talented infants is greater than the demand, and their stock is quoted low. However, the market may be said to be pretty fair just now—the angels in the "Humpty Dumpty tableaux," and the tiny masons and builders and fishes of the "White Fawn," giving lively employment, and plenty of it.

As soon as the theatrical parent hires his child for theatrical service, he has sealed it to the stage for life. From his wages of $1 as "squalling babe," in a few years the toddling boy will earn $3 a week; and so he goes on, filling the successive *rôles* of "street urchin," Babe of the Wood, *Alonzo's* Child and the Infant Prince, for sums that enable his family to keep him in clothes and food, at least. These estimates of pay are made from the salary lists of our own theatres; in England the children who take dumb and unimportant parts, as in the spectacles and pantomimes, seldom receive above 6d. per night.

Nevertheless, no other profession (except itinerant begging) affords a parent additional capital or stock-in-trade with each successive offspring.

Mediocre actors live in the hope that some one of their little brood may develop into a genius, who will support his parents in splendor after all their years of struggling and poverty. To this end every childish motion and glance is watched, every effort encouraged, and every glimmer of smartness fed and fanned. There is not in the wide world an unhappier existence than that of the smart child of the mediocre actor. But after all, the best parent for growing genius is a patient mother or an ignorant father. Great men never have great sons because they spend all their time in cultivating themselves. Moreover, greatness has the inherent passion of rivalry, which cannot be eradicated and which sacrifices that which is weak.

In the drama, children constitute the most effective agents for exciting serious emotion. For a dramatist to introduce a child in a scene cleverly is evidence of the highest skill. *Little Eva*, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is an instance of a child-heroine in whom almost all the interest of the play centres. This, and the child in "The East Family," are the most prominent instances of what is called "speaking parts" for children. As a general thing, the children introduced on the stage are not permitted to talk. They spoil effects oftener than they increase them, and few actors feel perfectly sure of making an impression in a pathetic scene if the child they are expected to weep over is suffered to "talk back." Stage children are so wooden, so parrot-like and so squeaky, that the "agonized parent" who has to harrow up the soul of the public with them, dreads to have the cherubs utter a sound or make a gesture. Therefore it is that authors prefer to introduce them simply to create an effect by presence only, like the babes in the "Rent Day," &c. They are always added, too, as component items of happy peasantry, groups of exiles and poor families on the stage.

Girls are much more precocious and tractable than male children, and hence, most frequently, children's parts—particularly those of boy's characters—in which speech is needed, are personated by females.

Puck and *Ariel* have been personated by grown actresses much oftener than by children of either sex, however, ever since the creation of those parts. *Medea's* boys and the *Princes* in "Richard III.," even if they had not been murdered in childhood, would never have grown to be men if they bore any resemblance to the juvenile personages that we sometimes see on the stage. The little Glech who acts so cleverly and so thoroughly all the important child parts (mostly boys) with Mme. Ristori, is a bright little girl; and it was a smart and pretty girl who played so neatly the part of the tiny baronet in Mr. Wallack's drama of "Rosedale."

A favorite exertion with theatrical parents is to produce children who can *dance* singly or in couples with such address as to make them a feature in an evening's entertainment. There is a nightly example of this, for all who choose to see it, in "Humpty Dumpty," where the pale little girl—La Petite Ravel, dances on tiny limbs scarcely strong enough to bear her body. It seems, too, that the smaller the child, in these terpsichorean efforts, the more rapturously an audience receives it. And according as the honest fathers and mothers "in front" applaud the little creatures for their capers, so do the parents of the prodigies claim from the management an increase of pay for their exertions.

With little, as well as full-grown actors, it is not merit but popularity which commands the highest price. But ten or fifteen dollars a week is as high as the infant dancer is paid.

We do not purpose including in this chapter upon child actors the more celebrated precocities of the stage—their existence is phenomenal, and their pay as phenomenal; still this intention does not conflict with a reference to one:

Perhaps the most painful description of child performer is the precocious reciter. This little creature is invariably a little nuisance, in a white muslin frock, thin little legs and pasty ringlets. With forced gestures, and a whining voice, it burlesques declamation. The chief trouble is the want of spirit in such exhibitions. The performance of such children bears the same resemblance to elocution as the skeleton does to the human body.

It appears to be one of the traditions of the stage to exact a real baby in arms for the denouement of the farce of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White." The appearance of the little mortal is always hailed by the public with delight and surprise; the infant always looks so astonished and so much *out of place*.

And this leads us to remark on a curious circumstance—that while a father and mother are always represented by real men and real women the presence of a live infant on the scene causes as acute a feeling of impropriety as if a real cow were brought on in a real farm-yard scene. The reason is that we know the men and women are mimics of nature, and are paid for it, but that there is no acting, nor second self, nor simulation, about the baby and the cow, and that they are out of order in a scene of unrealities.

There are many painful episodes connected with the history of child acting. But the most cruel of all is that which might be told of the child-life of the infant circus rider. Flogged during two sad hours of daily rehearsal, to compel him to have confidence on the horse's back, flogged at night after any performance in which he may have slipped or missed a trick, his little life is a cruel series of beatings till his fifteenth year—if he drags out his weary existence so long. It may surprise many to learn that the young circus rider gets no pay. He is apprenticed to some "popular" manager or rider by an indifferent parent—or he is some orphan waif who is adopted by his master, and, till his twentieth year, his payment is his board and lodgment, and occasional trifles for pocket-money.

In the regular theatre rigorous poverty has sent many a hungry little body, with painted face and empty stomach, on the scene.

It is always a sad spectacle to see the order of nature reversed and the little child supporting its parents, but among the very poor the true bread-winner is the child. The City is flooded, even now, with little ones, who go out in the morning and spend all day and half the nights about the streets, collecting money by wretched performances on poor harps and violins, carrying the results home at night to some idle, worthless parent, whose home is the cellar or the garret. To such as these there is no theatre open to afford a more decent field for the young exertion. Managers only now and then need children, and, as we have already shown, the regular actors supply from their own cradles the necessary little one—duly and carefully schooled. If proof be needed as to how many children are ready to be placed on the stage by their parents to earn a few shillings, one should see a theatre just before the production of a play in which little ones are required. They come in swarms—dirty and ragged some—clean and tidy others—to the stage door, to apply for employment. They are equally ready to become angels on high, swinging on stout wires and glorious in white robes, (which the theatre furnishes,) covering marvelously filthy hands and clothes, or to go on as pursuing imps, or lilliputian guards, or even to tumble under and shake the ends of the dark canvas, as *waves of the sea*. At Niblo's Messrs. Wheatley and Jarrett & Palmer gave employment, sometimes, to as many as one hundred and thirty children during the run of "Black Crook." In London double that number find employment in the Christmas and Easter pieces.

It is impossible to describe the labor and patience necessary to drill them in their parts, to guide them on the stage and above all to dress and prepare them each night—for unlike grown supernumeraries they must be individually inspected every evening. They are then disposed about the tableaux: tied to lofty pillars, swung from dizzy heights, or perched on invisible points. The little creatures take it all with the docility that belongs to overawed infancy. They have a sublime confidence in the stage manager, the machinist and the stage assistants: no apprehensions as to the wires parting or the iron breaking disturb them; they are incapable of reasoning mathematically concerning the relative strain and tension of a cord. If they should fall accidentally sixty feet from the top of the stage to the floor, they must go straight to the Heaven of poor little boys and girls, and not having arrived at the age of doubt on the subject of futurity this presents them no cause for alarm, and ought not to disturb the public.

It is a singular fact that however much these little waifs may need the care of a father, they mostly appear to have a watchful and careful, not to say shrewd and business like mother. These good ladies send their offsprings to the theatre alone, and only occasionally call for them after the performance is over. But they make the bargains for the hire of the children and in all cases take their money. While their cherubs are swinging in mid-air as items of a "Vision of Beauty," the mothers are home chatting with their clan, and should a neighbor drop in to announce an accident at the theatre, I doubt not they would rush to the establishment distracted between an appropriate motherly alarm and the consideration of the proper sum to be demanded in damages of the management.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Four Years Among Spanish-Americans.* By F. Hassaurek late United States Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. (New-York: Hurd & Houghton.) This readable volume is less a book of travels than an account of the social customs, the industrial resources and governmental history of Ecuador. The author kindly takes us with him, however, to Chimborazo and the volcanoes of Cotopaxi and Pichincha. Travel in that region is not an easy task. "Our roads," they say, "are roads for birds, not men." In company with Mr. Hassaurek, however, the reader finds the journey one of great interest and enjoyment, and learns many curious facts about people and regions little known to the majority of Americans. Mr. Hassaurek is not complimentary in general to the Ecuadorians. He says that as a class they are more given to polite lying (even the Indians are polite) than they are to keeping their persons or houses clean. Labor is not considered respectable among them, and the poorer classes live largely upon the plantain.

The author states that Ecuadorian jurisprudence is based on the *Code-Napoleon*, Roman law, and Spanish institutes; and on page 214 gives a valuable note on its republican government, which is much like ours. He thinks Bolivar's Constitution was a most impracticable document, though the Liberator described it as combining the political wisdom of all ages and nations. The volume contains considerable scientific information, drawn from French academicians, Humboldt, Strucs, Hall, Moreno and Stephenson. The picture it presents of the present condition of the South American Republics is by no means a flattering one, nor does it contain much encouragement for the future. Internal improvements of all kinds are in a very backward state. The people have neither the enterprise nor the intelligence to make use of the natural advantages of the country, and the governments of the several States are too much occupied with political intrigue to care for the welfare of the people.

—*On the Heights.* A Novel. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated from the German by Fanny Elizabeth Bunnett. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Berthold Auerbach is one of the most popular of German authors, and we are glad to welcome one of his most agreeable works in an attractive English translation. He is, it is true, a thoroughly German writer. It would be difficult to find an author whose thoughts and sympathies are more thoroughly un-American than his. He delights in the little details of Court life. He reverences titles and titled personages, from royalty down to the lowest officials about a Court. Yet he has a hearty sympathy with all that is good, true, and loveable in humanity, and some of his finest characters are drawn from the ranks of peasant life. His style is flowing and natural, and though he dwells with German minuteness on details his descriptions of scenery are exquisitely poetical.

In the novel which Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have just published, all the finer traits of Auerbach's mind appear in the most striking light. It is a charming story, full of rich thought and sentiment, and sufficiently enlivened with incident to hold the reader's attention to the end. We Americans may not share in his intense worship of Kings and Queens, but even the sternest Republican will find pleasure in the true and deep humanity that pervades the book, in the artistic grouping of characters, and in the incidental painting of mountain scenery, and the descriptions of court and village life in which it abounds. The translation is very ably done, and the work is published in very neat style.

Foreign Literary Matters.

—It is announced that Swinburne is composing a poem on "Tristram and Yseult," and also that he is to write next year an essay on the "Women of Arthurian Romance," for the Early English Text Society's edition of Morley's "Morte d'Arthur." An English paper states that in this work Mr. Tennyson's view of Guinevere, Vivian, &c., will not be adopted.

—Mr. Tennyson's recent effusions in *Once a Week* and *Good Words* have not procured him many compliments from the English critics. One paper remarks: "The Poet Laureate, as every one knows, is paid both in cash and wine. It would be sad to know that the present occupant of the Laureate's chair was taking out all his salary in wine."

—The London *Athenæum*, edited by Mr. Dixon, gives this severe piece of advice to the author of a work entitled *Memoirs of a Life*: "The best thing the author of this book can do is to burn it, and tell us on a piece of paper an inch square what he meant by it." What a pity this idea did not occur to Mr. Dixon before he published *Spiritual Wives*.

—It is said the articles on women in the London *Saturday Review*, which have given so much offence by their coarse tone, were written by a lady of title and high social position.

—Mr. Robert Browning is editing a new edition of his poetical works, the volumes of which are to appear in succession from the press of Messrs. Smith & Elder. The first volume, which contains "Pauline," a very early work, "Paracelsus," and the tragedy of "Strafford," has just appeared.

—The following parody of one of Mr. Tennyson's recent poems is going the rounds of the English papers:

1867—1868.

I sat in a 'bus in the wet,
Good Words I had happened to get,
With Tennyson's last bestowing;
And I said, "O, hard! who work so hard,
Have you aught that is worth the knowing?
Verses enough, and so boring—
Twaddle quite overflowing,
Rubbish enough for deploring;
But aught that is worth the knowing?
Placards on walls were glowing,
Puffs in the papers pouring,
Good Words roaring and blowing,
Once a Week blowing and roaring."

—A new novel, called *Loved and Lost* has just been commenced in the London *Leader* by Mr. Clark Russell. It begins with every promise of being wonderful and turgid enough to create a sensation—*e. g.*, the following piece of advice from a gentleman to his daughter: "Love! never think of that word. It is one of those lying badges worn by human nature as a mark of dignity. Take your emotions—if you have any—by the throat and kill them one after the other as they rise in your heart, until you have made it like this floor," stamping his foot, "hard, dead, wooden! For I tell you that if you allow sentiment to get the better of you, it will slay you, ay, as any common murderer would slay you."

—An interesting and important sale of books and works of art took place lately at Milan. The collection belonged to the late Duke Litta, and was sold by auction in the Litta Palace. The library, said to have cost 500,000f., was sold to a speculator for 50,000f. It is stated to comprise a quantity of rare and precious works and old manuscripts. A Russian decoration in brilliants, which belonged to Admiral Litta, was purchased by a jeweler for 33,000f.

—A recent number of *Charivari* contains the following sarcasm upon the restraints of the Press touching social matters. Two rag-pickers are depicted chatting. "It seems," says one, "that our Deputies are determined that 'private life shall be strictly walled in.'" "That's a great mistake," replies the other, "for we know that along the walls there is always more filth and rubbish than anywhere else."

—The *Gentleman's Magazine* is to be modernized. Reduced in price from half a crown to one shilling, it will address itself to the requirements of the present day. Sylvanus Urban will lay aside his lace coat and ruffles, and appear in the ordinary habit of his countrymen.

—Mr. John Bishop, of Cheltenham, England, is about to produce a *History of the Organ*, compiled from materials which he has collected during several years, and some valuable MSS. lately bequeathed to him.

—Mme. George Sand, is said to have written a three-act opera, based on her own story of *La Petite Fadette*, which M. Semet is to set.

—The Roxburghe Library has the first volume of William Browne's works—he of *Britannia's Pastorals*—in the press.

— Miss Emily Faithful is about to publish a novel called *Change upon Change*.

Miscellaneous Literary Notes.

—So many books are "made to sell" in these money-making days that it is a real pleasure to find here and there publishers who appreciate the good, solid policy of putting works, intended even for a great popular market, into elegant form. There can be little doubt but that any work from Henry Ward Beecher, particularly one dealing in his fresh, vigorous manner with a theme of such marked present interest as the life of Jesus Christ, would meet with an immediate and very wide-spread demand. His name alone, and the certainty of finding admirable reading matter, would carry a book of very inferior manufacture. But Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., who have taken this particular work in hand, seem ambitious of something beyond a large sale. They have engaged the services of that eminent artist and engraver, Mr. W. J. Linton, to supervise, and in great part himself to execute, the fine series of illustrations with which the book is to be embellished: the numerous Views of the Holy Land, included in them, are designed expressly for this work by Mr. A. L. Rawson, an artist who has spent years in close and faithful study of the country. In addition to these high guarantees of artistic excellence and truthful representation in their illustrations, Messrs. Ford & Co. have made arrangements to get the whole book printed and made at the Cambridge "University Press," by Messrs. Welch & Bigelow, whose admirable work may be seen in Ticknor & Fields' late edition of "Snow Bound," so beautifully illustrated by Mr. Anthony and Mr. Linton. There can be no doubt that this book, whose theme must receive grand treatment at Mr. Beecher's hands, will be presented to the public in a very complete and elegant form.

—A very useful book on the Constitution of the United States has been prepared by Mr. George W. M. Paschal, and published by W. H. and O. H. Morrison, of Washington. The annotations are very full and learned, and the author has taken great pains to elucidate obscure and doubtful passages in the great charter of our civil liberties.

—T. B. Peterson & Bro. have just published cheap paper-covered editions of the following works: *Mugbey Junction*, and *Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions*, (in one volume); *Barnaby Rudge*, by Dickens; Scott's *Rob Roy*, and *Old Mortality* and *The Marriage Verdict*, by Dumas.

—Some low fellow has written, and the National News Company, of this City, have published, a stupidly vulgar parody on Mr. Beecher's *Norwood*. Parody in the easiest and lowest form of wit, and *Gnaw-wood* is the lowest and dullest publication of the sort it has ever been our misfortune to read.

Overtasking Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The observation is frequently made that the work done by clerks amounts to nothing compared to the work performed by other classes.

It is not my intention to discuss the subject generally. I wish merely to call your attention to a certain class of clerks, namely, those employed in the offices of wholesale merchants. Yet, I admit that these, as a class, are better provided for than clerks employed in retail establishments. The majority of New-York merchants, no doubt, are aware that their clerks desire leisure hours, and accordingly employ an adequate number of them in order to get through with their days' work as soon as possible, and close their stores in good time. It is not only good policy, but it is essential to the health of these office clerks. They have little or no physical exercise during the day, and as their duties are certainly not conducive to health, the merchants should show them all possible indulgence.

But there is a class of merchants in this City whose only object is (speaking figuratively) to press as much juice out of the grape as possible. They take advantage of dull times, and having the fate of their clerks in their hands, their conscience is not the least troubled in compelling them to do double work and in overtasking them. There are quite a number of firms in this City that are unwilling to employ a sufficient number of clerks, and, as a consequence, the whole amount of work falls heavily on a few who are forced to spend their evenings in the office instead of at home, and thereby undermining their health. As this course is pursued by these merchants almost every night, and at times till 11 and 12 o'clock, it proves their total disregard for their clerks' welfare; and it is high time for these merchants to know that their success depends in a large degree on the fidelity and zeal of their clerks, who execute their orders. They should also understand that, although the clerks may apparently acquiesce in their short-sighted policy, it is fair to presume the clerks, who are made the victims, bear a secret malice or antipathy against their employers, which they, as a matter of course, do not exhibit, except perhaps at home among their family.

Now, any reasonable man will see that a clerk placed in such a position will not attend to his duties in the same zealous manner as one to whom his employer gives time to spend his evenings among his family or otherwise; and I think it will be more profitable for both merchants and their clerks to adopt a more humane policy.

JEREMIAH TIMOTHY BROWN.
New-York, March 16, 1868.

Who Wrote the Wilmot Proviso?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in reference to the authorship of the Wilmot Proviso which you published several days ago in your columns, credited to the *Sun*, was correct in some particulars and not so in some others. If you will permit me, I will, instead of merely pointing out the corrections, repeat the statement in its amended form.

The claim made by the Pittsburg *Commercial* that Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Pennsylvania, crafted the Wilmot Proviso is a mistake, probably based upon the fact that he had a copy of it preparatory to its being offered in Congress. The original draft was made by John Van Buren under circumstances which I shall state very briefly. In 1846, and for some time prior and subsequent thereto, a political club met occasionally in a public house in Great Jones and other streets, where they took dinner and discussed matters pertaining to the welfare of the State and nation. Among the members of this club were John Van Buren, Samuel J. Tilden, John A. Kennedy, Isaac V. Fowler, Nelson J. Waterbury, Eugene Casserly, (now United States Senator from California,) Andrew H. Greene and others, well known as Freesoil Democrats. It was the custom of Nelson J. Waterbury to entertain the club to dinner at his own house in his proper turn; the other members, with one exception, gave their dinners at the house of Robert Sinclair, who subsequently removed to the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. The gentleman alluded to as the exception was never known to invite the club to dinner. In 1846 the club was in session in its customary way when Mr. Thos. B. How, Jr., (subsequently elected to Congress in 1850 from the western part of the State,) came on from Washington, where he had been watching the progress of legislation, to take counsel with the friends of freedom here how to head off the Pro-slavery Democrats. During the consultation which took place on that occasion, John Van Buren said that the protest against the extension of Slavery, intended to be introduced into Congress, was "not rightly put;" that it should be in the form of a proviso to the bill appropriating $2,000,000 and $30,000 expenses, to be used by the President in making a treaty with Mexico, and he suggested that the exact words of Jefferson, in the memorable ordinance of '83 and '87, should be used, which suggestions were agreed to, when Fowler produced a copy of the Congressional journal, and the copy was made therefrom. Mr. How, at that time an active Barnburner in the western part of the State, said that it would be difficult to introduce the proviso, as the presiding officer would not give the floor to any Democrat friendly to freedom, but he would not hesitate to give it to a Whig, fearing that damage might ensue to the Democratic Party if one of its members should be prominently identified with Free Soil doctrines. In justice to Mr. John W. Davis, of Indiana, then Speaker of the House, it should be stated that he was not the presiding officer alluded to, not but what he might probably have been just as prejudiced, but the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, whose name has passed from my recollection at present. Mr. Tilden, as the chief organizer of the movement in progress, proposed the ruse which was afterward so successful. It was agreed that each man of the Democratic Free-soilers in Congress should have a copy of the proviso in his pocket; that at the proper time all of them should spring to their feet and endeavor to obtain the floor, thereby making it probable that one of the right men would be recognised by the Chairman. Copies of the proviso were made accordingly, and Mr. Tilden and several other members of the Club went to Washington to aid the object in view. When the opportunity arrived every man of the proviso-burthened party rose and simultaneously shouted, "Mr. Chairman!" The Chairman looked over the house; he was in a quandary. He could not afford to ignore every one of them. He observed Judge Wilmot, at that time not regarded as a very strong man, at least looked upon as a mediocre rather than as a moderate man, in the party. He gave Judge Wilmot the floor, and the Judge produced and offered the proviso, which will ever be identified with his name in history. Thus was greatness thrust upon a man who least expected it, but the measure was one of patriotism and principle, and it prevailed mightily. Among the members of Congress who it is understood had copies of the proviso in their pockets, ready for presentation as opportunity might offer, were Messrs. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Martin Grover, Preston King and George Rathbun, of New-York; David Wilmot and Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Pennsylvania; James J. Faran, of Ohio, and McClelland, of Michigan.

BELARIUS.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* supports Col. Bullock for Governor, and a few days since, when it seemed improbable that Gen. John B. Gordon would be the Conservative candidate, said of the latter: "Gen. Gordon, who among Southern gentlemen stands preëminently *sans peur et sans reproche*, was put forward by the young men who find in him those manly qualities calculated to enlist their approbation and support. But the old hacks had no notion of yielding the reins to new hands. Gen. Gordon would have united more of the opposition strength than any man in the State. He has no record save that of gallantry and success upon the battle-field. In manner he is charming. In fact, he would be rather a dangerous man to be opposed to in a campaign."

The Detroit (Mich.) *Advertiser* says the new Constitution is badly defeated, and gives the following in explanation: "It was opposed by all the enemies of impartial suffrage in this region, and in many sections in the interior by the Prohibitionists, who feared the success of the revised instrument without the prohibitory clause. It also encountered a heavy adverse vote in the Republican Party on the ground of its increased salaries, its exemption clauses, the railroad question, the agricultural college location, and other points involved in its various sections. These questions invited the scattering fire of thousands in the aggregate, all over the State."

A large number of planters have requested Mr. S. Straight, a New-Orleans merchant, to become a candidate for Congress from the Louisiana Second District, and he has consented. The *Picayune* says: "Mr. Straight is a member of the Republican Party, but he has manifested a much more liberal spirit toward the necessities and wants of our region than is usual with those who have lately come among us with Radical prepossessions. He is engaged in business here, and has, ever since he first came to our city, earnestly striven to remove the burdens of unequal legislation from our sugar, cotton and other productive industries."

The New-Bedford *Mercury* recommends the nomination of Hon. Thomas Dawes Eliot by the Republicans for Governor of Massachusetts, and says: "His retiring from Congress would be matter of sincere regret to the true and earnest Republicans of the district; and though we are quite sure he has no aspirations for the place, it would be a gratification to his friends and for the interest of the State to have him called to the Executive chair."

The Republican Convention in the Maine Third Congressional District is to be held in Augusta on the 7th of May, to nominate an elector and candidate for Congress, and to appoint delegates to the Chicago Convention. It is regarded as certain that the nomination for Congress will be again given to Hon. James G. Blaine, who, in 1866, was elected for his third term by a majority of 6,550, the largest majority thrown in any district in the State.

The Committee of the Army and Navy Union in Washington are arranging for a National Convention, which will be held in May or June. It is not decided whether they will nominate candidates for President or Vice-President, or recommend certain names to the Democratic National Convention as their choice. The preference now indicated in Washington is for Gen. Hancock and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* says that an ardent admirer of Mr. E. M. Stanton recently interrogated him as to his willingness to become Mr. Buckalew's successor in the Senate of the United States. He responded peremptorily: "What I want—what I must have—is rest, quiet, a chance to live with my wife and family in peace. I appreciate the kind feeling you express, but there is no office I would take."

Israel G. Lash has accepted the Republican nomination for Congress from the Fifth District of North Carolina. He says, if elected and admitted, he shall urge and vote for the reduction of the expenses of the Government to the lowest practicable point; for an equalization and reduction of internal taxes to the lowest revenue point, and for a more equitable distribution of the currency among the States.

Col. William Phillips, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been requested by many hundred citizens, representing all the leading interests of the neighborhood, to become the Republican candidate for Congress in the Pennsylvania Twenty-second District. Col. Phillips replies that he is now engaged upon an important local railway enterprise, which will prevent his acceptance.

The Detroit *Post* says: "The ghost of Slavery still haunts the State of Michigan and frightens timid men from justice and from right."

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE

SULLIVAN AND ERIE

RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ARE OFFERED UNTIL APRIL 20. FLAT AT

Eighty Cents on the Dollar.

They are the cheapest and safest security in market, paying seven per cent. per annum, or about nine per cent. on the investment, besides the premium of twenty-five per cent. Interest payable semi-annually, 1st May and November, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Capital, $1,200,000; paid in, $1,000,000; bonded debt, $1,000,000—secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including 5,000 acres of coal lands heavily covered with valuable timber, upon which a 12-foot vein of superior anthracite coal is now being worked.

A pamphlet, with map and directions of the Company's mines, property, roads and connections, its work, progress and future prospects, and the security and availability of its First Mortgage Bonds, may be obtained by applying at the office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; Bank of Metropolis, Boston, Mass.; TOWNSEND, WHELAN & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia; or

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

WM. FISHER & SONS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BALTIMORE, Deal specially in VIRGINIA REGISTERED and all SOUTHERN SECURITIES. Refer to HALLGARTEN & CO., JAY COOKE & CO.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 6TH day of April, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected directors of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN R. FORD,
DANFORD N. BARNEY,	GEO. T. STEDMAN,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	SIDNEY MASON,
THOS. MESSENGER,	A. F. WILLMARTH,
WM. H. MELLEN,	F. H. COSSITT,
HOMER MORGAN,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
LEVI P. STONE,	DAVID I. BOYD,
WARD A. WORK,	LEWIS ROBERTS,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	A. J. WILLS,
CHAS. A. BULKLEY,	WM. H. TOWNSEND,
GEO. D. MORGAN,	P. C. VAN SCHAICK,
OLIVER E. WOOD,	THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
ALFRED S. BARNES,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
GEO. BLISS,	HENRY M. TABER,
LEVI P. MORTON,	GEO. W. PARSONS,
CURTIS NOBLE,	BENJ. TOMES,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,	JOHN M. PLATT,
CHAS. P. BALDWIN,	EDWD. A. QUINTARD,
AMOS T. DWIGHT,	WM. C. FOWLER,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	D. A. HEALD,
JESSE HOYT,	AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,
WM. STURGIS,	PHILIP D. ARMOUR.
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHAS. J. MARTIN was reelected President; A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President, and D. A. HEALD was elected Second Vice-President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,997, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,215, 8,059, 8,591, 8,903, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,543, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,123, 25,959, 28,223, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,347, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-book will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, JR., Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., on Tuesday, April 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 11, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 37 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and PAY 17 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal M. & M. Co. will be held at their office No. 77 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY the 16th, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

P. P. DICKINSON, President.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED OF ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January. Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute. DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. JOHN McLEAN, Pres. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR PLACE. CHARTERED 1853. Money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of next month. Five cents to $5,000 received.

J. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, Corner Broadway and 1st-st. Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. allowed from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., between 125th and 126th sts., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from 1st of April. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax allowed on deposits from $5 to $2,000.

THO. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

LEVI ADAMS, R. MAPLESDEN, Vice-Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President. R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT—KATONAH'S Wood, adjoining the Jay homestead and Scheiffelin farm at Bedford, near Harlem Railroad; house of stone, position high, neighborhood singularly healthy; icehouse filled, outbuildings, garden and fruit, and 40 acres; rent very moderate to a good tenant. Apply by note or in person to H. G. CHAPMAN, No. 16 Wall-st., or Mr. JAY, No. 121 Madison-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL TO LET.—A family going abroad wish to let a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, a few doors east of 5th-av., to a strictly private family; it is handsomely furnished and in perfect order. Address Box No. 649 Post-office.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) "Cragdon," at Eastchester, with fine view, carriage-house, garden, &c., near depot; about 45 minutes from New-York; also a cottage, with garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT REDDING, Conn.; beautiful location, 32x55, with 15 rooms, garden, barn, grounds, two acres; $100 per month. Inquire of D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st., or T. B. FANTON, Danbury, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A furnished country residence or farm, 42 acres, with farm implements, carriage, wagon, &c. Address Box No. 2,237 Post-office.

TO RENT—IN JERSEY CITY, A HIGHLY finished four-story house with all the modern improvements; located on West Hamilton-square. Inquire of JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT FLUSHING, L. I., a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage-house; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BOWNE & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

TO LET—A TWO AND A HALF STORY FRAME mansion, with four lots, handsomely laid out in garden, situated on 83d-st., near 4th-av. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR depot, via Northern Railroad, a good house, stable and large garden. Inquire of C. D. VAN WAGNER, No. 27 Water-st., or J. DEMOTT, Englewood.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.; also a stable with coach-house. Apply at the bank on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A STRICTLY FIRST-class, large unfurnished house; full width preferred, on or adjacent to 5th or Madison avs., between 20th and 34th sts.; $5,500 to $6,000 will be paid for a house to suit. Address with particulars and terms to A. L. H., Box No. 5,039.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 650 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEgant brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 18.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.; both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x133; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time-tables, maps, and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

PINE AND FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

10,000 acres choice farming land, from $2 to $20 per acre. 50,000 acres selected pine lands, from $8 to $25 per acre. Inquire of RALPH C. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan.

$100 PER ACRE IF PURCHASED this week, for a farm, cheap at $150 per acre. It contains an old-fashioned farm-house, filled in with brick, two barns and hay-barracks, and other outbuildings; said farm contains 118 acres, situated within 2¾ miles of Rahway Railroad depot, with 20 trains per day; soil good, and plenty of fruit; over 300 apple trees of choicest grafts in bearing; within 15 minutes' ride of cars or steamboat; a rare chance for an excellent investment. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., and N. Y. *Herald* Building.

FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J., on Hackensack River, about ½ mile from the upper bridge and ¾ mile from the depot; this farm consists of 73 acres with several beautiful building sites; it is now principally set in grass and well adapted for a milk or dairy farm; there is a good comfortable dwelling-house with 7 rooms, also a gardener's house with 4 rooms, an excellent brick dairy and icehouse; two very large barns and three cattle-sheds with stabling for four horses and thirty head of cattle. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL MUNN, No. 122 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND RAPIDLY INcreasing medical practice in a town of about 12,000 inhabitants; easily accessible; within half an hour of New-York; together with house and grounds, 117 feet front, containing three-quarters of an acre, with stables, horses, carriages, office furniture and instruments; within eight minutes of depot; real estate with appurtenances sold separately if desired. Apply or address JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN., VERY finely and centrally situated, the beautiful residence of Charles Hoyt, with about 2 acres of garden and lawn, filled with shade and evergreen trees, shrubbery and small fruits; the house is large and in good order; good barn, &c.; immediate possession. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE $22,500; NO. 705 LEXINGton-av., next to the northeast corner of 57th-st., the well built and finely finished first-class brown-stone house, with bay window extension on parlor floor; worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase for use or investment. Inquire of owner on the premises.

FOR SALE—32 ACRES LAND ON THE POST-road, 1¼ miles from the depot at New-Rochelle, and about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; it is situated in a rapidly-improving neighborhood; there is a small cottage, good barn and two good apple orchards on the premises. Apply at 185 Fulton-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVEL, ON THE Hudson, a first-rate house, newly furnished, in complete order and repair, with all the modern conveniences; stable, carriage-house and fences entirely new; terms will be made liberal. Apply to P. O. STRANG, No. 37 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. By BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; lodge, billiard-house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Valley Station; five minutes' walk from depot; desirable location, well built, with fifteen rooms. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURposes, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway. Large house, with three fronts and stable in the rear. This property is well adapted for either a bank or express office. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.—TO LET—FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 25x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first-rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 22 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, STORE AND second floor of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business or manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine; possession immediately if required. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—AT MODerate rent; immediate possession, if desired, at Nos. 9 and 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane. Apply to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE FIRST-LOFT, SIXTY feet deep, No. 676, Broadway, one door above Bond-st.; also the third floor. F. H. CHICHESTER, No. 529 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 41 DEY-st., containing 3,000 square feet. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS PRIVATE STABLE No. 51 Great Jones-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

A SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, all well lighted, to let, without board. First-class restaurant within half a block. No. 54 East 23d-st.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, a pleasant suite of rooms, unfurnished; reference required. Apply at No. 59 Lexington-av., corner 26th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes to form a copartnership with the principal of a well-established and prosperous female institution. The gentleman will invest $1,500 and will take charge of the department of modern languages, as he has had a long experience in that branch; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Mass.—A boarding, classical and commercial school for a limited number of boys. No day pupils. The thirty-ninth semi-annual session will commence May 6. The Principal will be at the Everett House from 2 to 4 P. M. until the 14th inst. References may be given to patrons in this City and vicinity.

Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights.—French, the language of the school, is acquired by constant practice; English, Spanish and German taught by nine resident teachers; classics, engineering, commercial studies. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Williams'; No. 913, Leroy's drug-stores; No. 701, music-store.

DR. RICHARDS' SCHOOL ON THE Prussian plan, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., 5 miles east of Peekskill; only 12 boys received; boating, bathing and fishing on the premises; practical gardening and gymnastics. For circular apply to E. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, or address the Principal.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 15, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

PROPOSALS.

DRAINAGE OF THE TOWN OF FLUSHING.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Drainage Commissioners, Town of Flushing, at the office of OSCAR DARLING, Engineer, until THURSDAY, April 30, 1868, for the construction of sewers and appurtenances, and open ditch in Drainage District No. 4, Map A, Town of Flushing.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of said Engineer, where requisites of bids and form of proposals may be found.

BENJ'N TATHAM, Chairman of Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for refurnishing the assembly room of Grammar School No. 51, on 44th-st., in said Ward.

Specifications of the furniture required can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

W. H. DOHERTY, JOHN M. HELCK, S. N. SIMONSON, TERENCE RILEY, A. H. UNDERHILL, Board of Trustees of the 22d Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

RAILROADS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

The Spring arrangements for running trains will go into effect on MONDAY, April 13, 1868.

LEAVE NEW-YORK

7 A. M.—Mail for Easton and intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M.—Dover accommodation.
1:30 P. M.—Easton express.
3:30 P. M.—Hackettstown mail.
4 P. M.—Lehigh Valley express. Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
5 P. M.—Morristown express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown accommodation.

For further changes see bills.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

UNION CLAIM AGENCY, NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST.—Claims on the Government prosecuted in the United States Courts and Departments. Reference, the leading judges and lawyers.

W. H. WOODMAN, Attorney.

STATIONERY.

DAVID FELT, STATIONERS' HALL, NO. 51 CEDAR-ST. Blank Books and Stationery at lowest prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. WOOD RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF COSTLY PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PICTURES belonging to the well-known house of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., of Philadelphia, consisting of upward of 150 choice specimens of art, selected abroad during the past year by an experienced member of their firm, aided by the advice and counsel of Mr. J. R. TAIT, the resident American artist of Dusseldorf. The collection contains one of the most important examples of Modern Christian art that has ever been executed, "Christ and his Two Disciples at Emmaus," by Prof. Carl Muller of Dusseldorf; a grand example of landscape painting by the illustrious Andreas Achenbach, "Grace Before Meat," by A. Guilemin of Paris, one of his finest works, together with many other rare and important specimens of the art. This exhibition will be found unusually interesting, as all the various schools of European art, the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, English, &c., are represented, viz.:

MEYER VON BREMEN,	CARL MULLER,
KRAUS,	W. SOHN,
VAUTIER,	HERZOG,
W. AMBERG,	VERBOECKHOVEN,
ESCOSOURA,	KOEK KOEK,
E. J. COBBETT,	TSCHAGGENY,
ACHENBACH,	TEN KATE,
SAUVAGE,	O. ACHENBACH,
L. HARTMAN,	LITSCHAUER,
GESELSCHAP,	RABBE,
DE NOTER,	SALENTIN,

SCHLESSINGER, and others.

They will be open for inspection on and after MONDAY, April 13, day and evening till sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE FOR PARTITION.

150 VALUABLE LOTS.

Estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, Deceased. ON THE 7TH-AV. BOULEVARD, Harlem River, McComb's Dam Road, 151st, 152d, 153d and 154th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, 150 VALUABLE LOTS.

This property adjoins McComb's Dam Bridge, and known as Florence's Hotel. Seventh-av. is 150 feet wide, and is now being graded under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and will be one of the finest drives from Central Park; also has a frontage on Harlem River of 1,250 feet, the channel of which is proposed to be widened by the Central Park Commissioners; also on line of Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Books, maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PIERREPONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the first-class three-story and attic brown-stone house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Pierrepont-st., about 200 feet west of Hicks-st., and known as No. 2½. The house is 25x85 feet, built by days' work, and in the most substantial manner; has four water closets, cedar closets, walnut clothes press, statuary, marble mantels, elegant gas fixtures, and is in every particular a first-class house; lot 25x100 feet.

MONTAGUE-ST.—Also, the lot in the rear of the above-described property, fronting on Montague-st., 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

82D-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 82d-st., 120 feet east of 3d-av., second house east. The house is 18x40 feet, high stoop, basement and under cellar, and has modern improvements. Lot 18x102 feet 2 inches.

Maps at Auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st. New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 BARROW-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BARROW-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and basement frame house thereon, situate on the northerly side of Barrow-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as No. 22; the house has been newly painted and papered, new tin roof put on, and is now in good order; there is an alley-way leading to the rear of the lot, where there is sufficient room to build a stable; lot 20x90.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CENTRAL Park lots on Madison-av. and 61st-st., to close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MADISON-AV.—3 lots on the westerly side of Madison-av., 25 feet 5 inches north of 61st-st.

61ST-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 61st-st., 95 feet west of Madison-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON WEST 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 26TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story double brick store and dwelling on the front, and two three-story and basement brick houses on the rear thereof, situate on the south side of West 26th-st., 75 feet west of 10th-av. and known as No. 5 2. Lot 28x147 feet.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., for account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, under the direction of Mr. A. D. MELLICK.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

500 building lots, beautifully located on high ground, near the station at Bergen Point, distant thirty minutes from the City by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

For map and full particulars apply at the office, No. 103 Liberty-st., to A. D. MELLICK.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CARMINE-STREET.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The three-story and attic brick house, (store under,) and lot No. 42 Carmine-st., near Bleecker; lot 19x80, house 19x40; gas and water; location desirable for business or profitable investment; $5,000 on mortgage. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

NO. 112 WEST HOUSTON-ST. AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class two-story and attic brick house, (all improvements,) and lot No. 112 West Houston-st., near Thompson-st.; house 25x50; lot 25x100; very desirable for business or investment, being only a few doors from 5th-av. extension; $10,000 on mortgage. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On TUESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 120 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On TUESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 5 Ashland-place, near 6th-av.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., valuable property at Woodside, L. I., on line of Long Island Railroad, three miles from Hunter's Point, in seven parcels, with five handsome new dwellings with lands attached. The above property can be treated for at private sale at any time previous to 15th April.

Maps, diagrams and further particulars at office of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.

2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Park-place, three doors from Broadway, will give their personal attention to sales of merchandise of every description at their auction rooms, and outdoor sales generally.

Cash advances mode on consignments.

REGULAR MONTHLY SALES OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE—Located in the City of Troy, N. Y.; doing a good business; furnished with everything necessary to carry on the business; an operator can make a good living from the old negatives now on hand. Address PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Box No. 340, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of tea and coffee store in Vesey-st., doing a large cash business. For particulars address G. B., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a retail grocery-store, in Vesey-st., doing a good cash business. For particulars address B. R., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax)	MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 2
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)	MONDAY, May 4
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, May 9

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.

EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.

IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, May 2.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May 20

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves	SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 13

Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	April 9
TRIPOLI	April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA will leave SATURDAY, April 11, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant, new steamship NEVADA, W. MEGILL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¼ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. EVERY THURSDAY.

New sidewheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.

H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 23.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 14. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH, On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. ——.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.

APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

By the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight will be taken at 90 cents per cubic foot or 1¾ cents per pound.

For further particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA. EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 25.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, April 18.

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, April 25.

at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, April 18
GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES	WHITMAN	SATURDAY, May 2
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY, May 9

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship VICKSBURG, Capt. BURTON, will sail on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SARAGOSSA will sail on following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 17.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 24.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SALE OF STEAMBOAT RIVER QUEEN.

Supreme Court. Alfred Van Santvoord and Milton Martin against David Williams and David Williams, Receiver of the Long Island Navigation Company.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph A. Monheimer, Auctioneer, the steamboat called the RIVER QUEEN, of New-York, with her engine, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all other necessaries to her appertaining and belonging, excepting certain articles of tackle, apparel and furniture, excepted from the sale by the provision in that behalf, in said judgment, being certain articles marked "Artisan" and "Pioneer," and certain other enumerated articles in excess of the original inventory. Dated, New-York, April 3, 1868.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

C. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney.

The above-named steamboat lies at the foot of Morton-st., North River, (north side of pier,) where she can be seen.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 14, 11:30 A. M.	Monday, April 13, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Ap. 16, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 15, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 18, 3 P. M.	Friday, April 17, 1:30 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st.) daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 130 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.